

FLORIDA STATE LIBRARY

Nineteenth Biennial Report

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

STATE OF FLORIDA

Division of Agriculture and Immigration

For the Years
1925-1926

NATHAN MAYO
Commissioner
Tallahassee, Florida

FLORIDA STATE LIBRARY

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, STATE OF FLORIDA,
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

To His Excellency,
John W. Martin,
Governor of the State of Florida.

Sir:

As provided by law, I herewith submit the Biennial Report of the Department of Agriculture for the years 1925-1926. Owing to the change of the fiscal year from the calendar year to from July 1st to June 30th, this is a year-and-half report, covering the period from January 1, 1925, to June 30, 1926.

Respectfully submitted,

NATHAN MAYO,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

Commissioners of Agriculture of Florida

AS REGISTER OF LANDS—

John Beard: January 12, 1847, to May 29, 1849.

David S. Walker: November 23, 1850.

Hugh A. Corley: December 31, 1859, to Dec. 31, 1866.

AS COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION—

Oscar E. Austin: August 7, 1868.

J. S. Adams: January 14, 1869, to January 16, 1873.

Dennis Eagan: March 4, 1873, to 1877.

Hugh A. Corley: January 3, 1877, to March 16, 1882.

P. W. White: March 16, 1882, to February 12, 1885.

AS COMMISSIONER OF LANDS AND IMMIGRATION—

C. L. Mitchell: January 29, 1885.

AS COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE—

L. B. Wombell: December 31, 1888.

B. E. McLin: January 1, 1901, to March 1, 1912.

W. A. McRae: March 1, 1912, to October 31, 1923.

Nathan Mayo: November 1, 1923.

Personnel of the Department of Agriculture

NATHAN MAYO, COMMISSIONER.

Miss Anna Belle Wesson, Secretary to the Commissioner.

AGRICULTURAL AND IMMIGRATION DIVISION—

T. J. Brooks, Chief Clerk and Director, Bureau of Immigration.

Phil S. Taylor, Advertising Editor, Bureau of Immigration.

J. M. Burgess, Clerk.

Walter H. Moon, Clerk.

Bennett T. Mayo, Clerk.

Mrs. Inez Hale McDuff, Stenographer.

Mrs. Ida M. Simmons, Stenographer.

Mrs. Vera Leverett, Mimeographer.

PURE FOODS AND DRUGS, STOCK FEED, FERTILIZER, CITRUS FRUIT AND GASOLINE INSPECTION DIVISION—

J. H. Pledger, Chief Clerk and Supervising Inspector.

R. J. Mays, Clerk and Bookkeeper.

Mrs. Eugene Davis, Stenographer.

Miss Helen Parks, Stenographer.

Miss Margaret Walker, Stenographer.

J. B. Wilkerson, Inspector, Pensacola.

D. P. Daniel, Inspector, Marianna.

J. B. Brinson, Inspector, Madison.

Wm. McCarrel, Inspector, Jacksonville.

Nathan Mayo, Jr., Inspector, Ocala.

A. N. Turnbull, Inspector, Daytona.

J. W. Davis, Inspector, Ocala.

Ellis Woodworth, Inspector, Tampa.

J. B. Taylor, Inspector, Tampa.

I. D. Stone, Inspector, Lakeland.

S. W. Clark, Inspector, Punta Gorda.

W. D. Eminisor, Jr., Inspector, Miami.

PERSONNEL—Continued.

LAND DIVISION—

C. B. Gwynn, Chief Land Clerk.
S. C. deGarmo, Clerk.
F. E. Bayless, Jr., Clerk.
H. L. Shearer, Clerk.
Mrs. L. B. Hopkins, Stenographer and Certificate Clerk
Mrs. Harry Mullekin, Stenographer.

FIELD NOTE DIVISION—

Miss Bessie Damon, Clerk.
Will E. Graham, Clerk.

PRISON DIVISION—

T. E. Andrews, Clerk.

SHELLFISH COMMISSION DIVISION—

T. R. Hodges, Commissioner.
Mrs. Anna Parker, Clerk.
Miss Elizabeth Rief, Stenographer.
Mrs. Lizzie Lee Leman, Shellfish Clerk and Bookkeeper.

CHEMISTRY DIVISION—

R. E. Rose, State Chemist.
Gordon Hart, Assistant Chemist.
Dan Dahle, Assistant Chemist.
B. Jay Owen, Assistant Chemist.
Nals Berryman, Assistant Chemist.
E. Peck Greene, Assistant Chemist.
Miss Muriel Rose, Clerk and Stenographer.

STATE MARKETING BUREAU DIVISION—

L. M. Rhodes, Commissioner.
Moses Folsom, Secretary.
Neill Rhodes, Assistant Marketing Commissioner.
R. H. von Glahn, Marketing Agent.
Fred N. Reed, Multigrapher.
E. M. Roberts, Assistant Multigrapher.
W. L. Jackson, Stenographer.

Nineteenth Biennial Report

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE AND IMMIGRATION, DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE.

INTRODUCTION

IT IS incumbent upon the various Departments of State to make Biennial Reports to the Governor. The Legislature of 1925 changed the fiscal year of Florida from the calendar year, to end on December 31, to begin on July 1, and end on June 30.

For that reason the present Report will be for a year and a half; beginning with January 1, 1925, and ending June 30, 1926.

Reports of official Departments of State assume many forms. The nature of the work of the Department as a matter of course determines the main features. However, a mere record of the dry facts as the daily routine of office work is not often very readable. There must be some weaving of the fabric of human endeavor and accomplishment to render a report of sufficient interest to cause it to be read by any except the delver into statistics and basic elements of official transactions.

Heretofore the Biennial Reports of the Division of Agriculture and Immigration have consisted of a written Report in Part I, and a statistical Report in Part II. As the last Legislature changed the time for the taking of the agricultural and manufacturing census there was none taken in 1926, as would have been done under the old law, but it will be taken in 1927. Therefore, there will be no Part II of this Report.

This volume is made up of the main work of the Department in this Division, some of the addresses I have made on various subjects which have been forefront in the minds of the people during the year and a half covered by this Report, editorials from the Florida Review and articles on various agricultural and economic phases of rural life.

This Division issues a quarterly Bulletin and many supplements during the year. These are intended primarily for the practical use of the farmers of Florida. Our bulletin fund has proven inadequate to meet the demands for this purpose; the same is true of the postage fund.

It is impossible to differentiate between the correspondence incidental to the agricultural and the immigration activities of the office, as it is all handled by the same office force in the same manner. The Bureau of Immigration never had functioned to any considerable extent until the Legislature of 1925 appropriated \$50,000 per annum with which to advertise the State through this Bureau.

The expenditures of the funds of the Bureau of Immigration for the first year are shown in the following table, July 1, 1925, to June 30, 1926:

1. Advertising	\$20,098.28
2. Literature and cuts	10,226.98
3. Salaries	7,141.12
4. Stamps and stamped envelopes	6,097.40
5. Travel	1,903.62
6. Subscriptions to papers	382.55
7. Addressograph	325.52
8. Mimeograph	318.82
9. Office desk	68.00
10. Two typewriters	196.53
11. Office supplies—stationery, letterheads mimeograph paper	1,813.87
12. Car	1,085.00
13. Books	143.00
Total	\$49,800.65
Balance	\$199.35

The above expenditures show the methods used in the first year's work of the Bureau of Immigration.

The postage expenditures indicate the amount of mail—letters and packages—that was sent out from the office. The advertisements were placed mostly in agricultural journals and the response exceeded our expectations. Inquiries poured in by the thousands. The question arose as to what was the best possible use we could make of these lists of inquirers. Each one was sent literature; and, if questions were asked or requests made, a letter was written in reply. After due deliberation it was decided to mimeograph the list of inquiries each week and send the list to all the news-

papers, chambers of commerce, boards of trade, county demonstration agents, banks, members of the Legislature and the head offices of the railroads operating in the State. This would give each county and section of the State opportunity to make the best use of the lists, to induce immigrants to come to their respective communities.

In order to keep pace with developments and activities of the entire State we subscribed for the papers of every section. A clipping service was inaugurated which furnished us with a digest of the press of the State on all lines of development and progress. After a few months of this clipping service it was decided that there was a more extended use to be made of this compendium of information. As a means of placing before the greatest possible number of people who were in position to appropriate the digest of news, we started publishing the Florida Review in June, 1926. The evidence of appreciation of this semi-monthly has been sufficient to encourage us to continue it as an effective means of bringing before the people of the State those developments that make for progress and achievement. We mailed it to all those receiving the list of our weekly inquirers, and in addition to all others in and out of the State who made request.

The mailing list of people in Florida receiving our Quarterly Bulletins and the Florida Review includes approximately 25,000 names. We mailed to people outside of the State during the year approximately fifteen tons of literature.

As to results, will say that it is generally computed that there has been an increase of 10 per cent in the dairv and poultry industries during the last fifteen months. Of course we do not arrogate all this to the work of the Department, but we do claim a part in it.

The program of advertising will be varied somewhat next year and the relative amounts expended for the different purposes will be different. During last year no advertising was done at Northern State Fairs. We contemplate testing out this method on a small scale next season. The cost of the Florida Review will have to be taken from some other line of expenditure which had been previously made.

Taken on the whole we found that dairying and poultry-raising had the strongest appeal to most of the inquirers; following these was trucking and fruit-growing. Thousands made inquiry without mentioning their preference,

and many wanted to go into various lines of business and industries.

The literature which has been prepared in this office and sent out, both to the farmers and to people of other vocations in the State, speaks for itself. The literature which has been prepared and sent to the people of other States has received generous commendations from people in every walk of life and from every section.

NATHAN MAYO,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

Florida's Agricultural and Industrial Future

BY NATHAN MAYO, COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

Speech delivered at the Florida Takes Inventory Congress at Palm Beach, April 16, 1926.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: As the declared purpose of this meeting is to take an inventory of the State and lay constructive plans for the future, I would like to stress the fact that the one great determining asset of our commonwealth is the 1,263,549 people who constitute our citizenship.

Florida's answer to all questions propounded as to her future can be found in the achievements of the past. She will meet the requirements as she has been meeting them. It is there that I pin my hope and find my inspiration for service. Anticipations loom large on the horizon when I take account of the facilities at hand and the record we have made in measuring up to opportunities.

In the language of Hon. Clark Howell, of the Atlanta Constitution, "The storm is over, and the sunlight of Florida's greatest day is breaking over the entire State by reason of it. There is no doubt of it." And as Charles H. Windham, City Manager of Long Beach, California, recently said, "The development that Florida has made in the past few years is a miraculous thing. But the work has just begun, as I see it."

All the resources that Florida ever had are still here.

There is no occasion for taking the blues over Florida's future.

Individuals who have been caught in the toils of ill-advised deals are wrestling with their individual problems. The vision of quick fortunes has evaporated before the eyes of some adventurers. The day of small binders and large profits is past. That was the hectic fever of a speculative epidemic.

All the substantial inducements that Florida ever had are here now.

Over-inflation of values and the exorbitant prices charged for accommodations of visitors have discouraged thousands of prospective investors and citizens. But there is oppor-

tunity for correcting these things. If we do not correct these abuses deliberately, they will correct themselves automatically and much more drastically than is necessary.

EXAGGERATING PROMOTERS.

There are two kinds of promoters that are an embarrassment to any legitimate business: The consummate crook and the over-zealous enthusiast. The first is dishonest and stops at nothing that law and custom will tolerate. The sooner he is apprehended and punished the better. The latter is just as dangerous, as he sees the rainbow where there is no rain, and builds castles in the air that never rest on the earth. He believes in his own project and can inspire faith in the other fellow easier than the dishonest promoter.

These two classes of promoters need some sort of censorship that will keep them from deceiving the unwary and bringing disrepute on the whole State in the eyes of the world.

We have had a plethora of duplicating advertising throughout the State. This can be corrected by degrees.

WHAT THE BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION IS DOING.

The Constitution of the State of Florida places in the Department of Agriculture the Bureau of Immigration. This Bureau did not receive appropriations with which to function till the Legislature of 1925 appropriated \$50,000 per year for two years for advertising purposes. I think it apropos to give a statement as to the use and results of this fund up to date—using round numbers:

Advertisements	\$17,000
Stamps and stamped envelopes	4,500
Printing	4,600
Salaries	4,000
Stationery and contingent supplies	2,000
Cuts, pictures, electros	1,000
Subscriptions to papers and magazines	320
Traveling	1,500
Contracts for advertising and printing	5,000
	<hr/>
	\$39,920

According to the statement of the Post Office at Tallahassee, we have sent out eight and a half tons of mail which

went under the second class rate and was paid for in warrants instead of stamps. We have mailed out 10,000 of the large State maps since the 15th of January.

We have mailed out 75,000 copies of our publications since last July.

We have twenty tons of literature in the office ready for mailing.

We have advertised in 24 journals with a combined circulation of 9,244,570. Ninety-one per cent of the journals we used were agricultural. We also placed some small ads with the Western Newspaper Union, which includes some four thousand papers.

As we received inquiries from these ads, we classified them in so far as was possible, mimeographed the list of names and post offices, and mailed them out to all the newspapers of the state, boards of trade, chambers of commerce, county demonstration agents, and banks. We are now arranging to send to something like 10,000 newspapers and magazines in other states one of our latest publications, *Florida Today*, accompanied by a letter to each editor.

We wrote letters to all who asked specific questions requiring answers, and sent literature to every one.

Judging from the letters received, we are absolutely sure of thousands of immigrants that will come to Florida in the near future—many have already come. The great majority are coming to make it their permanent home. The business that most of them mention as their choice is either dairying, poultry-raising or trucking.

There seems to be an impression that the people as a whole in other States have lost interest in Florida. This is manifestly a mistake. Those who think of Florida as a future home, a place to farm, to work at trades, to practice a profession, are just as keenly interested as ever. It is the purely speculative and gambling element whose enthusiasm has cooled—and the state is the better for this. There had to be a saturation point for this phase of promotion. Had it come sooner, it would have been better. Over-inflation is a barrier to the investor who wants to earn a decent income on his investment, when he works his soil himself, with no thought of selling it at a speculative profit. You can over-capitalize a farm just as easily as you can an incorporated industry or railroad.

Florida does not present the first instance of a state suddenly thrust into the limelight and forced to make good.

California came into notice in a most spectacular way—she made good. Oklahoma dashed into the arena of statehood after the fashion of a roughrider—she made good. Florida stands behind the footlights in the glare of publicity—SHE WILL MAKE GOOD.

We have been exceedingly fortunate in attracting people to city and suburban developments; there has been a splendid response to the demand for accommodations for visitors; there has been a fairly good interest in providing amusements for tourists. **WE HAVE NEGLECTED SHOWING THE WORLD OUR OPPORTUNITIES IN FARMING AND MANUFACTURING.** To feed ourselves and our annual visitors, we need to double our output of crops and domestic animals. With a normal increase in population and in tourist trade, we shall soon **NEED TO PRODUCE THREE TIMES THE PRESENT OUTPUT.**

With the response that we have had so far, I am confident that with another year's campaign we will double the dairy and poultry business of the state. I mean by this we will have twice the producing power we have at present but not all of the new recruits will be in full swing of production within that time.

The people of this state consume \$31,125,000 worth of dairy products, and only \$7,089,819 is produced in Florida, so \$24,035,181 worth must be bought outside the state. We consume in Florida each year \$11,250,000 worth of poultry, only \$3,750,000 worth of this is grown in Florida, which forces us to send \$7,500,000 out of the state per annum for poultry. We are consuming at the present time \$9,000,000 worth of eggs in the state, \$4,500,000 worth of them are produced in Florida, and \$4,500,000 worth of them are shipped in.

SOME NEEDS

We need an Agricultural and Industrial Survey. This will require research men to gather facts and furnish the Bureau with material for publicity purposes. There is also an urgent demand for a service that would give to the owners of land a reliable survey of their tracts so that the prospective purchaser could know the possibilities of the farm he contemplates buying. We are not equipped for this as it would require quite a number of very competent soil experts with practical knowledge of Florida farming. The last Legislature appropriated for a soil survey; this the Federal Government matched, and we are

now making a soil survey of Polk County. We have had requests from many of the other counties for this survey, but we will not be able to do this until we get further appropriations. Even then it will take twenty years to complete the state. What is needed for urgent demand is a law that will allow owners of land to have a soil survey made of their tracts under the supervision of state authorities and certified to by the proper state official. The prospective settler can then see on this certified plot the kind of land he is buying, regardless of whether or not he has personally inspected it.

I would respectfully request that this convention appoint a committee to look into this with the view of making such recommendations as it may see fit after due investigation.

I am of the opinion that there is need of some sort of censorship over the advertising matter that is sent out concerning properties offered for sale in this state, especially those pertaining to Agriculture. I would respectfully request that a committee be appointed to report on this also.

I have already made known my views on the subject of Colonizing in Florida and do not care to burden you with a repetition of those views. Quite a number of commendable agricultural developments are under way and colonists are coming to the state as never before. Of course, I can make no invidious comparisons of the relative merits of these various enterprises, but I would like to say that I fear there is a tendency to price tracts of land to colonists too high. There is no point at which one can definitely say "thus far and no farther," but there is too much land in the state that has never known the touch of the plow-share to justify over-capitalizing tracts because they are bought on time.

In my judgment, another mistake many land companies are making is the offering for sale tracts that are too small for general farming. Ten acres is enough for our better trucking sections, but land for general farming should not be offered in less than forty acre tracts.

ADVERSE PROPAGANDA

We should not take too seriously the adverse propaganda which has recently been launched against Florida by some papers and writers in other states. Nevertheless, I do not believe that we should entirely ignore it as of no importance. Take for instance the remarks of a prominent official of a

certain Northern state. He says that it is impossible for Florida to ever become a live stock or dairy state because it costs too much to raise corn here—citing that corn can be raised in the corn belt for 68c a bushel without fertilizer, and it must be fertilized in Florida. This man, and thousands of others, fail to take note of the fact that when an acre is planted to corn in a Northern state no other crop can be gathered from that acre that year. In Florida, some other crop can always be planted or a good grazing crop can be had to come up after the corn is laid by to furnish pasture till early winter, after which another winter and early spring crop can be sown. And this land can be bought for a fraction of what it costs in the corn belt.

This same official asserts that all cattle revert to scrubs in warm climates—which simply is not true. As fine specimens and herds of both wild and domestic animals graze on farms or roam in jungles as are to be found in cold climates. This same critic asserts that there are no raw materials in Florida for manufacturing. This is another error. We produce and manufacture tobacco, cotton, fruits, minerals, leather, naval stores, fish products, fertilizer, cement, furniture, and many other things. Some of the largest manufacturing plants in the world ship in from a distance all the raw materials which they use.

There should be a general standardization of hotel rates throughout the state. It matters not how many visitors come to the state, the hotels should charge them only the regular rates, which are reasonable. If we could establish a system like this in Florida, it would be the greatest single drawing card that could be sent out to the public. The average prospective settler who is looking for a new location to farm is generally not a man of wealth but, even if he is, he is of the conservative type and will not linger very long to look the state over thoroughly should the hotels' rates be too high.

As good roads and railroad facilities are increased we certainly should hold the trade that is bringing an annual income of \$300,000,000. Of course this is not all profit any more than the money brought for our crops is all profit, but it carries with it a profit and in addition it is a great source of advertising. Thousands who come as tourists decide to invest and many make Florida their home.

As a stimulation to the proper study of the resources and opportunities which Florida offers to the capitalist, the

wage-earner, and the man and woman of the professions, I would suggest that this convention institute a statewide contest on the subject of "KNOW FLORIDA" and arrange for a tryout in each congressional district. Let that contest be entered into by anyone who chooses to do so, the winner here to be the representative at the State Contest to be held at the State University, the President of the University, the Governor, and a member of the Supreme Court to be the judges of the final contest. I suggest that a committee be appointed to consider the feasibility of this plan for presenting to the people at home and abroad the leading attractions which our commonwealth has to offer. The expenses of the contestants should be met and a prize offered to the final winner. Such a contest has recently been held in Tennessee and people went from all parts of the state to attend. The largest auditorium in the city of Nashville was filled on the night of the final contest. Wide publicity was given the state and great home interest was stimulated by this program.

I believe that there should be an experiment station in every section of the state that has a distinctive character of soil. It is universally admitted that by actual test is the only way to ascertain definitely the adaptability of the various soils of the state for the various crops which our soils enable us to raise. I would be glad to see this convention take this subject under advisement with a view of reporting at a later day its decision.

Personally, I believe that we should change the zone method of procedure in our effort at tick eradication. We should clean up as we go and not scatter the work in such a way as to allow reinfestation from surrounding territory after a community has been diligent and gone through the ordeal of eradication. This will require an amendment to the present law.

I hope it will not be thought that I am presuming too much to suggest that I think we are losing an opportunity in the advertising of one of our greatest crops by not making a standard price for grapefruit and orange drinks. The price should be low enough to cover cost and not higher than that asked in Northern cities. The same is true in serving these fruits whole in restaurants and hotels.

INVENTORY

Florida has more than she ever had in all her history. She has 30,000,000 acres that can be put to some useful purpose.

Only 6,000,000 acres are in farms.

Only 2,500,000 acres are being plowed.

Of this acreage during last year there was produced on less than 300,000 acres—which is less than the average acreage for a Florida county—94,000 car loads of fruits and vegetables.

The fruits brought a revenue of \$51,400,000.

The vegetables brought a revenue of \$33,500,000.

The staple crops brought \$27,306,000.

There are millions of acres in the state just as good for farming and fruit-growing as these thousands that are producing as I have indicated.

The agricultural possibilities of the state are indicated by these facts and constitute an asset that runs into the billions of dollars. The state is capable of producing 300,000 cars of agricultural products annually.

The greatest single income from our natural resources as yet is from our forests. Some system of conservation of this heritage should be adopted. We have some 15,000,000 acres in timber but a great deal of it has been badly treated. The cut-over lands should be reforested if not reclaimed for agricultural purposes. The forests are yielding in lumber and naval stores \$50,000,000 worth annually.

Florida has 6,242 miles of railroads.

Florida has 1,500 miles of hard surfaced roads, and 7,700 miles of semi-hard surfaced roads.

Our factories turn out \$150,000,000 worth annually.

Our fisheries average \$16,000,000 worth of output annually.

The number of sponges marketed annually is seven million.

Our mineral output amounts to \$16,000,000 each year.

There is no lessening of any of these material sources of our prosperity except the forests. By proper conservation this can be held to its present production.

Our tourist trade is not to be passed over as irrelevant. It is an important asset and one that will grow as the years pass if we have the sagacity to hold it.

The state's revenue from the sale of gasoline alone is \$8,000,000.

The consumption of gasoline in 1924 was 126,035,289 gallons.

The consumption of gasoline in 1925 was 211,967,436 gallons.

There was, therefore, an increase of 85,932,147 gallons in 1925.

On the other hand, the consumption of fertilizer was 6,643 tons less in 1925 than in 1924.

We are just entering upon a period of gigantic construction, and our possibilities as an industrial state are looming above the horizon. There is no doubt that as our Latin American trade grows there will be ocean liners plying regular trips from Florida ports to Southern ports. The United States is now spending a million and a quarter dollars a day with the Latin American republics and selling them a million dollars' worth of merchandise per day. Florida will be asleep at the switch if she does not profit greatly by this growing trade. We are in line for this trade just as New York is in line for the trade between the great Northern and Western states and the nations of Europe.

I surely want to stress the importance of co-operation between all forces working for a greater Florida. At all times my office is open to suggestions from the State Chamber of Commerce and all other bodies taking an interest in the progress of the state. I want to insist that you people who have sponsored this meeting give me the benefit of your counsel. I would welcome a standing committee to be appointed by the State Chamber of Commerce not only to go into the above suggestions that I have outlined, but to take up other matters from time to time for the best interests of our state.

Florida is proud of all her sister states and I feel sure that she shares the same regard from each of them. As long as we stand four-square with the world and tell the truth about the land of our common heritage there is no ground for doubt of the future. Rich in history, legend, song and story, dowered with wonderful natural resources, blessed with a salubrious climate, and with a citizenship second to none in the world, we look with sublime faith to the future progress and glory of our beloved Florida.

Possibilities of the Everglades

BY NATHAN MAYO

Commissioner of Agriculture

Delivered at Miami, Florida, July 31, 1926.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I am glad to be with you on this occasion. The subject I am assigned, "The Development of the Back Country," leads me to quote some figures concerning that geographical wonder, the Everglades.

There are, in the natural Everglades area, 2,862,000 acres; in the Everglades drainage district, 4,370,000 acres; some 300,000 acres have been partially reclaimed, and 100,000 are in actual cultivation.

About \$11,000,000 have been spent on the drainage project up to the present. The lateral drainage canals will cost as much as the main arteries of drainage.

Everglades Not All Alike

The Everglades proper are not all alike. There are four main classifications: (1) the muck soils, (2) the marl lands, (3) sandy soils, (4) lime rock lands.

There are sub-classifications of each of these divisions, which make the Everglades soils about as spotted as the rest of Florida. The muck lands are subdivided as follows: Custard apple land, elderberry land, willow land, dog fennel land, and sawgrass land. There seems to be a general impression throughout the north that the Everglades are all alike, and too little discrimination has been made by investors because of this mistaken idea.

The immense drainage project has but one end in view; that is that the millions of acres be reclaimed for agriculture. Some of the crops successfully grown in the Everglades are tomatoes, potatoes, peppers, beans, egg plant, onions, cabbage, cucumbers, strawberries, beets, lettuce, celery, and other vegetables; sugar cane, corn, rice, alfalfa, Kaffir corn, millet, sorghum, milo maize, peanuts, dasheen, many grasses and staple crops. Cattle raising, dairying, hog raising and poultry raising have been successful in many instances.

The greatest need of most southern soils is humus. The Everglades is one place where there is a super-abundance

of humus. In fact, to a great extent the soil is made up of humus. For untold ages aquatic vegetation grew here and died, but as the land was covered by water the dead vegetation did not decay. That is why it must be drained and aerated before bacteria can get in their work of preparing the soil for plant food. The marl land will grow tomatoes the first year. The best grade of muck land will grow any crops fairly well the first year. Corn and Irish potatoes have been grown with some success the first year, even on the sawgrass lands. Some of it requires several years to bring it under proper cultivation. However, the number of times it is plowed goes further toward determining the rapidity of the reclamation than the time element. Plowing hastens bacterial action.

There are thousands of acres of good truck and fruit lands in the state on which an industrious and frugal family can make a good living, and in many cases a substantial profit, on less than ten acres. There are cases where five acres will show this result. But these exceptionally small farms do not offer the means of proper rotation of crops or the support of livestock, and it is safer to have a horse, a cow, and hogs. The fact that one crop follows another during the same year is not crop rotation if the same crops are grown annually.

These exceptional tracts of land are not often found in large bodies.

These lands are not always located where the owner can market his crops to advantage.

There is no justification for the division of large tracts of land into five and ten acre farms to be plotted by blue print methods and sold at arbitrary and exorbitant prices without regard to the relative value of the various subdivisions. Such methods are an injustice to the buyer and injurious to the state.

Truck farming and fruit growing require special training and aptitude on the part of the farmer, and people without previous experience should not expect phenomenal results from their efforts in this direction.

If a person wishes to retire from active life but wants something to amuse himself with, he may buy any size farm, however small, and occupy his time at miniature farming of any kind that suits his whim. With these I am not concerned. But it is with the man with a family who wants to farm for a living, who must raise his family and aims to lay by a surplus from his hard-earned

savings, that I am concerned about, and that I want to be a satisfied citizen instead of a disappointed and unsatisfied citizen who feels that he has not been treated fairly.

The best quality of the Everglades shows wonderful possibilities. Instances of astonishing results can be cited. This fact has lent a halo of romance around the magic word "Everglades," and many who failed to investigate and who had no previous experience thought they had a rainbow with its proverbial pot of gold, and of course suffered disillusionment. Men who are used to hard work on the farm and are not looking for a soft snap, who exercise common sense in selecting their land, and are willing to put the same amount of labor and money into an investment in the Everglades that they do into other lands, will do well in the Everglades. On the other hand, if they expect to find their holdings a honey pond with pan cakes hanging from the trees growing around the edge, they are doomed to disappointment and failure. It means work, and hard work to succeed in anything—an occupation, business, or profession. Farming is no exception, and farming has no exception in different parts of the world. The sooner the public mind is disabused of this fallacy that Florida is an exception to the rule, the better for all concerned.

The Florida Everglades have been the enigma of the scientist and the developer. The tests made of the agricultural, horticultural, and live stock possibilities of the reclaimed lands show that there are wonderful things in store when the whole tillable area is finally mastered and brought to full producing capacity. Thousands of acres are now producing millions of dollars worth of truck and other crops. However, I want to drop the suggestion that you should not confine your farming to truck crops. It is possible to reach the point of diminishing returns and jeopardize that industry.

The canals and the proposed railroads if built will furnish ample transportation facilities for the outlet of the products of the farms. Millions are being spent on the harbors of Miami, Fort Lauderdale, and other ports on the east coast which will furnish shipping accommodations for ocean traffic.

Poultry raising and dairying have both been demonstrated to be capable of large development. Avocados, mangoes, and citrus fruits are grown commercially and promise large returns in the future.

That part of the Everglades not brought under drainage has great possibilities in the furnishing of fuel in the form of peat bricks, as have been made of peat in Canada. The growing of willows for the making of wicker furniture has been demonstrated as practical in much of the Everglades. This may be developed into a thriving industry.

Legal Phases

The Everglades Drainage District was created by and operates under laws passed by the Legislature of Florida. The officers of the District, designated by law, are: Governor, Comptroller, State Treasurer, Attorney General, and Commissioner of Agriculture, and their successors in office. The Board is therefore made up of the highest public officers of the state. Money for carrying on the drainage work is raised from the proceeds of drainage taxes levied upon the land within the District by the Legislature. The drainage taxes are of two kinds: The drainage tax proper being assessed by the acre upon all the lands of the District; a second tax consists in a levy of one mill on the dollar against all property in the District. State lands in the Everglades Drainage District pay drainage taxes the same as any other land.

Based upon the tax, bonds are authorized to be issued and so much of the proceeds from taxes are pledged for the support of bonds as is necessary. To January 1, 1926, the bonded debt of the District authorized by the Legislature is \$14,250,000. Of the above, \$11,238,500 in bonds have been issued. To December 31, 1925, \$1,200,000 had been retired, leaving the present outstanding debt of \$10,038,800 with an unissued reserve of \$3,011,500. The earlier bonds of the District bear interest at the rate of 6%. Later bonds bear interest at the rate of 5½%, while the last issue are 5% bonds. For the purpose of taking up and calling the earlier 6% and 5½% bonds, the District issued \$8,950,000 of 5% refunding bonds. The reducing of the borrowing basis of the District from 6% to 5% is an indication of the improved financial condition of the District.

The estimated assessed valuation of land in the District is \$17,000,000, and the population is estimated at between twenty-five and thirty thousand persons. From the foregoing it will be noted that the bonded debt of the

District is very high in proportion to the assessed valuation of property and population.

To May 31, 1926, there were 486.9 miles of main canals open. The main canals thus far constructed or under construction are:

St. Lucie Canal, which is the principal control canal for Lake Okeechobee.

Hillsboro Canal

West Palm Beach Canal

North New River Canal

South New River Canal

Caloosahatchee Canal.

Indian Prairie Canal

Miami Canal

In addition to the canals above mentioned, seven more new canals are planned within the area between the Miami Canal and the St. Lucie Canal. The total estimated miles of new canals required for this area are 237. The total estimated quantity of excavation is 49,000,000 cubic yards, and the total estimated cost of excavating the above new canals is \$11,177,000. Thus it is seen that in point of excavation the work required for draining the area between the Miami Canal and the St. Lucie Canal, representing an area of approximately 2,000,000 acres, is 60% completed, and on a cost basis, considering all work heretofore done, is 55% completed. The prospects are that a railroad track will be laid along the banks of the main canals, as the Internal Improvement Board has had this proposal presented to it and contracts to that effect are under way. If carried out, these roads would furnish unusual transportation facilities.

I shall submit a few facts furnished by the Chief Drainage Engineer, Fred S. Elliott:

The Miami Canal is the longest and is incomplete; twenty-four miles are completed on the south end, and twelve miles on the upper end, with some work done between these channels.

Of the seven new canals planned within this area between the Miami and St. Lucie canals, four are to be laterals extending from the Miami Canal to the ocean. It is estimated that it will cost \$4,500,000 to build these seven canals and complete the Miami Canal. This amount is over a million in excess of the funds now available and one-third of all the funds expended to date.

The completed schedule for providing the main drain-

age outlets for the portion of the Everglades described will require a total expenditure of approximately \$24,000,000. The raising of money for carrying on the work of the District has, from the beginning, been the most important problem with which the officers of the District have had to deal, and will continue to be until the work has been finally completed. The borrowing capacity of the District depends largely upon two factors, population and assessed valuation. It has been shown that the population is quite small and the present assessed valuation in the District only \$17,000,000. It is clear that to obtain the additional \$11,000,000 required, population and valuations must be increased. The acreage tax is the principal tax supporting the bonds of the District. In the case of the acreage tax even in the event of non-payment of taxes on the part of some of the lands, the Everglades Drainage District Law requires that all lands defaulting in payment of taxes shall be put up at tax sale and struck off to the highest bidder for an amount not less than the total drainage taxes against the land, and in the event of no bidder, lands are automatically struck off to the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund, who are required by law to thereupon pay the delinquent taxes on the same. Hence the lands owned by the state stand behind tax delinquencies and also the possibility of default in interest and bond principal payments. It is up to the next Legislature to devise some means of re-financing this drainage project. The whole purpose of this gigantic undertaking fails if the work is allowed to lapse and be incomplete.

The area in the Everglades Drainage District within which farming has been carried on is approximately 120,000 acres. Probably not more than 20% to 25% of this area has been under cultivation at any one time. The principal farming localities at present are along the Lake Shore and the following canals: Miami Canal, West Palm Beach Canal, North New River Canal, Hillsboro Canal, Caloosahatchee Canal, and the St. Lucie Canal. The size and importance of the areas from the standpoint of farm products are in the order mentioned above. In the above areas, general drainage work is further advanced and local drainage districts have made greater progress in the construction of secondary works of drainage in the nature of lateral canals, farm ditches, and protection levees. The main drainage work of the district has advanced in many localities to a stage which permits making land ready for

settlement and cultivation as rapidly as the secondary works can be provided by the local sub-drainage districts.

The Everglades Experiment Station has much valuable data to guide the Everglades farmers. I emphasize the necessity of an experiment station on each of the different types of soil in Florida. It might be well for the next Legislature to pass a bill providing for an experiment station where deemed advisable throughout the state on terms similar to that provided by the Act making it possible for a county and the state to build cold storage plants on a fifty-fifty basis.

We might adopt the slogan, "A greater Florida through a greater Everglades." Upon the development of the back country of Florida depends the future permanent greatness of the state. This development must be done by hard labor. We must make the inducement sufficient to draw capital for investment and sufficiently remunerative to draw immigrant farmers. If we price our lands too high, we raise an impassable barrier to both capital and labor.

Miami is deeply concerned as to the outcome of this undertaking. The one word "Drainage" spells the future fate of this section of Florida.

She is also much concerned about adequate highways leading out through the drained areas of the Everglades—such as the one now under consideration—the super-highway leading from here to Lake Okeechobee.

I am constrained to think that you have not judged accurately the relative value of your various sources of revenue. Your sports have been presented adequately, but you have not looked as closely into the more substantial support of land development. If you will spend as much money in development as in amusements, the results will be more substantial.

With the establishing of immense power stations on both the east and west coasts, furnishing electric power commercially, we should attract such industries as can secure raw material for manufacture here in the state; with ample transportation facilities by land and sea, opening up the markets of both the Eastern and Southern Hemispheres, Florida should be able to show such growth in the future as has not been shown in the past.

Locating Florida's New Farm-Settlers

(Florida Grower)

WHILE the development of the state's agricultural and horticultural industries has been the subject of greatest interest and importance in Florida the past two years, comparatively little attention has been paid to the problems of properly locating new farm-settlers coming to this state.

Florida is rich in farming opportunities, but they do not exist in equal measure in all sections, nor do they exist equally under the great range of soil and climatic conditions found in the state. The problem of deciding what phase of agriculture in which to engage in this state is of great importance to the new farmer, but the problem of properly locating his farm so as to have the best opportunities to succeed is of far greater importance.

Too many of the new farmers coming to Florida are locating their food-production plants without due regard for all of the conditions which play a part in determining the final outcome of their ventures. And those who do appreciate the important factors involved in the selection of a site for a farm usually find it very difficult to get complete and authentic information enabling them to make comparisons without spending considerable time and money in studying conditions first hand as they exist throughout the state.

What are these problems for the new comer to consider in establishing a Florida farm? After he has determined upon the type of farming in which he expects to engage the matter of the right kind of soil for the production of his crops probably suggests itself to the farmer before anything else. This, of course, is of importance. But there are other things to be considered at the same time in locating a farm in Florida, such as the distance to markets, packing facilities, marketing facilities, roads, the price of land and danger from freezing temperatures.

The Dairyman's Problems

Take the case of the dairyman coming to Florida from the north to establish a farm to "cash in" on the high

prices being paid for milk by the leading cities of this state. There is not a county in Florida which is not suitable, in some degree, for the establishment of a dairy farm. But in which county to locate is a real problem for the new dairyman.

First of all, what markets in the state will he work to supply. Say, for example, he chooses to sell his milk in Miami, where ruling prices are from 50 to 70 cents a gallon. Will he buy some land near Miami, costing from \$200 to possibly \$2,000 an acre, and have the advantage of proximity to his market and the tick-free condition of Dade county, or will he locate his farm in some north Florida county, where land can be bought from \$25 to \$100 an acre, closely adjacent to a railroad which will ship his milk to Miami overnight? In which location can he grow the best feed crops? The ideal location for this dairy farm may not be either of these extremes but in some more central section of the state. Where it will be is for the new farmer to decide. In future years there will be times when milk will not be bringing such fabulous prices. When that time arrives, the dairyman who thoroughly studied the conditions affecting his business and established a farm or a location which would enable him to produce and market his milk at the least possible expense will be the one who will continue in the business at a profit.

What About Poultrying?

The same conditions which apply to the proper location of a dairy farm apply also to the selection of a site for a poultry farm. The opportunities for profit in poultry farming have been so exceptional in Florida the last few years that the industry has developed in nearly all parts of the state. However, there is as yet no district so developed in poultry farming that it might be compared with the "Petaluma" district of California. The great differences in the prices of land in the different sections must have an important bearing on where the new poultry farmer can locate. Some lands in South Florida closely adjacent to good markets are not desirable because of sand flies bothering the chickens. North Florida counties, with the great advantage of low priced land have the disadvantage of being at a distance from South Florida markets, necessitating greater distribution costs.

Marketing facilities are of prime importance to the

poultry farmer. Those communities with local poultry associations which market the crops of their members on a co-operative basis are deserving of the attention of new poultry farmers who plan a comparatively small production. Then, too, the Florida poultryman must appreciate the fact that this State will some day supply all of its own eggs and poultry products, though it now appears that that day is very far distant. But when that day does arrive the Florida poultryman must be so situated that he can market his output in dull seasons outside of the state. The location of the poultry farm with respect to transportation distances and facilities will be the factor determining profit or loss when the day of shipping poultry products out of Florida does arrive.

Fruits and Vegetables

Even in such a well developed industry as that of growing citrus fruits, selection of a grove site is of great importance. Danger from frost, character of soil, water supply and drainage are all of importance. But the new settler who expects to establish a citrus grove must also take into consideration such things as packing house facilities, his highways to the packing house, and the comparative freight rates charged on citrus shipments from the different sections of the state. The grower who must have his fruit crop hauled 20 miles from the grove to the packing house, at, say, a cost of 20 cents a box, cannot very well compete with the grower with a grove right next to a packing house unless he has some advantages to reduce his ultimate costs sufficiently to make up for this difference.

The farmer coming to Florida to grow winter truck crops has probably more problems to consider than any of the other new comers to the state's agricultural industries. He must, of course, have very productive land. Then, he must study climatic conditions in the different trucking sections of the state—at what times the different crops first mature in these different sections. He must know about water supply for irrigation purposes, and about packing facilities, and marketing facilities, and freight rates.

Tampa, which insists that it is Florida's largest city in spite of the claims of Jacksonville and Miami, is one of Florida's best markets for truck crops. But a truck grower who would locate a farm in the Tampa district of Hillsboro county, under present conditions, would probably go

broke for lack of adequate marketing facilities. The market would be at his door, so to speak, but the only way he could sell his crops would be to peddle them from jobber to jobber or retailer to retailer or housewife to housewife and such procedure is, of course, impractical. On the other hand, citrus growers and poultry raisers do well in the immediate Tampa vicinity because they do have marketing outlets for their crops.

A new farm settler can locate in such a trucking locality as Palmetto, or Plant City, or Ocoee, or Winter Garden, or Fort Meade, or Wauchula, or Sanford, or Hastings, and many other developed vegetable farming communities, and undoubtedly succeed. But to locate a new farm 20 or 30 miles from one of these sections, with the idea in mind of using the packing and marketing facilities of the farmers in the developed area, is liable to spell failure. Distances are to be seriously reckoned with in our trucking industries, especially when the labor demands in the harvesting season are heavy and a highly perishable crop must be quickly handled.

Other farming projects have the same general problems in Florida. Grapes, bulbs, avocados, bananas—no matter what the crop the new settler must devote his attention to all factors which can possibly affect the profitable success of his business before definitely deciding upon a location for his farm.

No One Ideal Section

Newcomers to the farming fields of Florida will do well to avoid those who know "the best section in Florida for farming." As a general rule, these people who claim to have studied the farming situation in this State and to have picked the "choice spot" of them all are generally more interested in selling land than in the ultimate success of the buyer. There may be very good reasons on which they base their claims, but the newcomer will do well not to accept their decisions without first making a thorough investigation of Florida farming conditions for themselves. The old, experienced farming men of Florida—those who have had the opportunity to observe conditions in all sections of the State—will generally tell you that no one section of Florida has all of the advantages for farming; that they all have some disadvantages; that the newcomer must compare these advantages and disadvantages himself and decide for himself where it will be best to locate.

A safe rule for the new settler to follow would be to confine his selection of a farm site to those localities which are developed in the particular farming occupations in which he is primarily interested. Or he may well locate in a county which has a competent agricultural agent to assist him in learning Florida conditions or practices, or in a development project which renders a capable advisory service to new settlers on its tracts. Oftentimes the matter of securing the assistance of agricultural specialists is one of considerable importance to the new settler; especially so if he is not experienced in farming work.

Florida farming conditions are so varied that they are apt to confuse the prospective new settler who attempts to study them with any degree of thoroughness. The problems to be considered in locating a farm should not discourage him, however. There is no location that can be considered as ideal. All the newcomer need do is to school himself in the fundamental factors involved in the production of crops so he can avoid making such a poor selection for a farm site that he will necessarily fail. There are so many sections in Florida so well suited for different types of farming that the prospective settler can readily find them, and with a little study decide between them.

The Florida farmer has a greater opportunity than farmers in any other section of the country to diversify his production. Diversification assures a farmer of an income year in and year out and protects him from a heavy loss in any one year when markets for particular crops may be glutted, or when weather conditions or diseases may destroy certain crops. An income from a number of crops should be figured upon in the establishment of new farms in Florida.

An All-Around Farm

Different types of soils are desirable for the production of our various fruit and vegetable crops, but with a little search a 40- or 80-acre tract of land can almost always be found in this State which has the different important soils. The land may be mainly suited for the production of citrus fruits, but if it borders a lake or a hammock there is frequently some muck soil to be found which, when drained, will be excellent for the growing of a number of vegetable crops. A well-located farm in Florida, even on a comparatively small tract, can have a range of soils permitting the

production of citrus fruits or avocados, vegetables requiring more fertile soils, general farm crops and feed crops for cows, hogs or chickens.

In the central hill sections of Florida it is of great importance in the selection of a new farm site that the question of what is known as "air drainage" is considered. Land located in what is known as a "pocket"—a place where cold air settles on frosty nights—is to be avoided. Hillside locations, affording a constant movement of the air, offer considerable protection against occasional freezing temperatures.

When considering the problem of frost and freeze protection, new farm settlers should also give consideration to the protection afforded by large lakes, or a large number of small lakes. These bodies of water store up heat during the day and help to warm the air passing over it on cold nights.

The claims of a good many local civic organizations to the contrary notwithstanding, there is no bona fide absolutely guaranteed "frost line" or "frost proof" section in Florida. Key West, on the tip of the Florida keys, is the only place in this State, according to records of the United States Weather Bureau, which has not at some time recorded a freezing temperature. In every farming section of the State, the question of danger from frosts and freezes is to be seriously considered, and it is advisable that the new settler carefully consider these dangers before he embarks upon any actual farming occupations. Florida freezes are comparatively rare, but that is what makes them so dangerous. Farmers are too often inclined to not consider them, and the freezes invariably come just at the time when they are least prepared to avert or sustain their damage.

The problem of frost and freeze protection is one of the most important for new fruit and vegetable growers. A disregard for the possible danger in freezing temperatures in the selection of a new farm site may lead to ultimate failure.

Sources of Information

There are a number of sources of information for the new farm settler coming to Florida. The most important ones are the Florida Department of Agriculture at Tallahassee, and the Florida Agricultural Extension Service and the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station, both at Gaines-

ville, which distribute booklets and pamphlets on different farming subjects free upon request.

The annual proceedings of the Florida State Horticultural Society are a very valuable aid to the fruit grower, and may be obtained by sending a membership fee of \$2 to Mr. W. W. Yothers, the assistant secretary, at Orlando. The Florida Grape Growers' Association, of which Prof. E. L. Lord, of Gainesville, is president, will gladly help people interested in establishing vineyards. The Florida State Marketing Bureau at Jacksonville distributes information on market prices for Florida farm crops. The Florida Certified Farms and Grove Association, located at Orlando, can supply information about many of the different farm development projects. The secretary of the American Poultry Association of Florida is Mr. H. C. Hull, of Dade City.

Two books which new settlers may be interested in are Prof. Harold Hume's "Citrus Fruits and Their Culture" and Prof. P. H. Rolf's "Sub-Tropical Vegetable Gardening," both of which may be ordered through the Florida Grower, at Tampa. This publication will gladly furnish information on any Florida farming subject. Services of its associate editors on citrus, vegetable, dairying and poultry subjects, are, of course, available to prospective new settlers at all times when they want detailed information on specific subjects from the most reliable sources.

What Paid in Wisconsin Works Also in Florida

AS PROVED BY HERNANDO'S DAIRYING PIONEERS.

BY ASHTON W. DAVIS.

In the Florida Grower.

OUT amidst the rolling countryside of Hernando county, dairying has a foothold as a staunch necessity and, in the course of a few short miles, you can travel from Florida to Wisconsin and return and get on speaking terms with Middle Western milk-farming practices modeled and modified to coincide with Florida conditions.

Yes, this foregoing statement reads as of 1926, place not far from Brooksville, scene a facsimile of a modern Wisconsin dairy farm set down in a fertile district of Western Florida and participants, an ex-Wisconsin milk-farming family and your humble servant, the writer.

Being pretty thoroughly schooled in dairy management as followed out in the longitude of Wisconsin and Illinois—a schooling gained, by the way, on the working end of a milk stool—we felt like giving three cheers and a tiger when we found an honest-to-gosh Badger dairy farm down in the land of palms, pines and palmettos. For in touring the great peninsula state from ocean to gulf and from Dade county to Jefferson, we had been reviewing regretfully the opportunities which the rank and file of Florida milk-makers were neglecting—to home-grow the majority of their feed, to scratch the retail feed dealer off their regular calling list and to improve their herds by upgrading via the use of the best obtainable purebred sires.

In a powerful motor car, we rolled down a typical Florida straightaway with turpentine pines on one side and a couple of citrus groves on the other, rounded a curve, saw spacious fields of green ahead, a battery of wooden silos, barns and stable painted red, a house as spick and span as a candy shop adorned by a well-kept lawn and enough flowers and ornamentals to stock a florist's store.

HERNANDO'S MASTER DAIRYMAN

"Company halt!" we cried, and "Hello, Wisconsin dairyman," all together as we stopped our car, scrambled out,

camera in hand and passed through a substantial and slightly entrance bound on our half day's visit with O. P. Wernicke, boss farmer and master-dairyman of Hernando county, Florida, U. S. A.

We went to see the husband and father, the man who had carved and shaped a successful dairy farm from the semi-tropical jungle—a pathfinder who has hewed out the way which others of his profession may potentially follow. Unfortunately for us, Mr. Wernicke was not at home. We came unexpected. He had gone with visiting relatives from Wisconsin to an adjoining county where his family had formerly lived. But we found in Mrs. Wernicke and her daughter reliable sources of information, for this ex-Wisconsin family is one that believes in all its members sharing in the business discussions and management problems which develop. And then, there were the boys, a trio of them and a couple of them grown to young manhood—splendid chaps who were instilled with the love of country life and dairying as a result of home teaching and their agricultural club work.

If you have never heard of the Wernicke dairy farm, the chances are that you have never visited the Brooksville locality, for everybody up that way knows this dairying family—and respects its industry, initiative, ingenuity, ideas and ideals. For the Wernickes, both old and young, are imbued with the courage of their convictions. They believe in trying new methods and improving the old ones. They are progressive, persistent, patient, persevering, plucky and practical in their agricultural activities from raising pasture crops to utilizing silos and harnessing machinery to replace costly hand labor for farming work.

Well, as we mentioned, we made the trip from the atmosphere of Florida to that of Wisconsin in a couple of hops, steps and jumps and before we knew it we were plunged into a lengthy conversation with the Wernickes concerning this and that dairying practice, comparing Wisconsin and Florida methods, talking about the famous Waukesha and Fon du Lac dairy counties of Wisconsin, the agricultural college at Madison, admittedly one of the best in the world, and the progress which the University of Florida was making under the masterly leadership of Dr. A. A. Murphree.

The Wernickes have three wooden stave silos. This gives them canned corn storage for more than 200 tons of ensilage. And let me tell you right here that ensilage is as fine

as any made in Florida and every shred and scrap of it is efficiently utilized in the manufacture of raw market milk. A plenitude of corn ensilage, fifty to sixty acres of oats raised as a pasture crop, a wealth of carpet grass grazing in addition to other native grass pasture reflect the full stomachs of the Wernicke cows. These animals never lack for succulent, palatable feed irrespective of time, season or condition of the weather.

IN FLORIDA 26 YEARS

This family, which once lived in Milwaukee county, Wisconsin, has been receiving its mail in Florida now for twenty-six years, the last half a dozen of which have been spent near Brooksville. Previously, they developed and operated a successful dairy farm near Avon Park, Florida. They have farmed and fed, harvested and handled according to Badger State systems and methods modified to correspond with Florida conditions. Wisconsin, as you may know, is one of the best organized dairy states in all creation. Certain counties specialize in the production of certain breeds of cattle. Cow-testing clubs are legion. Milk scales are found in every barn. Co-operative buying and selling societies are as common as crossroads' stores. Scientific dairying, breed lore, ration compounding practices, soil conservation, maximum feed production, alfalfa and clover growing and the substitution of machinery labor for man labor are discussed whenever and wherever farmers gather—exactly as the soaring prices of realty and farm lands are discussed in far-away Florida.

Mr. Wernicke tried for years to get the farmers of the Florida neighborhoods in which he has lived to band together in similar societies. His efforts, for the most part, have been futile. Florida agriculture, still in the pioneering era in many respects, has not yet turned to co-operation and specialized organization to remedy its evils and defects. But the dawn of statewide organization and co-operation is in the offing. Mr. Wernicke's campaign for co-operation was premature, but as sure as the millenium, it will bear fruit in the future.

MARKET IN BROOKSVILLE

The Wernicke herd of grade Jerseys consists of fifty milch cows and thirty head of young stock. When the herd is in the flush of milk making, from 800 to 900 pounds of this cash crop are hauled to the Brooksville dairy daily.

This is equivalent to a maximum daily yield of more than 110 gallons. The average milk crop per day for the year ranges between 500 and 600 pounds. The milk is particularly rich, testing from 5 to 5.5 per cent. On account of the high test, Mr. Wernicke receives \$5 a hundred pounds for his milk, a price which makes dairying profitable under conditions such as obtain in Florida where this particular producer had capitalized to the maximum on climatic advantages as aids to feed production and herd management.

O. P. Wernicke came to Florida originally for his health and has remained to aid in laying the foundation of an affluent dairying industry. He founded his Brooksville herd by purchasing twelve animals eleven years ago. All the other animals which now compose the herd are of home-raising, having been reared on the Wernicke farm where they first saw the sun rise. Heretofore, Mr. Wernicke has always kept one or two of the best registered Jersey bulls which he could secure in Florida.

In addition to raising and developing one of the best grade Jersey herds in the State, Mr. Wernicke has also reared three sons who will be qualified to take up the executiveship of the remarkable dairy farm whenever their father decides to lay aside managerial cares and responsibilities. These boys were former members of Uncle Sam's best juvenile club work as sponsored by the United States Department of Agriculture. Raymond, 24 years; Elmer, 21, and Edwin, 18, have all served successful apprenticeships in corn club work. During the years when they were club members, they almost invariably ranked among the winners in the Hernando county corn-growing contests. In fact, on several occasions, the competition developed into a family affair between the Wernicke boys. One of them usually won the championship in Hernando.

Literally and physically, Mr. Wernicke carved his dairy farm from the timberlands and semi-tropical jungle. During the inception of his milk farm, its only link with the railroad and Brooksville was a trail through the woods. Finally, the era of improved roads came and a permanent highway was built which now borders the Wernicke farm for several hundred rods. When the farm was first cleared there was no local market for wood or timber. Most of the material was burned to get it out of the way, although a number of carloads of hardwood were later sold as stumpage. The raw land which Mr. Wernicke purchased for \$35

an acre eleven years ago is today worth from \$300 to \$400 an acre—about as outstanding a rise in agricultural land values as you can find anywhere in the peninsula state.

There is still much timber on the Wernicke farm of 227 acres but conditions are now quite different from 1915, as today all this standing timber represents a very valuable potential crop. About one-third of the corn crop of approximately fifty-five acres is ensiled. The silos usually are opened for feeding purposes about the first week in October and under this schedule the canned supply of succulence generally lasts until the latter part of April the following spring. The sixty-acre tract of fall oats is subdivided into four or five tracts so as to facilitate sequence grazing. The arrangement is such that one field is always coming on as another is being grazed. There is also plenty of native pasture. The general range of soils in the Brooksville district is fertile. Where the underbrush and trees are cleared so as to admit air and sunshine, carpet grass, which is indigenous in that section, comes in rapidly and spreads quickly. This infers that the natural pasturage is usually abundant where the dairyman will take the trouble to clear his woodland so that carpet grass will make a good stand.

SEVENTY-FIVE BUSHELS CORN YIELD

The highest yield made by the Wernicke boys during their club days was a crop of seventy-five bushels of shelled corn per acre. This crop was produced without the supplementary use of any commercial fertilizer. The average yield of the corn grown by the Wernicke boys during their club work was sixty-seven bushels per acre. Their father has always been an advocate of the use of purebred seed corn. One of his most painstaking duties is to select the seed corn supply for the following year's crop. He walks through the field when the crop is mature and picks the best ears, selecting them from the largest and most productive stalks. This seed corn, after proper curing, is stored in barrels secure against losses by vermin. Carbon bisulphide is employed as an essential protection against weevil, one of the most destructive enemies of the corn crop in Florida. The corn crop is planted from the middle of March to the first of April and the silos are filled the latter part of June.

In addition to their father's teachings, the Wernicke boys have been inculcated with the germs of the most approved systems of modern farming by attendance at the

juvenile short courses in agriculture held annually at the State Agricultural College at Gainesville. Raymond and Elmer Wernicke were enrolled at these short courses several different years as rewards for proficiency in club work and junior farming. At the great State school, the boys became acquainted with the rudiments of live stock judging, soil practices, dairy husbandry and other of the sciences which the Gainesville professors teach.

The oats drilled in during late September are ready for grazing about the first week in January and provide green feed until the forepart of May. By that time the native pastures are ready for active service. When the carpet grass begins to get short and scant the following fall, the silos are opened and provide succulence until the following spring. In addition to plenty of green feed of this description, the Wernickes also utilize gasoline engine power and a special feed mill to convert their surplus ear corn into corn and cob meal for the cows. Two thirds of the ordinary corn crop is fed in this manner and marketed at high prices in the more concentrated form of milk. During some seasons, Mr. Wernicke prepares a part or all of the the oat crop acreage after it has been pastured to exhaustion and plants cow peas for hay. However, there is an impediment to cow pea hay-making which usually jeopardizes the efficient salvage of this important crop. Hay-making occurs, as a rule, during the rainy season. It is extremely difficult during the average year to cure the crop without serious spoilage. Cow pea hay is an admirable long feed for Florida cows but the difficulties associated with its successful harvest have restricted the use of this important leguminous roughage in many sections of the State.

PARA GRASS FOR THE MULES

Two acres of Para grass provide hay for the work mules. This hay crop prospers in Western Florida, can be cut twice a year and provides satisfactory long feed. Like sorghum, it has coarse stalks and stems. This hay crop, even though exposed to rainfall during the curing season, can be saved under ordinary circumstances. The coarse stalks and stems aid air ventilation in the shocks and prevent the heating and moulding of the roughage.

The Wernickes and other successful dairymen in Florida have demonstrated that milk-farming can be made to pay even despite the parasitic activities of the cattle ticks—animal pirates which annually exact heavy toll and tribute

from live stock farmers in infested areas. By judicious dipping and spraying, Florida dairymen are combatting the cattle ticks. Animal husbandry, however, under such conditions operates under a handicap. Were the state tick-free the returns from milk-farming would be correspondingly increased. But milk producers by studying the situation carefully and experimenting have worked out measures and methods which enable them to fight the tick to the extent that dairying can be continued.

One outstanding natural feature of the Wernicke dairy farm is a fine spring which is piped to all parts of the farm buildings, house and fields. It so happens that this spring rises at the crown of a hill about 100 feet high. The fall is sufficient so that a high water pressure is developed. Bathroom facilities add modern conveniences to the Wernicke residence while a home acetylene plant provides artificial illumination in the house, barns and dairy.

"Do one thing and do it well, but don't dabble in too many activities," is the motto of this Florida dairy farm. All the energy of the Wernicke family is concentrated on milk production. True, there is an old six-acre citrus grove on the place while the Wernickes have set out twelve acres of tangerines. These enterprises dovetail nicely with dairying pursuits and do not compete at emergency times for the labor supply. Hogs, on the other hand, are objectionable because they demand skim milk for feed. The porkers also root up the oat fields and generally do not fit in well under Florida conditions with milch cow farming. Citrus and poultry or citrus and dairying are mutually agreeable enterprises which team together like twin peas in a pod and hence merit development and extension.

The Romance of Farm Machinery

INVENTIVE GENIUS LIBERATED THE LAND TILLER AND MADE HIM PROSPEROUS.

(From American Farming.)

IMPORTANT chapters are being added these days to the evolution of farm machinery. Noteworthy incidents transpire with surprising frequency. The urge of economic necessity makes the dream of yesterday the accomplished fact of today. Fiction contains no romance more fascinating than the story of the development of agricultural implements; the influence of this transformation is more far-reaching than the result of any war.

The history of farm machinery is really the romance of the land tiller's deliverance from serfdom and his rise to a position of equality and honor. In the day when the tedious tasks of producing and processing farm crops were done principally by human hands, slaves were an economic necessity to the operation of large estates and plantations. In foreign lands, where such labor still is done almost entirely by hand, poverty and backwardness as hopeless as slavery continue to be the lot of the field worker.

This bit of tremendously important history is all the more interesting when we consider that the first of the great agricultural inventions was devised hardly more than one and a third centuries ago, another is just 95 years old, while the majority of them have come within the last fifty years.

It was in 1792 that Eli Whitney, a young Connecticut school teacher, stranded in Georgia, invented the cotton gin (the word "gin" being a contraction of "engine"). Prior to that time a negro slave had to work diligently to separate a pound of lint cotton from the seed in a day's time. The South could not advance; something had to be done—hence the invention.

The great prairies of the Mississippi valley and the Western country were of little use for grain-growing until on a hot day in July, 1831, Cyrus H. McCormick, a young Virginia farmer and blacksmith, demonstrated that standing grain can be cut successfully by machinery. Hitherto the limiting factor to production had been the cradling by

hand. It was, however, nine years after that the first reaper was sold for \$50—and two years later before seven more were marketed at \$100 each. At the first world's fair held in London, England, in 1851, the McCormick reaper was declared to be "the most wonderful article contributed to this exhibition." Like the cotton gin, the reaper was really an economic necessity—the world needed more grain than men could harvest.

When the cradle gave way to the reaper, the flail, which had succeeded the ox-trodden threshing floor of ancient times, was found to be too slow a means of threshing. Several men contributed to the invention of the modern thresher, the first patent on a power thresher being issued to Pitts Brothers, of Winthrop, Maine, in 1837.

Reapers and threshers were useless in the great open spaces of America unless the virgin prairies could first be planted—and the heavy soil refused to scour off of the wooden moldboards of the plows then in use. John Deere, a Vermont blacksmith, who had located at Grand Detour, Ill., solved the problem by designing and making a plow with a steel moldboard. Three of these plows were made in 1838, ten the following year and seventy-five in 1841.

All of these implements since have undergone steady improvement and enlargement, but the principles involved are still the same. Particularly is this true in the case of the reaper. The principles that had to be worked out by young McCormick before his first reaper would operate are still incorporated in the binder of today that bears his name.

With the present century has come the automobile—which destroys farm isolation—the auto truck and the gas tractor, the latter making mechanical power available to the average farm.

The hay loader, the corn picker, the Babcock tester and the cream separator are but a few of the later chapters written into agricultural progress by inventive genius.

Machinery has made possible large-scale production, making farming profitable. However, this larger production has in many instances entailed much heavy labor, such as that of threshing. Not only does threshing, as generally practiced necessitate long hours of hot and fatiguing toil for men, but cooking for threshing crews puts a heavy burden upon farm women.

Much of this labor is eliminated when grain is harvested with a combine—a machine that threshes the grain as it is cut and delivers the grain into sacks or pours it into the bed of an accompanying truck or wagon. Such machines have been used for a number of years in the great wheat fields of the west, particularly on the Pacific coast.

However, the combine is too cumbersome for use on the smaller farms of the Mississippi valley. To meet the needs of this region a smaller machine, known as the harvester-thresher, has been designed. Such a machine will cut and thresh about thirty-five acres of wheat in a day, pulled and operated by a tractor of sufficient power. Thus the harvesting crew is reduced to three men—one to operate the tractor, another to run the truck and a third man in charge of the elevator into which the grain is placed. Bundle-tossing and other arduous and dirty jobs of threshing as ordinarily done are dispensed with—and the farm wife is relieved of the dread of summertime, the task of cooking for threshers.

Recently we saw a McCormick-Deering harvester-thresher operating in a field near Hinsdale, Ill. It was pulled by a 15-30 tractor with a power take-off for the operation of the machine. The harvester cut a swath ten feet wide, the grain falling onto a moving platform which conveyed it into the thresher, the capacity of which was great enough to make choking improbable, even in the heaviest stands. The straw is spread evenly over the ground so that it can be plowed under.

The threshing crew consisted of one man—the tractor operator, who could just as well have been riding beneath a canopy as out in the sun. At intervals a motor truck would dash out into the field and pull along side the thresher; the sluice gates would open and the grain would pour out into the truck bed.

The grain tested eighteen per cent moisture, which is about five per cent more than grain should contain. However, this excess moisture was being overcome by blowing the grain into a ventilated bin. In the sides of the wooden bin were screened strips about four inches wide at intervals of about two feet. Screened ventilator troughs, much like those often used in storing soft corn, extended across the bin. These were placed in loosely, so that each tier could be removed at emptying time as the grain was lowered to its level.

The new harvester-thresher is said to cut the cost of producing wheat at least twenty cents per bushel, which is truly a tremendous saving. It is also claimed that the grain loss in threshing by the new method is much less than by the process of harvesting, shocking and threshing.

In the threshing of soy-beans, sweet clover and other crops the new harvester-thresher effects even greater savings than it does in wheat threshing. The loss of soy-beans, when cut and threshed in the usual way, is about fifty per cent, whereas with the new machine the loss is less than five per cent. A novel use recently found for the harvester-thresher was that of threshing several acres of turnip seed down in western Tennessee.

As we watched that machine make trip after trip around that field, and contemplated the tremendous amount of heavy labor that it was eliminating, we wondered if the prediction that farming will some day be reduced to a job principally of pressing a set of electric buttons is, after all, such an idle dream. Surely it is not more preposterous than would have seemed a prediction of a horseless harvester-thresher before the day of Cyrus H. McCormick—and that was less than a century ago.

Agricultural Industry Needs Trained Leaders

P. W. ZIMMERMAN, PH. D., ASSOCIATE DEAN, COLLEGE OF
AGRICULTURE, UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, IN
MANUFACTURERS RECORD.

WE can legislate with the idea of aiding rural people all we please, but there are natural laws, not subject to interpretations by the courts, which will always take precedence. No court can force an individual to buy or sell goods against his will. If I have a surplus of something which you do not need, I must be the loser unless there are other outlets. No state or national law can alter such natural situations. If there be outlets for surplus products the purchase price will be near the average cost of production price. In this case those farmers who produce maximum crops at minimum cost per acre will have their farm mortgages paid off twenty years from now, while the fellow who continues to worry about overproduction and runs his farm half-heartedly will have larger mortgages as the years roll by.

STANDS FOR COLLEGE TRAINING.

"Maximum crops at minimum costs" in the highest sense is possible for only those who have had college training or its equivalent. Peasantry is the other alternative. The middle-class farmer at the present rate of slumping can hold forth hardly longer than fifty more years. It must, however, be recognized that as trained rural leaders increase and vocational agriculture gets into the rural schools the evil day will be pushed many, many years into the future. We need to think more about ways to prevent that great American industry, agriculture, which has placed our nation highest among all civilized nations of the world, from slumping into peasantry. Some of us believe that the state agricultural colleges hold the solution for our problem, but to accomplish what they should they need the sincere support of manufacturers and other industrial concerns over the United States.

MORE STUDENTS NEEDED.

One serious need of agricultural colleges now is a student enrollment large enough to insure future leaders for our country. The following extract taken from a pamphlet sent to Maryland high school students tells some interesting facts:

"Agriculture during the past few years has, as a rule, been unprofitable, and this condition has reflected itself upon the enrollment of men in agricultural courses in the colleges. Last year the enrollment in freshmen classes in agriculture in the United States was smaller than it has been for many years and smaller than will be needed to turn out graduates in numbers sufficient to fill the places needing men with such training. The turnover and increase in county agent positions during the year 1922-23 required 500 new men. To fill positions as instructors, as investigators or as extension specialists in agricultural subjects in the land-grant colleges required 350, while 150 filled similar positions in closely related subjects. In one year the United States Department of Agriculture has employed 550, while at least 1,000 have gone into high school work as teachers of agriculture or of the sciences. It is very difficult to learn how many have entered agricultural production, either on farms of their own or in the employ of others, and there are doubtless many who enter occupations not closely related to agriculture. But to fill all of these needs only about 4,000 freshmen entered agricultural courses in the United States in 1923. Many of these will not complete their course.

"Will the number who graduate and who are qualified for such work be sufficient to fill replacement needs in agricultural production and in other positions needing such men?

"Now let us view the situation from the standpoint of the rural community. If purchasing power of the farmers' dollar continues to improve at the rate of the past two years, then a young man entering college next year should find, when he graduates, that the farmers' dollar is worth one hundred cents for the purchase of other commodities. When this occurs agriculture will be relatively as prosperous as it was before the war. But agriculture must advance, rural organization and co-operation cannot make the strides they should make until there are in every com-

munity at least some farmers trained for the type of leadership that must be had if these organizations' efforts are to be successful.

LACK OF TRAINING DISADVANTAGE.

"In many specialized lines of endeavor the untrained man is at a distinct disadvantage. As an illustration of this fact it is worth while noting that, while only a small percentage of men on farms have a college training, yet more than eighty per cent of the dairy cattle making advanced registry records in this state are handled by college-trained men.

"No agricultural community can be most intelligently represented in the legislative halls until that community is represented by farmers themselves, but no community can afford to elect farmers to represent it unless it has among its members men who can command the confidence, the respect and the following of their fellow-legislators. A study of the educational training of those who are elected to such positions brings out the fact that relatively few men have the power of legislative command unless they have had college training.

"Many graduates in agricultural courses do not get back to the farm immediately, but very few of the graduates in other college courses ever get back. Should you not train yourself in order that your community may be provided with the trained leadership it will need in coming years?"

WHERE GRADUATES GO.

The following data is a fair approximation of the distribution of the graduates of the agricultural colleges of the country for any given year:

On the farm, fifty per cent.

As owners, tenants, salaried managers and salaried specialists in the following classifications:

General farmers, producers of specialized crops, seed-men, nurserymen, florists, landscape gardeners, orchardists, truck gardeners, foresters, dairymen, poultrymen, live stock men.

In commercial business, eighteen per cent.

As salesmen and as employes other than salesmen in the following classifications:

Nursery stock, fruit, vegetable and produce, sprays and spray equipment, livestock, marketing associations, farm

bureau, fertilizer establishments, meat-packing establishments, canning establishments, flour mills, sugar and tobacco and similar establishments.

In the United States Department of Agriculture, eighteen per cent.

At least 500 openings per year in these positions are being filled by agricultural college graduates:

Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Bureau of Animal Industry, Bureau of Plant Industry, Forestry Service, Bureau of Chemistry, Bureau of Soils, Bureau of Entomology, Office of Co-operative Extension Work.

In universities and experiment stations, twelve per cent.

Teaching or investigation in agriculture, 350 openings each year:

Crop production, soils, animal husbandry, dairy husbandry, fruit production, vegetable production, floriculture, landscape gardening, poultry husbandry, farm management.

Teachings or investigation in related subjects, three per cent.

One hundred and fifty openings each year in the following:

Agricultural engineering, bacteriology, botany, entomology, agricultural economics, pathology, physiology and bio-chemistry, forestry.

County agricultural agents, nine per cent.

Five hundred openings each year.

In high schools, six per cent.

Teachers of vocational agriculture.

Let us quit worrying about the fact that not all agricultural college graduates get back to the farm. Let them go where they are most needed, to a bank, a factory, or to some other commercial concern. So long as they keep their interest in some of the things which concern agriculture they help to make for permanent prosperity of the country.

Important Developments in American Agriculture

(Address by Lloyd S. Tenney, Acting Chief, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, before the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World):

THERE is some natural measure of satisfaction to me in appearing before this audience as the representative of Secretary Jardine. We are all alive, I am sure, to the mutuality of interest which exists between business men and farmers in this country.

The agricultural situation has presented one of the distressing chapters in the story of economic events since the war. Happily, the position of farmers has improved slowly but surely until now their industry can at least be called convalescent, even if not yet wholly well.

The more basic developments underlying the present-day agricultural situation go back considerably before the war. It is upon some of these developments and their results that I wish to touch briefly in this talk.

When, more than three hundred years ago, Peacock and, later on, Smith were introducing plows with iron moldboards into the region round about this very city, they represented the forerunners of a technical revolution which we do not yet fully appreciate. In 1834 Cyrus McCormick took out a patent for an automatic mower, and his first reaper was built in a little blacksmith's shop down in the Shenandoah valley. Three of these machines were manufactured in 1840, three thousand in 1850, and twenty thousand in 1860, the works meanwhile having been transferred to Chicago.

After the Civil war the development of machinery for planting, tillage, and harvesting of crops went forward in an amazing round of invention.

All this was coincident, of course, with the opening up of our vast new lands of the West. Hand in hand with the settlement of the world's most superb area of tillable land came that most notable of all developments in agricultural production, namely, the advent of modern farm machinery. Perhaps there is no more significant nor dramatic chapter than this in all the story of mankind's struggle for food. Into the lifetime of a single generation we managed to

crowd technical progress such as fifty previous generations had not even dreamed of.

Now, that process is still going on, in degree. During the war we saw an intensification of it, when the pressure of necessity forced farmers to speed up production and the development of the gasoline motor and improved machinery made it possible to do so. Between 1910 and 1920 our crop production per agricultural worker was increased eighteen per cent or nearly one-fifth.

Moreover, the process has not been confined to agriculture, as you gentlemen very well know. Our generation has witnessed a veritable revolution on the side of industrial production. The net effect of it all has been to hasten this era of specialization.

AGRICULTURE ON COMMERCIAL BASIS.

One of the products of the modern scheme of things has been to shift agriculture from its old self-sufficing basis to an essentially commercial basis. The old household crafts have disappeared. The farmer sells his products for cash nowadays and buys manufactured articles to meet his needs. In consequence, the exchange value of farm products now looms as an all-important economic issue to the producers thereof. Agriculture finds itself confronted with a recurrent surplus problem, for the farmer's income is no longer conditioned upon the bountifulness of his crop but upon its exchange value.

So we are seeing more and more emphasis placed on the problem of marketing and distribution. Agriculture more or less regards itself as now faced with the necessity for developing an efficiency in merchandising comparable with its achievements on the production end. You are hearing a great deal about co-operative marketing these days. You will almost certainly hear more, for such is the trend of the times.

MARKETING AS AID TO PRODUCTION.

Until 1913 the Federal Department of Agriculture confined its efforts almost exclusively to the field of production. The chief goal was to make two blades grow where but one grew before. But by 1913 the problems of disposing of the second blade had become sufficiently acute to bring about a pressing demand from individuals and from large organizations for advice and assistance in

directing their marketing programs along sound economic lines. Later the bureau of markets was merged with the bureau of crop estimates and the office of farm management to form the bureau of agricultural economics. It is the aim of this important bureau to focus all available economic information to facilitate the distribution of our agricultural products. From the standpoint of the welfare of the nation as a whole it is attempting through its researches and services to insure to the consumer an ample supply of food and raw materials at prices which are reasonable to the consumer and at the same time satisfactory to the producers. Added: Let me say here, it is no part of our program to do for the farmer what he can do as well or better for himself. But in the field of research and in the administration of certain service and regulatory lines a governmental institution can operate with peculiar effectiveness. Nowhere is this illustrated more forcibly than in the development of national standards for farm products. In this work there can be no question that the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has made an outstanding contribution.

The whole marketing structure rests upon graded commodities. Farm products pass through many hands in moving from the centers of production to the world's markets. Many are contracted for future delivery and a large part of the business is transacted at long range. It is essential that there be a common language to insure mutual understanding between buyers and sellers. All this is a matter of common knowledge. However, few realize how within a brief space of ten years this undertaking has grown from a local and regional question to one of national and international importance.

COTTON STANDARDS.

Three years ago the Cotton Standard Act was passed requiring the use of United States standards for all American cotton. By this action close to two billion dollars worth of cotton is marketed on the basis of a uniform standard. It is of interest to know that in connection with the administration of the cotton futures act, last year the bureau classed one-half million bales for future delivery.

Beginning August 1, 1924, the American standards became the basis for world-wide trade in American cotton. Although efforts were made in some quarters to return

to the use of standards of local origin, the merit and desirability of universal standards had been demonstrated, and the leading cotton associations of the world have subscribed to agreements with the secretary of agriculture to buy and sell cotton on the basis of no other standards than the universal standards. This is believed to foreshadow the adoption of uniform standards and practices in world trade for many other agricultural products.

Ten years ago national standards for fruits and vegetables were regarded as wholly impractical. When the food administration promulgated as a war measure the potato grades recommended by our bureau, it was freely predicted that they would never be used except under compulsion. Today these grades are used almost universally throughout the country. In addition, national grades have been recommended for more than forty other fruits and vegetables and during the past fiscal year the department acting either independently or in co-operation with the various states inspected on request at shipping points and in the large terminal markets more than 175,000 carloads of fruits and vegetables. These inspections were made largely on the basis of the United States grades.

STORAGE WAREHOUSES.

Present day marketing operations require liberal credit to permit distribution over a maximum period. Few farmers or farmers' organizations are in a position financially to hold their crops in storage while awaiting a favorable market. The United States Warehouse Act protects the interests of farmer and banker alike by licensing only such public warehousemen as are considered to be honest in their business relations, financially responsible, and thoroughly competent to care for the particular product offered for storage. Receipts issued under the provisions of this act are commanding more and more attention on the part of leading bankers.

MARKET NEWS SERVICE.

Another service of the bureau has already become an integral part of the modern agricultural marketing system. I refer to the Federal Market News Service. With the world as a market, the farmer of today must have world information as to prices, market supplies and shipments from competing areas. Here again our bureau is in a

position to collect from the trade information of a confidential nature to be used, with certain restrictions designed to protect individual business operation, for the good of all.

Through the use of the telegraph, radio, newspapers, farm press and mailed bulletins the farmers now have a better conception of distribution three thousand miles away than my grandfather did of those within a radius of twenty-five miles.

In an effort to give adequate information upon which to plan production programs, the bureau of agricultural economics once a year prepares and disseminates a report on the outlook for all important agricultural products. In February the fourth annual statement was made, covering the outlook for the production of thirty-three of our principal crops and classes of livestock. These statements provide farmers with facts and interpretations of probable future trends of supply and demand. They are based on all available information bearing on agricultural conditions, both domestic and foreign. The whole object is to give producers at planting and breeding time full information as to the probable market conditions when the product is ready for sale.

The Outlook Report issued in February was distributed to more than 200,000 farmers and others interested in farming. It was also used in all parts of the country by both public and private agencies as the basis of state and regional reports.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING.

There is one division of the bureau, the Division of Agricultural Co-operation, which is engaged in studies of the problems of co-operative marketing associations. Co-operative marketing is not new in the United States; it dates back over seventy-five years, but its development in the last decade has been so spectacular that the movement is now attracting widespread public attention.

A co-operative association is an organization formed by persons who require certain services, for the purpose of performing those services theoretically at cost. The dairy-men of New York State, for example, require marketing service. They have set up their own organization for this purpose and are both the owners and patrons of the enterprise. There are two or three distinct principles which

distinguish a co-operative association from a commercial concern. These principles are (1) an equal share (or at least an equitable share) in the control of the organization by each member, (2) the distribution of profits or savings to the members in proportion to their patronage, and (3) the limitation of returns to invested capital to a rate not greater than eight per cent.

This form of marketing organization has developed rapidly until at the present there are 12,000 associations in the United States whose business in 1925 exceeded \$2,500,000,000. All of the principal farm products are marketed co-operatively to a greater or less extent. Over 100 co-operative organizations may be classed as large-scale business organizations. Five or six each handle products annually which exceed \$50,000,000 in value.

The first co-operative associations were local organizations of producers residing in the same community, and they dealt largely with local problems. Their objectives have been to reduce the costs of assembling, grading, packing and processing farm products, to introduce and employ standard grades and improve packing and handling methods. Generally, they have made great progress.

For example, grade standards are now promulgated by the United States Department of Agriculture and some state agencies. The demand for this service came chiefly from the organized farmers. The co-operative associations use these grades as a basis for dealing with their customers and for making payments to their members. The sale of farm products under definite, standardized grades serves to prevent waste and to stabilize marketing. Standard grades also have a far-reaching influence on production. The pooling of receipts of sales according to grades by co-operatives has made it possible for a farmer to receive payment in accordance with the quality of the product he delivers to the association. This encourages the production of better varieties of fruit, cotton, or poultry, better types of hogs, milk with a higher percentage of butterfat, or wheat of a more desirable milling quality. In fact, there is a general tendency to produce products which meet the demands of the consumers.

Later developments in co-operation have been featured by the organizations of large-scale co-operatives, either federations of local associations or large unit organizations, commonly called "centralized" associations. Organiza-

tions of this type have undertaken the problems of distributing and financing the marketing of commodities produced over a large area. A number of them are engaged in consumer advertising, and a few through dealer service activities are attempting to influence the methods employed to retail their products. In practically no cases, however, have the farmers' co-operative marketing associations entered the retail field.

The future possibilities of co-operation lie in the field of both marketing and production. In fact, the growth of co-operation has made us see that production and marketing are one field, and not distinct and unrelated activities as has sometimes been assumed. No argument is necessary to convince the modern manufacturer that his production program and sales policy must be correlated. We can not imagine a condition under which each of 1,000 or 25,000 factory workers would be allowed to turn out the quantity, kind and grade of product his individual skill and judgment dictated.

CORRELATED MARKETING AND PRODUCTION.

In agriculture, the quantity, grade and kind of products produced depend upon the skill and judgment of 6,500,000 individual farmers, with, as an additional factor of uncertainty, the hazards of weather, insects and plant disease. The problem of correlating production and marketing in agriculture is much more complex than that which confronts the manufacturer.

There is, however, the same need for planned production in agriculture as in industry. An effective approach to the problem appears to be through the co-operative associations. There is available now a great deal of statistical information regarding general economic conditions, price trends, stocks in storage, crop acreage and condition, and there have been in recent years surveys and reports by the Department of Agriculture covering farmers' production plans, that is, whether they intend during the coming year to increase or decrease either the livestock on their farms or the acreage devoted to certain crops. If the co-operative associations are able to disseminate this information to their members in such a way that they will make practical use of it in formulating their production plans some progress may be made in adjusting production to demand. But organization for marketing is the first step.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

The co-operative associations also have the opportunity to make further progress in standardizing agricultural products and improving methods of distribution. In many cases, conditions can be improved by manufacturing products of poor quality in the by-products. A number of associations are co-operating with research institutions or themselves maintain a research department to discover and perfect methods of manufacturing such by-products. The associations marketing cotton, dried fruit and other products have entered into the world market and maintain their own agents in foreign countries. Because they represent the producer and because through federations or large-scale centralized associations they can control a large volume, the co-operative associations have an opportunity to reduce further marketing costs and improve methods of distribution. Their activities benefit the consumer as well as the producer.

The Department of Agriculture is in no way attempting to regulate the co-operative movement, nor is it engaged in the promotion of co-operative organizations. We believe that the associations should be free to develop in accordance with the needs of the farmers with such assistance as the government can properly give but without governmental regulation and restraint.

The whole co-operative movement stands out as one of the significant developments of recent years. It represents perhaps the most effective effort of farmers to meet the perplexing problems of merchandising incident to modern commercial agriculture.

In a larger sense, too, co-operative marketing appears to offer one possible approach to the solution of the agricultural surplus problem. For not only farmer control but collective action, both in adjusting production to market needs and in disposing of surpluses when they occur, are essential in any such solution.

Secretary Jardine has consistently urged that, in respect to legislation designed to relieve the surplus problem, governmental aid could be applied most effectively within this field of merchandising. He sponsored the bill to enlarge the Department of Agriculture's work along this line. That bill passed the house unanimously and is at the moment pending in the senate.

The secretary feels, however, that legislation should go further than the setting up of an agency within the Department of Agriculture for further work in co-operative marketing, important as this may be. It is the thought that these proposed measures would serve to strengthen farmers' co-operative agencies to the point where they would be a real factor in shaping production so as to minimize and at times even eliminate economic surpluses and also help more effectively to dispose of surpluses when produced.

The central fact stands out, as I indicated in the beginning, that the development of modern commercial agriculture has somewhat shifted the farmer's immediate problems from production to marketing. You will find this borne out in agricultural expression on all sides. You will see it borne out in the trend of legislative action. It may confidently be hoped that forward-looking business men of this country will lend their support to such developments as promise sound progress for our farming industry. For nothing is more certain than that lasting prosperity for this nation is absolutely conditioned upon a stable and prosperous agriculture.

An Adventure In Self Government

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING IS AMERICA'S NEWEST FIGHT
FOR DEMOCRACY.

BY CLARENCE POE, EDITOR PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

ALL over the South these last few weeks members of co-operative marketing organizations have been discussing policies of their associations, getting reports from their officials and directors, and considering what men should be chosen as directors for the ensuing year. My own "member ballot" lies before me on my desk as I write this.

It has been wisely said of government that "A frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is essential to liberty." In other words, we ought to stop every now and then and ask ourselves where we are really trying to get to and whether we are actually getting there.

The same principle should hold good in the case of co-operative marketing; and I therefore believe it worth while right now for all readers, whether or not they are members of co-operatives, to ask themselves exactly what is the purpose of co-operative marketing and whether it is driving steadily toward that purpose.

THE TWO PURPOSES OF CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

A great many people have thought of co-operative marketing as having only one purpose, that being somewhat increased prices for farm products—increased prices not only (a) for the members themselves as the result of economies in selling, but also (b) for all farmers as a result of the new policy of orderly and gradual selling in lieu of the old "dumping" system.

My own view is that no co-operative marketing organization is going to succeed unless it constantly keeps two supreme purposes in view:

1. A financial gain—growing out of increased prices for farm products as just indicated.
2. A human gain—growing out of the development of the co-operative as an organization "of the growers, for the

growers, by the growers;" the development of the membership of each co-operative in the forms, life, and ideals of democracy and self-government.

In other words, I believe that each co-operative marketing organization should be an adventure in self-government by the farmers and that co-operative marketing is therefore America's newest fight for democracy. Hence, those of us who are sincerely endeavoring to establish co-operative marketing along right lines are the new pioneers in the world-old fight for self-government, the never-ending revolt against autocracy, the patient, age-long fight to establish genuine government "of the people, for the people, by the people." We are holding the farthest outpost of democracy—fighting in the same spirit in which those earlier pioneers fought who wrested Magna Charta from King John at Runnymede, or shared the indomitable patience of Washington at Valley Forge and Trenton, or those later heroes who uncrowned a Kaiser in their fight to "make the world safe for democracy."

TWO THINGS TO DO FOR CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

If this is what co-operative marketing means—and this is what I really believe it does mean—then all its advocates ought to be willing to do two things:

1. We ought to be willing to endure and suffer quite a good deal for the sake of carrying this cause through its earliest and most difficult stages and on to its secure establishment.

2. We ought to be forever ready to oppose and fight those who would degrade the ideals of co-operative marketing or take away from it its high purpose not only to increase farm profits but also to give to our farmers new power and new dignity as men who know and control all the policies affecting the sale of the products they have made in the sweat of their faces—rural self-government.

Unfortunately, there are yet plenty of men—and some of them sincere, men prominent in co-operative marketing work—who do not believe at all in this idea of making each co-operative marketing association a real democracy, of making each co-operative a little self-governing republic "of the farmers, for the farmers, by the farmers."

Only a few days ago I heard such beliefs sharply challenged by a man who spoke as an advocate of co-operative

marketing. He did not believe in democracy, he said, adding that the fewer the people who had control of any organization, the more effective it was. Farmers are not fit to control the marketing of their own products, he said; that was why they must organize associations and surrender control to someone else.

From all these views I most sharply dissent. I not only believe that each co-operative should be a real democracy, but I believe if it is not made a real democracy, farmers will sooner or later leave it—and ought to do so. Acting individually, “every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost,” farmers cannot wisely control the marketing of their products. Acting co-operatively through a co-operative marketing association, they can do so. And in grappling with the problems that affect the co-operative farmers will grow in intellectual and moral power, will develop leaders from their own ranks, and altogether will grow in manhood and dignity and win increased influence in all the agencies of society and government. As I said several weeks ago:

“One of the great problems facing America is that of how to save the farmers of America from drifting into the condition of most European peasants. And in order to prevent American farming and Southern farming from degenerating into peasant farming, two things are necessary. Not only must financial profits be increased, but the farmer must rise to the dignity of being an actual force in the government of all the conditions affecting his life—commercial, civic, or otherwise.”

“CITIZENS AND TAX-PAYERS” IN A CO-OPERATIVE

Now let us go just a little further with this idea that each co-operative is an adventure in democracy; another extension of the idea of self-government such as our own American republic was designed to be in the political field.

It naturally follows that each and every member of a co-operative is a citizen and tax-payer in a little economic democracy, just as he is a citizen and tax-payer in our political democracy. His membership in a co-operative makes him a citizen there, and he is also a tax-payer, his “tax” being collected in the form of deductions from the sales of his crop and grouped together under the general name of operating expenses. In his co-operative democracy, there-

fore, each member is entitled to all the rights and privileges to which tax-payers and citizens are entitled in our political democracy. He is entitled not only to vote for the directors of his co-operative, just as we vote for legislators and congressmen, but he is entitled to know how his co-operative is being run and what the "taxes" he pays are being used for—what salaries are paid and why, what expenses are incurred and why—just as truly as is the case in our political government.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH IN DEBATING POLICIES

In the next place, each co-operative must recognize the fact that the membership not only has a right to elect officers, as is the case in our political democracy, but the membership also has a right to know what is going on in the co-operative, what policies are under discussion or are proposed for action, and the arguments for and against these policies, just as truly as is the case in our political democracy.

We do not elect members of the legislature or Congress, let them meet together, discuss great issues among themselves, reach their own conclusions and then, after they have reached their decisions, just tell us what laws they have made for us to follow, or what taxes they have levied for us to pay. Not at all. On the contrary, we elect our legislators and congressmen on the basis of the soundness of their opinions about matters affecting our laws or our taxes; and then we learn about and discuss the policies that are proposed for adoption. Bills are introduced in legislatures or congress, debates are held, arguments pro and con are presented privately and publicly, and we write letters to our lawmakers and letters to the newspapers, and it is only after there is prolonged discussion and the people have had time to express themselves, that public policies are finally evolved in the form of laws.

It seems to me that to a very large extent the same sort of policy must be followed in the case of our co-operative organizations. If they are to be real democracies, the members must do something more than merely vote for a director once a year. The members must always know what is going on, what general policies are proposed for adoption, and why they are favored and why they are opposed, and must debate these policies with the utmost frankness and courage among themselves, in their local meetings, in their

official publications, etc., and so help reach sound conclusions and develop correct public sentiment concerning these matters.

If a co-operative marketing association is to be a democracy, it is not enough just to have "publicity for the members." There must also be "control by the members." The directors and officials will, of course, pass finally on policies just as our legislators and congressmen pass finally on our laws, but in each case the real control must be found in the sound and enlightened public opinion of the masses of the people after issues have been debated with that absolutely unhampered "freedom of speech" which is one of the fundamental safeguards of any democracy.

Big Business Methods In Agriculture

BY T. J. BROOKS, CHIEF CLERK, DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE.

“**A**GRICULTURE should emulate industry and put its business on a co-operative and associate basis rather than an individual one,” so said Charles M. Schwab, in an address before the American Manufacturers’ Association at Minneapolis.

Mr. Schwab is correct.

Many others have said the same thing. Many efforts have been directed toward the accomplishment of that end. Some outstanding successes can be cited, and many failures. Tons of literature have been published on co-operation. Farming has come in for its share.

A captain of industry in manufacturing might not be a captain of industry in handling a farm organization, where he had no control of over-production. Of course, Mr. Schwab does not control the output of steel even in the United States, much less in the world, but he does control the output of his mills and he is *associated* with all other operators producing the same line of material, and by this association there is an “associate basis” to which he refers in his speech. Right here is where the farm organizations have fallen down. They had no “*associate basis*” in controlling either production or the deliberate feeding of the markets, as demand justifies on a remunerative basis.

In business matters there is the business-mindedness which meets the requirements of conducting the corporation operated for the benefit of stockholders. In this kind of business the United States has led the world. This method of business lends itself to mining, manufacturing, commercial and financial organizations, but it does not meet the conditions involved in the marketing of farm products.

There are too many people furnishing the material which is to be sold for them all to be stockholders. There are too many from whom the supply is drawn, each with his needs and individuality, to control the volume of output even were nature not so eccentric in aiding or hindering production. It takes a wider range of scientific knowledge to be

an up-to-date farmer than to be an average business man. It requires a much greater genius for managing a business where the greater part of the task lies in securing and holding the voluntary co-operation of hundreds of thousands of people than it does to manage a business where a few officials and millions of money are the elements to be controlled.

Of course, it is easy to say that when the needs are sufficiently imperative a means will be devised whereby agriculture will be put on as safe a business basis as any other vocation. None of them are on a very certain and sure basis. But optimism can be carried to the point of absurdity—the same as pessimism.

Practical people always demand to be shown. What instances can be pointed to where farmers have put the commercial side of the business on as safe a basis as others?

Every instance of large magnitude that can be cited is an instance of some form of co-operation; notwithstanding the fact, the path of agrarian progress in our capitalistic age is strewn with the wrecks of efforts to sell farm products and buy farm supplies co-operatively.

"There is a phase of statistical service," says Herbert Hoover, "that has not been fully studied or fully explored, to which I trust much thought will be given. We are almost wholly lacking in the basic data as to distribution. We know our production in the most important lines of activity. We know a great deal about stocks of commodities in the hand of producers. *We know very little as to stocks in the hands of consumers, the area of distribution of any commodity.*"

There are more than 12,000 active farm business organizations in the United States. Their combined volume of business aggregates *more than a billion dollars annually.*

Taking the total number of associations listed by the United States Department of Agriculture, 3,325 are engaged in marketing grain; 2,197 handle dairy products; 1,770 ship live stock; 1,250 market fruits and vegetables; 121 perform various functions in the marketing of cotton; 91 market wool; 71 sell poultry products, and 24 market tobacco. These do not include co-operative banks, co-operative credit associations, and insurance companies.

The oldest and most conspicuous success is the California Fruit Growers' Exchange. California sells 73 per cent of

her citrus fruits at a cost of two and a half per cent. She sells 85 per cent of her dried fruit co-operatively.

Co-operation is not a new term but it is new in its significance to the masses of the people when applied to industry and commercial concerns. There is a vast difference between the relationship that exists between the stockholders, the employees, and the public, when applied to the ordinary corporation and that relationship when applied to the genuinely co-operative corporation.

NON-CO-OPERATIVE CORPORATIONS

There are five fundamental characteristics of non-co-operative corporations:

1. Organized and operated for profit to the promoters and stockholders.
2. Grant each share a vote, or limit all voting to a restricted class of stockholders—such as common stock, voting board or board of trust, etc.
3. Place no limit on number of shares an individual or other corporation may own.
4. Place no restrictions on transfer of stock.
5. Distribute all net profits as dividends on capital issued, whether the stock was paid for in cash—at par or below par—in service, or given away; or the profits may be capitalized.

CO-OPERATIVE CORPORATIONS.

There are five fundamental principles of co-operative corporations:

1. Ownership of association by the producers of the commodity handled, if agricultural.
2. Return on capital invested restricted to medium rate of interest.
3. All net profits returned to members in proportion to patronage.
4. One member, one vote, regardless of the number of shares owned.
5. Option must be given the Association on all shares offered for sale and all transfers must be approved by the Association.

There is a policy often pursued that gives the co-operative concern an additional competing power but which is not an essential requirement in co-operation. I refer to the policy of retiring all outstanding stock from a sinking fund

provided from the profits, as the business will justify. The California Fruit Growers' Exchange did this, and many other concerns following co-operative methods. This eliminated all drain from the treasury for interest on money invested, which is quite an item in old line business. Many are organized without capital stock.

The relationship that exists between the stockholder, the employee, and the public in the old style corporation carries in it the germs of industrial war. This type of corporation has done a great work in bringing together capital and labor. Without the corporation the civilization we have today would have been impossible. But we have reached a critical stage in the economic progress of the world, brought about mainly by the very agency that has done so much to promote progress—the corporation.

The task before us is to transform the corporation from the capitalistic type to the co-operative type. When this is done, the greatest menace that confronts the civilization of today will be eliminated. So long as the greater part of our industries are carried on by the capitalistic corporation, industrial warfare will continue and the whole fabric of government and business will rest above a threatening volcano.

The objection will be raised that the co-operative type of corporation is not adapted to the requirements of big business of different kinds. This objection is not well taken for the reason that hundreds of millions of dollars worth of business are transacted annually by co-operative corporations in commercial business, hundreds of millions in co-operative banking, hundreds of millions in co-operative selling and buying by organized farmers, hundreds of millions in co-operative manufacturing, and hundreds of millions in retail merchandising.

As individual examples of each kind of business just enumerated, I will mention the "Co-Operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.," of Manchester, England, in a commercial business and also in manufacturing; the co-operative banks of Germany in the banking business; the California Fruit Growers' Exchange in the selling of horticultural products, and the purchasing exchange owned by the same people; we have hundreds of mercantile establishments that are co-operative. The plan of having the employees represented at the meetings of the directors and on committees of regulation is coming more and more in vogue. These

things mean industrial peace. The law of industrial peace should be discovered and all business be *compelled* to incorporate the principles of this law in its methods. This is a task for Congress to perform.

In closing, I shall quote from Secretary Jardine: "A realization by leaders in the co-operative movement that co-operation is not merely a means for obtaining a better price for a single year's crop, but that it is a means for gradually adapting production to market demands, for insuring less wasteful distribution, for reducing the spread between what the farmer receives and what the consumer pays, for aiding in the solution of agricultural credit problems as they arise, for improving the rural life of the nation, for insuring a better understanding of national and international problems—this realization, implanted by leaders and future leaders, in the minds and hearts of the farm people of the United States, will do much to insure not only the success of co-operation but increased prosperity and stability for the nation."

Annual Report of L. M. Rhodes

COMMISSIONER FLORIDA STATE MARKETING BUREAU.

Total shipments of fruits and vegetables from Florida from September 1st, 1925, to July 20th, 1926, inclusive, are given below. All rail, express and boat shipments are included. The total volume of perishables shipped from the State amounted to 74,371 carloads.

By commodities—	Carloads
Oranges	21,522
Grapefruit	18,035
Tangerines	1,255
Watermelons	6,644
Celery	5,642
Tomatoes	4,749
White Potatoes	4,556
Mixed Vegetables	3,294
Cucumbers	2,187
Cabbage	1,771
Lettuce	1,441
Beans	993
Peppers	741
Escarole	609
Strawberries	408
Sweet Potatoes	85
Eggplants	82
Corn	81
Romaine	80
Pineapples	64
Squash	30
Blueberries	25
Grapes	18
Pears	13
Chicory	11
Peaches	10
Beets	7
Cantaloupes	6
Onions	5
Carrots	4
Radishes	3
Total carloads	74,371

Approximately 750,000 boxes of citrus were consumed in the State, canning factories used 435,000 boxes and 250,000 boxes moved out by truck. The commercial crop moved out by rail, express and boat amounted to 14,694,120 boxes.

**CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF CITRUS FRUITS OUT OF
FLORIDA FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1925, to JULY
20, 1926, BY COUNTIES.**

Express and boat shipments are included. In this report tangerines are counted as oranges:

County—	Oranges	Grapefruit	Total
Alachua	98	10	108
Brevard	1,216	685	1,901
Broward	45	6	51
Charlotte	21	25	46
Citrus	36	5	41
Dade	36	1,331	1,367
DeSoto	1,231	582	1,813
Flagler	6	4	10
Glades	17	14	31
Hardee	1,205	164	1,369
Hernando	175	102	277
Highlands	162	432	594
Hillsborough	1,271	590	1,861
Indian River	87	583	670
Lake	2,007	807	2,814
Lee	301	965	1,266
Manatee	340	1,388	1,728
Monroe	1	1	2
Martin	200	245	445
Marion	785	313	1,098
Orange	3,340	1,631	4,971
Okeechobee	18	17	35
Osceola	315	82	397
Palm Beach	274	391	665
Pasco	286	212	498
Pinellas	1,970	872	2,842
Polk	3,804	5,025	8,829
Putnam	715	120	835
Sarasota	18	134	152
Seminole	577	94	671
Sumter	125	17	142
St. Lucie	195	969	1,164
St. Johns	10	1	11
Volusia	1,890	218	2,108
Total carloads	22,777	18,035	40,812

STATISTICS ON ORANGE CROP 1924-25

	Boxes	Price returned Marketing Agencies per box	Total
Oranges	10,340,867	\$3.42	\$35,365,765
Grapefruit	8,186,133	1.62	13,261,535
Tangerines	644,440	4.41	2,841,980
Total	19,171,440		\$51,469,280 (\$2.68 box)
Cost of production per box: Oranges, 80c; grapefruit, 60c; tangerines, 90c.			
			\$13,764,369
Cost of selling, 18c per box			3,450,859
Payroll in packing houses, 16c per box			3,067,430
Picking and hauling, 16c per box			3,067,430
Salaries and paper, 16c per box			3,067,430
Interest, taxes and depreciation			2,819,386
Light, power, labels, paste, nails, straps, strips			715,927
Cost of crates, 25c each			4,792,860
Advertising within the State, repairs, auto, miscellaneous			886,784
Total			\$35,632,475
Growers' net receipts (basis: 83c box)			15,930,796
Transportation charge inside the State			4,792,860
Total to the State			\$56,356,131
Retailers' profit, \$1.35 per box			25,881,444
Wholesalers' profit, 40c per box			7,668,576
Transportation outside the State, 90c per box			17,254,296
Advertising outside the State			1,150,282
Total revenue from the crop			\$108,310,729

STATISTICS ON ORANGE CROP, 1925-26.

	Boxes	Price returned Marketing Agencies per box	Total
Oranges	7,749,720	\$3.35	\$25,961,562
Grapefruit	6,492,600	3.20	20,776,320
Tangerines	451,800	4.25	1,920,150
Total	14,694,120		\$48,658,032 (\$3.31 per box)
Cost of production per box: Oranges, 88c;			
grapefruit, 66c; tangerines, 99c.....			
			\$11,552,151
Cost of selling, 20c per box.....			2,938,824
Payroll in packing houses, 17c per box.....			2,498,000
Picking and hauling, 25c per box.....			3,673,530
Salaries and paper, 17c per box.....			2,498,000
Interest, taxes, depreciation, light, power, labels, paste, nails, straps, strips, cost of crates, ad- vertising within the State, repairs, auto, mis- cellaneous			6,759,295
Total			\$29,919,800
Growers' net receipts approximately \$1.27½c box			18,735,003
Transportation charges inside the State.....			3,599,859
Sold by truck, 250,000 boxes.....			437,500
Used by canners, 435,000 boxes.....			761,250
Consumed in State, 750,000 boxes.....			1,312,500
Total to the State.....			\$54,765,912
Retailers' profit, \$1.35 per box.....			19,837,062
Wholesalers' profit, 40c per box.....			5,877,648
Transportation outside the State, 90c per box ..			13,224,708
Advertising outside the State.....			881,647
Total revenue from the crop.....			\$94,586,977

**TOTAL CARLOT PRODUCTION OF VEGETABLES
AND FRUITS (EXCEPT CITRUS) FROM FLOR-
IDA FOR THE SEASON 1925-1926,
BY COUNTIES.**

Neither the transportation companies nor the U. S. Department of Agriculture report shipments of fruits (except citrus) and vegetables by counties. The following figures are estimated by the Florida State Marketing Bureau from available records:

Alachua—Watermelons, 566 cars; tomatoes, 18; white potatoes, 96; mixed vegetables, 103; cucumbers, 627; cabbage, 212; lettuce, 61; beans, 83; peppers, 5; miscellaneous, 22. Total, 1,793 cars.

Baker—Watermelons, 4; tomatoes, 2; mixed vegetables, 4. Total, 10 cars.

Bay—Watermelons, 13; mixed vegetables, 1; cabbage, 6. Total, 20 cars.

Bradford—Watermelons, 40; tomatoes, 5; white potatoes, 11; mixed vegetables, 12; cabbage, 5; beans, 10; strawberries, 98; miscellaneous, 12. Total, 193 cars.

Brevard—Watermelons, 3; tomatoes, 31; white potatoes, 1; cabbage, 6; beans, 5; peppers, 28; miscellaneous, 11. Total, 85 cars.

Broward—Tomatoes, 62; white potatoes, 16; cabbage, 39; lettuce, 194; beans, 282; peppers, 31. Total, 624 cars.

Calhoun—Watermelons, 100; mixed vegetables, 1; cucumbers, 1; cabbage, 1; miscellaneous, 5. Total, 108 cars.

Charlotte—Watermelons, 3; tomatoes, 11; white potatoes, 1; mixed vegetables, 27; cabbage, 1; beans, 4; pineapples, 2. Total, 49 cars.

Citrus—Watermelons, 10; tomatoes, 41; mixed vegetables, 13; cucumbers, 3; cabbage, 5; lettuce, 3; beans, 6. Total, 81 cars.

Clay—Watermelons, 10; white potatoes, 113; mixed vegetables, 12; cucumbers, 3; cabbage, 4; beans, 3; peppers, 1; miscellaneous, 1. Total, 147 cars.

Collier—Watermelons, 8; mixed vegetables, 13; cabbage, 5. Total, 26.

Columbia—Watermelons, 82; mixed vegetables, 11; cabbage, 3; miscellaneous, 5. Total, 101 cars.

Dade—Watermelons, 5; tomatoes, 1,220; white potatoes, 16; mixed vegetables, 130; cabbage, 62; beans, 16; peppers, 19; strawberries, 4; pineapples, 1; miscellaneous, 3. Total, 1,476 cars.

DeSoto—Watermelons, 33; tomatoes, 12; white potatoes, 24; mixed vegetables, 225; cucumbers, 38; cabbage, 14; beans, 22; peppers, 5; strawberries, 2; miscellaneous, 10. Total, 385 cars.

Dixie—Watermelons, 8. Total, 8 cars.

Duval—Watermelons, 4; tomatoes, 2; white potatoes, 12; mixed vegetables, 4; cabbage, 2; peppers, 1. Total, 25 cars.

Escambia—Watermelons, 37; tomatoes, 3; white potatoes, 10; mixed vegetables, 6; cucumbers, 6; peppers, 2; miscellaneous, 14. Total, 78 cars.

Flagler—Watermelons, 3; tomatoes, 1; white potatoes, 166; mixed vegetables, 6; cabbage, 7; lettuce, 2. Total, 185 cars.

Franklin—Tomatoes, 1; mixed vegetables, 1. Total, 2 cars.

Gadsden—Watermelons, 25; tomatoes, 5; white potatoes, 3; mixed vegetables, 24; beans, 9; miscellaneous, 9. Total, 75 cars.

Glades—Tomatoes, 5; white potatoes, 3; mixed vegetables, 61; cabbage, 4; lettuce, 4; peppers, 2. Total, 79 cars.

Gulf—Watermelons, 85; mixed vegetables, 2; miscellaneous, 5. Total, 92 cars.

Hamilton—Watermelons, 31; tomatoes, 1; white potatoes, 5; miscellaneous, 4. Total, 41 cars.

Hardee—Watermelons, 13; celery, 76; tomatoes, 101; white potatoes, 99; mixed vegetables, 161; cucumbers, 140; cabbage, 20; peppers, 33; strawberries, 4; miscellaneous, 22. Total, 669 cars.

Hendry—Watermelons, 8; tomatoes, 36; mixed vegetables, 19; cabbage, 3; peppers, 2. Total, 68 cars.

Hernando—Watermelons, 20; celery, 5; mixed vegetables, 19; cucumbers, 6; peppers, 2; miscellaneous, 2. Total, 54 cars.

Highlands—Watermelons, 12; celery, 5; tomatoes, 24; white potatoes, 2; mixed vegetables, 7; lettuce, 6; peppers, 3; pineapples, 1; miscellaneous, 3. Total, 63 cars.

Hillsborough—Watermelons, 13; celery, 15; tomatoes, 106; white potatoes, 8; mixed vegetables, 183; cucumbers, 16; cabbage, 133; lettuce, 21; peppers, 21; escarole, 21; strawberries, 289; miscellaneous, 15. Total, 841 cars.

Holmes—Watermelons, 95; tomatoes, 1; mixed vegetables, 3; miscellaneous, 11. Total, 110 cars.

Indian River—Watermelons, 4; tomatoes, 76; white potatoes, 8; mixed vegetables, 19; lettuce, 4; beans, 5; peppers, 13; pineapples, 3. Total, 132 cars.

Jackson—Watermelons, 1,104; tomatoes, 2; vegetables, 3; miscellaneous, 14. Total, 1,123 cars.

Jefferson—Watermelons, 18; tomatoes, 10; vegetables, 13; miscellaneous, 4. Total, 45 cars.

Lafayette—Watermelons, 51; tomatoes, 1; vegetables, 4. Total, 56 cars.

Lake—Watermelons, 644; celery, 9; tomatoes, 51; vegetables, 94; cucumbers, 101; cabbage, 92; lettuce, 3; miscellaneous, 10. Total, 1,004 cars.

Lee—Watermelons, 15; celery, 6; tomatoes, 292; white potatoes, 51; vegetables, 166; cabbage, 4; lettuce, 3; beans, 26; peppers, 239; miscellaneous, 13. Total, 815 cars.

Leon—Watermelons, 52; vegetables, 9; beans, 3. Total, 64 cars.

Levy—Watermelons, 127; tomatoes, 12; white potatoes, 16; vegetables, 15; cucumbers, 641; lettuce, 14; beans, 33; peppers, 2; miscellaneous, 9. Total, 869 cars.

Liberty—Watermelons, 8; vegetables, 1; miscellaneous, 1. Total, 10 cars.

Madison—Watermelons, 52; white potatoes, 19; miscellaneous, 4. Total, 75 cars.

Manatee—Watermelons, 1; celery, 1,406; tomatoes, 393; white potatoes, 13; vegetables, 280; cucumbers, 12; cabbage, 90; lettuce, 351; peppers, 84; escarole, 190; miscellaneous, 23. Total, 2,843 cars.

Marion—Watermelons, 874; tomatoes, 654; vegetables, 106; cucumbers, 80; lettuce, 52; beans, 297; miscellaneous, 33. Total, 2,006 cars.

Martin—Tomatoes, 151; white potatoes, 4; vegetables, 14; cabbage, 12; lettuce, 4; beans, 12; peppers, 16; pineapples, 12. Total 225.

Monroe—0.

Nassau—Watermelons, 10; vegetables, 2; miscellaneous, 6. Total 18.

Okaloosa—Watermelons, 85; tomatoes, 2; white potatoes, 9; vegetables, 4; cucumbers, 2; cabbage, 2; miscellaneous, 6. Total, 110 cars.

Okeechobee—Watermelons, 9; celery, 7; tomatoes, 59; white potatoes, 1; mixed vegetables, 49. Total, 125 cars.

Orange—Watermelons, 28; celery, 63; tomatoes, 18; white potatoes, 8; vegetables, 282; lettuce, 251; peppers,

109; escarole, 71; pineapples, 1; miscellaneous, 21. Total, 852 cars.

Osceola—Watermelons, 22; tomatoes, 6; white potatoes, 19; vegetables, 22; cabbage, 8; lettuce, 8; peppers, 22; escarole, 12; strawberries, 11; miscellaneous, 13. Total, 143 cars.

Palm Beach—Tomatoes, 371; white potatoes, 49; vegetables, 114; cabbage, 33; lettuce, 21; peppers, 29; pineapples, 35; miscellaneous, 14. Total, 666 cars.

Pasco—Watermelons, 8; tomatoes, 15; mixed vegetables, 15; cucumbers, 12; peppers, 2; miscellaneous, 7. Total, 59 cars.

Pinellas—Watermelons, 66; celery, 4; tomatoes, 5; vegetables, 29; lettuce, 5; peppers, 2. Total, 111 cars.

Polk—Watermelons, 253; tomatoes, 38; white potatoes, 28; vegetables, 109; cucumbers, 26; cabbage, 422; lettuce, 14; peppers, 1; escarole, 12; miscellaneous, 21. Total, 924 cars.

Putnam—Watermelons, 78; celery, 4; tomatoes, 2; white potatoes, 1,083; mixed vegetables, 34; beans, 169; peppers, 2; miscellaneous, 15. Total, 1,387 cars.

Santa Rosa—Watermelons, 75; tomatoes, 1; white potatoes, 12; mixed vegetables, 1; lettuce, 2; peppers, 7; miscellaneous, 7. Total, 105 cars.

St. Johns—Watermelons, 5; celery, 3; white potatoes, 2,347; mixed vegetables, 9; peppers, 1. Total, 2,365 cars.

St. Lucie—Watermelons, 9; tomatoes, 230; white potatoes, 27; mixed vegetables, 40; peppers, 13; pineapples, 9; miscellaneous, 13. Total, 341 cars.

Sarasota—Watermelons, 8; celery, 52; tomatoes, 6; mixed vegetables, 13; lettuce, 4; peppers, 1; miscellaneous, 3. Total, 87 cars.

Seminole—Celery, 3,971; tomatoes, 5; white potatoes, 15; mixed vegetables, 221; cucumbers, 4; cabbage, 78; lettuce, 411; peppers, 16; escarole, 303; miscellaneous, 22. Total, 5,046 cars.

Sumter—Watermelons, 446; celery, 7; tomatoes, 606; mixed vegetables, 472; cucumbers, 456; cabbage, 480; lettuce, 3; peppers, 9; miscellaneous, 6. Total, 2,485 cars.

Suwanee—Watermelons, 645; mixed vegetables, 11; peppers, 18; miscellaneous, 7. Total, 681 cars.

Taylor—Watermelons, 13; tomatoes, 26; mixed vegetables, 4. Total, 43 cars.

Union—Watermelons, 7; white potatoes, 1; mixed vegetables, 4. Total, 12 cars.

Volusia—Watermelons, 146; celery, 9; tomatoes, 29; white potatoes, 260; mixed vegetables, 78; cucumbers, 13; cabbage, 18; beans, 8; miscellaneous, 13. Total, 574 cars.

Wakulla—Watermelons, 7; mixed vegetables, 3. Total, 10 cars.

Walton—Watermelons, 60; mixed vegetables, 4; miscellaneous, 13. Total, 77 cars.

Washington—Watermelons, 483; mixed vegetables, 2; miscellaneous, 8. Total, 493 cars.

Grand Total—Watermelons, 6,644; celery, 5,642; tomatoes, 4,749; white potatoes, 4,556; mixed vegetables, 3,294; cucumbers, 2,187; cabbage, 1,771; lettuce, 1,441; beans, 993; peppers, 741; escarole, 609; strawberries, 408; pineapples, 64; miscellaneous, 460. Total for the state, 33,559 carloads.

The above fruit and vegetables had a total value of approximately \$34,230,180.

GROVE MAINTENANCE AND FRUIT PRODUCTION COST.

Compiled from Grove Records of 1923-25.

PER ACRE.

Age in Years	Total	Culti- vation	Fertili- zation	Miscel- laneous	Spray- ing	Remarks
1	\$ 27.05	\$16.01	\$ 3.11	\$ 6.88	\$.72	Average
2	31.28	18.89	5.29	7.06	.84	Average
3	42.76	20.00	6.36	8.20	3.20	Average
4	44.47	21.82	11.29	8.08	3.28	Average
	145.56	76.72	26.05	30.22	8.05	Total
5	58.95	22.34	21.15	8.59	8.71	Average
6	72.67	19.74	31.07	8.34	15.50	Average
8-30	109.40	18.41	51.77	30.27	24.62	Average
	81-178	17-25	35-71	21-52	6-37	Range

PER BOX.

7-30	.89	.15	.33	.28	.12	Average
	50-1.40	13-.22	.19-.51	.17-.41	.4-.17	Range

PER ACRE.

1	23.78	9.71	3.49	9.48	
2	23.01	9.90	3.89	9.72	.60
3	29.48	9.77	4.69	11.40	3.62
4	31.21	10.88	5.50	12.98	1.85
	\$107.48	\$40.26	\$17.57	\$43.58	\$6.07

Record of lowest cost of developing grove, first to fourth year, inclusive. Ten acres, orange and tangerine 50-50.

\$206.66, cost of land; \$100 per acre; clearing, \$34 per acre; trees at \$1.00 to \$1.25; fencing, ploughing, etc. \$314.14, total cost.

The above data was compiled from production cost records of fifty grove properties ranging from three to seventy acres each and distributed over the entire citrus belts. The acreage consists of seventy-three per cent oranges, twenty-four per cent grapefruit, and three per cent tangerines. Spraying cost includes a bad aphid year; the per box cost is slightly high owing to the very light crop of 1925.

WHERE PROFITS AND LOSSES BEGIN ON SPRAYING FOR RUST MITE CONTROL.

BY E. F. DE BUSK, FLORIDA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

Cost per		When the Percentage of Russets on Unsprayed Trees Is—																	
Box	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	20	25	30	
1	-43	12	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	-13	19	47	75	110	145	180	215	243	281	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	-21	7	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	-9	5	22	40	57	73	91	107	126	141	232	320	410	..
5	-2	12	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	-7	5	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	-1	9	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	-5	3	13	..	..	..	..	..
9	-8	3	7	..	..	..	..
10	-3	33	68	..	..
11	-11	21	53	..	..
12	-20	11	40	..	..
13	-26	4	30	..	..
14	-5	20	45	..
15	-11	12	36	..
16	-20	5	27	..
17	-1	20	..
18	-7	13	..
19	-12	7	..
20	-16	2	..

NOTE—Numbers diagonally distributed across the page represent the per cent profits or loss to be expected on the spraying operations. For example, when the total cost of the rust mite spraying is 4 cents per box a profit of 22 per cent should be realized when the fruit is running 8 per cent rust mite russets in the unsprayed plots.

A minus sign before a number indicates a percent loss on the spraying operation.

America's Amazing Advance

(Manufacturers Record.)

The material advancement of the United States during the last quarter of a century has been one of the marvels of all human history. We have often called attention to the fact that with about six per cent of the world's population we are producing more than one-half of most of the world's dominant industries—over fifty per cent, for instance, of the world's pig-iron; sixty-six per cent of the world's steel; over fifty per cent of the world's copper; sixty-two per cent of the world's petroleum, and other things in proportion.

Of the total of 24,565,000 motor vehicles in the world the United States has 19,954,000, or eighty-one per cent, while the country produced eighty-seven and five-tenths per cent of the world's output of automobiles.

We have sixty-two per cent of all the telephones in the world.

The purchase and maintenance of the automobiles and motortrucks of this country now amounts to over \$10,000,000,000 a year.

Our population is increasing at the rate of over 2,000,000 a year.

Between 1904 and 1925 our bank clearings rose from \$102,356,000,000 to over \$505,298,000,000.

Our foreign commerce increased from \$2,452,000,000 in 1904 to \$9,137,000,000 in 1925.

Our building associations advanced during that period from a membership of 1,679,000, with assets of \$618,000,000, to a total membership in 1925 of 8,554,000, with assets of \$4,765,000,000.

As late as 1922 we had 22,415,148 savings accounts, with \$15,314,090,000 deposits in savings banks, while in 1925 we had 43,850,000 savings accounts, with \$23,134,052,000 to their credit.

Similar illustrations could be given without end, but the story is told in full in this issue in a comprehensive survey of the progress of America in the last twenty-five years, republished from the Review of Reviews, for which publication the article was written by the editor of the Manufacturers Record.

As indicative of the phenomenal strength of our position, a comparison of a few of our resources with those of Europe will be of interest:

	All Europe	Continental United States
Area, square miles.....	3,909,395	3,026,789
Population	480,000,000	117,000,000
Coal area, square miles.....	42,000	340,000
Coal mined, 1925, short tons	700,000,000	585,000,000
Iron-ore resources, tons, as estimated by Government authorities	8,900,000,000	12,000,000,000
Pig-iron produced, 1925, tons	31,155,000	36,814,000
Cotton produced, average number of bales.....	None	13,120,000
Cotton mills, running spin- dles	100,000,000	35,032,000
Wheat and corn, average number of bushels, about..	2,000,000,000	3,400,000,000
Railroad mileage.....	225,000	250,402

The cost of state governments has increased 200 per cent in eight years and it is still going up. A recent survey, the Washington Post reports, shows that state expenditures last year totaled 1,614 million dollars as compared with 1,513 million dollars in 1924 and only 517 million dollars in 1917. The survey also revealed that all but seven of the 48 states showed a deficit in 1925. The net state debt that year was reported as \$11.25 per capita, about \$10.64 per capita in 1924 and about \$4.93 per capita in 1917.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES OF APPROPRIATION

PRINTING QUARTERLY BULLETIN

January 1, 1925, to July 1, 1925.

1925. By appropriation.....	\$3,045.26
Jan. 2. Wrigley Photo Eng. Corp.....	\$ 400.00
Jan. 2. Wrigley Photo. Eng. Corp.....	33.28
Jan. 13. Wrigley Photo. Eng. Corp.....	8.65
Feb. 19. Wrigley Photo. Eng. Corp.....	336.60
Feb. 19. Wrigley Photo. Eng. Corp.....	375.56
Mch. 11. Wrigley Photo. Eng. Corp.....	510.00
Mch. 30. Wrigley Photo. Eng. Corp.....	250.00
Apr. 3. T. J. Appleyard	240.00
May 5. T. J. Appleyard	850.92
	<hr/>
	\$3,005.01
Balance, July 1.....	\$ 40.25

EXTRA PRINTING FOR IMMIGRATION BUREAU
1925.

May 5. T. J. Appleyard (April Bulletin).....\$ 954.75

PRINTING QUARTERLY BULLETIN

July 1, 1925, to July 1, 1926.

1925. By appropriation	\$10,000.00
July 30. Wrigley Photo. Eng. Corp.....	41.19
Aug. 1. Wrigley Photo. Eng. Corp.....	18.08
Aug. 20. Wrigley Photo. Eng. Corp.....	13.21
Aug. 20. Wrigley Photo. Eng. Corp.....	13.58
Sept. 1. T. J. Appleyard	16.00
Sept. 4. T. Hope Cawthon, photos.....	16.00
Oct. 1. Wrigley Photo. Eng. Corp.....	27.03
Oct. 6. Wrigley Photo. Eng. Corp.....	6.85
Oct. 26. T. J. Appleyard	138.75
Nov. 2. T. J. Appleyard	22.44
Nov. 12. T. J. Appleyard	4,456.00
Nov. 25. T. J. Appleyard	1,420.50
Oct. 29. Artercraft Printers	75.00
Dec. 2. W. H. May, P. M.....	121.65
Mch. 5. T. J. Appleyard.....	908.50
Mch. 5. T. J. Appleyard.....	2,333.00
June 11. T. J. Appleyard	141.20
June 26. Artercraft Printers	208.25
	<hr/>
	\$9,973.23
Balance	26.77
	<hr/>
	\$10,000.00

POSTAGE

July 1, 1925, to July 1, 1926.

1925. By appropriation	\$1,800.00
July 7. Government Printing Office.....	\$ 1.25
July 16. W. H. May, P. M.....	360.00
July 18. Artercraft Printers	97.75
Aug. 17. W. H. May, P. M.....	14.10
Aug. 25. W. H. May, P. M.....	5.00
Aug. 28. W. H. May, P. M.....	420.00
Sept. 9. W. H. May, P. M.....	100.00
Sept. 16. W. H. May, P. M.....	10.00
Sept. 17. W. H. May, P. M.....	10.00

Oct. 15.	W. H. May, P. M.....	6.04
Nov. 12.	W. H. May, P. M.....	40.00
Nov. 13.	W. H. May, P. M.....	720.00
		<hr/>
		\$1,784.14
Balance on hand		15.86
		<hr/>
		\$1,800.00

POSTAGE

January 1, 1925, to July 1, 1925.

1925.	By appropriation	\$ 359.34
Feb. 20.	W. H. May, P. M.....	10.00
Apr. 11.	H. & W. B. Drew Co.....	7.36
Apr. 13.	W. H. May, P. M.....	114.10
Apr. 13.	W. H. May, P. M.....	49.76
May 5.	D. A. Dixon Co.....	17.50
May 6.	W. H. May, P. M.....	40.00
May 6.	R. G. Polk Co.....	12.00
May 28.	W. H. May, P. M.....	66.27
		<hr/>
		\$316.99
Balance, July 1		\$32.35

TRAVELING AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES

January 1, 1925, to July 1, 1926.

1925.		
Jan. 1.	By appropriation	\$ 239.76
Jan. 25.	Trip to Tampa	18.01
Feb. 13.	Trip to Girls' School, Ocala and Tampa	59.75
Feb. 12.	Sub. to Manufacturers Record	10.00
Feb. 25.	Two Mileage Books	60.00
Mch. 6.	Trip to Tampa and Convict Camp.....	64.36
Mch. 7.	Trip to Valdosta (Brooks)	17.88
Feb. 10.	P. W. Wilson Co. (towels)	3.00
		<hr/>
		\$ 233.00
Balance, July 1		\$6.76

TRAVELING EXPENSES OF COMMISSIONER

July 1, 1925, to July 1, 1926.

1925.		
July 1.	By appropriation	\$ 1,000.00
June 26.	T. J. Brooks	17.78
Aug. 12.	Seaboard Air Line Ry. Co.....	60.00

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Oct. 20.	Trip to Gainesville	17.03
Oct. 23.	Trip to Orlando	16.12
Oct. 24.	Trip to Gainesville	7.06
Oct. 25.	Telegrams .....	.98
Nov. 6.	Trip to Gainesville	29.87
Nov. 20.	Trip to Texas Citrus Embargo.....	179.75
1926.		
Feb. 8.	Trip to Fish Hatcheries.....	44.05
Feb. 24.	Trip to Macon W. M. Conference.....	26.43
Apr. 10.	S. A. L. Mileage Books.....	60.00
Apr. 22.	Trip Palm Beach	76.10
Apr. 23.	S. A. L. Mileage Books.....	60.00
May 8.	S. A. L. Mileage Books.....	60.00
May 3.	Expenses Trip U. S. Sec. Agriculture..	73.61
May 5.	Expenses Trip Avon Park Congress..	37.11
May 14.	Expenses Trip Girls' School.....	37.62
June 12.	Expenses Trip Girls' School.....	27.99
June 30.	S. A. L. Mileage Books.....	150.00
June 15.	Trip Farm and Home	18.50

\$1,000.00

EXPRESS AND TELEGRAMS ·

Januar 1, 1925, to July 1, 1925.

1925.	By appropriation	\$622.84
Jan. 2.	American Ry. Express Co.....	59.48
Jan. 2.	W. C. Dixon .....	.50
Jan. 3.	Western Union	4.87
Feb. 4.	American Ry. Express Co.....	51.87
Feb. 4.	Western Union	11.97
Mar. 3.	Western Union	11.06
Mar. 3.	American Ry. Express Co.	53.82
Mar. 11.	Dixon Transfer .....	.75
Apr. 3.	American Ry. Express Co.....	32.66
Apr. 3.	Western Union	14.57
Apr. 21.	Dixon's Transfer .....	.50
Apr. 21.	Geo. D. Barnard Co.....	8.03
Apr. 24.	Western Union .....	.69
May 5.	American Ry. Express Co.....	56.84
May 6.	Western Union	28.23
May 15.	Dixon's Transfer	45.82
May 28.	Dixon's Transfer .....	.50
May 28.	Walker Evans & Cogswell.....	183.25
June 3.	American Ry. Express Co.	47.41
June 3.	Southern Tel. & Cons. Co.	6.60

\$619.42

Balance, July 1\$ 3.42

EXPRESS AND TELEGRAMS

July 1, 1925, to July 1, 1926.

1925.	By appropriation	\$1,500.00
July 7.	Western Union	17.16
July 7.	American Ry. Express Co.....	84.48
Aug. 3.	American Ry. Express Co.....	35.10
Aug. 3.	W. C. Dixon	12.79
Aug. 6.	Western Union	38.41
Aug. 15.	W. C. Dixon	1.53
Sept. 3.	American Ry. Express Co.....	50.21
Sept. 12.	Western Union	49.47
Oct. 1.	Western Union	45.75
Nov. 1.	Western Union	35.54
Dec. 1.	Dixon's Transfer	5.50
Dec. 1.	Nov. bill Field Note Div.	1.39
Dec. 1.	Nov. bill Adv. Div.	1.22
Dec. 26.	W. C. Dixon	13.23
Dec. 22.	W. C. Dixon	1.25
Dec. 15.	W. C. Dixon .....	.25
1926.		
Jan. 1.	Sou. Tel. & Const. Co.	13.30
1925.		
Dec. ...	Western Union, Field Note Div.....	.25
Dec. ...	American Ry. Express Co.....	21.41
1926.		
Jan. 11.	W. C. Dixon	10.44
Jan. 14.	W. C. Dixon .....	.50
Jan. 14.	Western Union	35.38
Jan. 14.	W. C. Dixon	8.01
Jan. 25.	W. C. Dixon	88.23
Feb. 1.	W. C. Dixon	11.84
Feb. 1.	American Ry. Exp. Co.	71.08
Feb. 1.	Western Union	18.88
Feb. 1.	Sou. Tel. & Const. Co.....	18.90
Feb. 8.	W. C. Dixon	2.28
Feb. 9.	Matthews Nov. Works	1.47
Feb. 9.	Matthews Nov. Works	7.05
Feb. 9.	Matthews Nov. Works	46.81
Feb. 3.	Photostat Corp.....	3.94
Mar. 1.	American Ry. Express Co.....	28.51
Mar. 1.	Sou. Tel. & Const. Co.	23.65
Mar. 5.	Western Union	17.05
Mar. 10.	W. C. Dixon	2.25
Mar. 29.	W. C. Dixon	3.50

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Mar. 29.	W. C. Dixon	14 86
Apr. 1.	American Ry. Express Co.....	22.35
Apr. 1.	Sou. Tel. & Const. Co.	15.85
Apr. 7.	Western Union	13.29
Apr. 19.	S. A. L. Ry. Co.	19.75
Apr. 23.	S. A. L. Ry. Co.	27 46
Apr. 23.	S. A. L. Ry. Co.	39.92
May 1.	Sou. Tel. & Const. Co.	12 30
May 1.	American Ry. & Express Co.....	11.50
May 1.	Western Union	16.29
May 3.	W. C. Dixon	2.75
May 5.	W. C. Dixon .....	.50
May 19.	W. C. Dixon .....	.50
June 1.	W. C. Dixon	3.25
June 1.	American Ry. Express Co.	13.97
June 1.	Sou. Tel. & Const. Co.	20.75
June 1.	Western Union	12.78

\$1,098.62

Balance 401.38

\$1,500.00

STATIONERY AND CONTINGENT FUND

January 1, 1925, to July 1, 1926.

1925.	By appropriation	\$420.78
Jan. 2.	Middle Fla. Ice Co. ....	.25
Jan. 2.	Walker, Evans & Cogswell	3.53
Jan. 2.	J. B. Christian, repairs to clock	2.00
Jan. 2.	Sou. Telephone & Const. Co.	14.85
Jan. 13.	Walker, Evans & Cogswell	7.45
Jan. 13.	Walker, Evans & Cogswell	7.11
Feb. 2.	H. L. Johnson, map	5.80
Feb. 4.	Hill's Book Store	2.50
Feb. 4.	D. A. Dixon Co.	4.75
Feb. 4.	Middle Fla. Ice Co. ....	.25
Feb. 4.	Tallahassee Furniture Co.	11.00
Feb. 4.	Sou. Telephone & Const. Co.	8.65
Feb. 9.	Sou. Telephone & Const. Co.	3.25
Feb. 18.	Underwood Typewriter	7.20
Mch. 3.	The Line A Time Mfg. Co.	18.00
Mch. 3.	Walker, Evans & Cogswell	11.45
Mch. 3.	W. L. Marshall	5.80
Mch. 3.	Sou. Telephone & Const. Co.	17.55

Mch. 4.	Bass Hardware Co.	1.25
Mch. 11.	W. File M. Binder Mfg. Co.	2.38
Mch. 11.	W. H. Bohler	12.00
Mch. 17.	P. W. Wilson Co.	1.00
Mch. 17.	Frankel Mfg. Co.	7.20
Mch. 19.	Felix Johnson	1.00
Apr. 3.	Sou. Telephone & Const. Co.	11.95
Apr. 7.	H. R. Kaughman	13.50
Apr. 21.	Walker, Evans & Cogswell	14.22
Apr. 21.	Geo. D. Barnard Co.	180.00
May 4.	Middle Fla. Ice Co.	.50
May 4.	Hill's Book Store	4.30
May 4.	Sou. Tel. & Const. Co.	13.05
May 5.	Walker, Evans & Cogswell	14.75
May 11.	American Food Journal	3.00
June 3.	Sou. Telephone & Const. Co.	6.50
June 3.	Clark Book Store	.85
June 3.	D. A. Dixon	.75

 \$419.59

Balance, July 1 1.19

 \$420.78

STATIONERY AND CONTINGENT EXPENSE

July 1, 1925, to July 1, 1926.

July 1.	By appropriation	\$1,650.00
July 3.	Southern Tel. & Const. Co.	\$ 12.30
July 3.	W. L. Marshall	1.50
July 3.	Walker, Evans & Cogswell	3.30
July 3.	Walker, Evans & Cogswell	1.50
July 3.	Middle Florida Ice Co.	.50
July 3.	Hill's Book Store	1.40
July 3.	Chas. Williams, Hardware	4.15
July 3.	Leon Elec. Supply Co.	46.59
July 14.	H. R. Sauls	36.65
Aug. 1.	Walker, Evans & Cogswell	31.00
Aug. 1.	Walker, Evans & Cogswell	30.00
Aug. 1.	Walker, Evans & Cogswell	17.00
Aug. 1.	D. A. Dixon & Co.	12.50
Aug. 3.	Sou. Telephone & Const. Co.	11.70
Aug. 4.	Walker, Evans & Cogswell	10.83
Aug. 4.	D. A. Dixon Co.	.50
Aug. 11.	W. L. Marshall	7.00

Aug. 11.	D. A. Dixon Co.	1.00
Aug. 11.	Walker, Evans & Cogswell	10.50
July 21.	Walker, Evans & Cogswell	4.00
July 21.	Walker, Evans & Cogswell	1.50
Aug. 25.	D. A. Dixon Co.	.60
Sept. 1.	D. A. Dixon Co.	12.75
Sept. 1.	Leon Elec. Co.	5.95
Sept. 1.	Sou. Telephone & Const. Co.	13.10
Sept. 3.	Artercraft Printers	60.25
Sept. 3.	Photostat Corp.	41.58
Sept. 4.	Clark's Book Store	.80
Aug. 24.	Walker, Evans & Cogswell	2.91
Sept. 12.	D. A. Dixon Co.	.85
Sept. 12.	Chas. N. Smart	13.00
Sept. 5.	Grant Furniture Co.	.50
Sept. 16.	D. A. Dixon	.60
Sept. 23.	Geo. D. Barnard Co.	1.77
Sept. 29.	D. A. Dixon	9.50
Sept. 25.	D. A. Dixon	8.90
Oct. 1.	Sou. Telephone & Const. Co.	10.70
Oct. 1.	D. A. Dixon	4.20
Oct. 1.	Leon Elec. Co.	39.30
Oct. 10.	D. A. Dixon Co.	3.00
Oct. 8.	Walker, Evans & Cogswell	25.45
Oct. 7.	D. A. Dixon Co.	1.00
Oct. 9.	D. A. Dixon Co.	23.00
Oct. 1.	J. O. Williams	1.50
Oct. 1.	Hill's Book Store	1.85
Oct. 13.	Walker, Evans & Cogswell	4.43
Oct. 13.	D. A. Dixon	.25
Oct. 13.	Walker, Evans & Cogswell	4.00
Oct. 6.	Geo. D. Barnard	19.30
Oct. 21.	D. A. Dixon	.90
Oct. 26.	D. A. Dixon	4.50
Oct. 27.	D. A. Dixon	3.60
Oct. 27.	D. A. Dixon	1.50
Oct. 27.	D. A. Dixon	1.50
Oct. 27.	D. A. Dixon	.90
Oct. 30.	D. A. Dixon	4.00
Oct. 28.	H. Clay Crawford	3.50
Oct. 6.	Fain Drug Co.	.25
Oct. 31.	Tallahassee Variety Works	420.00
Nov. 1.	Leon Elec. Co.	13.24
Nov. 1.	Sou. Telephone & Const. Co.	18.95

Nov. 6.	P. W. Wilson Co.	1.80
Nov. 6.	D. A. Dixon Co.	12.00
Nov. 9.	D. A. Dixon Co.	4.65
Nov. 6.	Clark's Book Store ....	.70
Nov. 16.	D. A. Dixon Co.	2.20
Nov. 17.	D. A. Dixon Co.	5.30
Nov. 23.	Geo. F. Crane Co.	10.50
Nov. 24.	Geo. F. Crane Co.	16.00
Nov. 5.	Hill's Book Store ....	.75
Dec. 1.	Sou. Telephone & Const. Co.	8.15
Nov. 17.	D. A. Dixon Co.	7.50
Nov. 1.	Office Necessity Co.	5.00
Dec. 1.	Sou. Telephone & Const. Co.	3.85
Dec. 18.	D. A. Dixon Co.	3.30
Dec. 7.	D. A. Dixon Co.	3.50
Dec. 14.	D. A. Dixon Co.	7.30
Dec. 21.	D. A. Dixon Co.	2.50
Dec. 15.	D. A. Dixon Co.	7.00
Dec. 10.	Ever Ready Label Corp.	25.80
Dec. 31.	D. A. Dixon Co.	3.75
1926.		
Jan. 5.	D. A. Dixon Co.	3.00
1925.		
Dec. 4.	P. W. Wilson Co.	1.90
1926.		
Jan. 11.	Hill's Book Store	1.50
Jan. 11.	Bass Hardware Co.	1.50
Jan. 11.	D. A. Dixon Co.	50.50
Jan. 10.	D. A. Dixon Co.	2.00
Jan. 14.	D. A. Dixon Co.	2.00
Jan. 14.	Grant Furniture Co.	23.00
Jan. 14.	D. A. Dixon Co.	24.65
1925.		
Dec. 21.	Walker, Evans & Cogswell	19.10
1926.		
Jan. ...	D. A. Dixon Co. ....	.25
Jan. 25.	D. A. Dixon Co.	13.25
Jan. 25.	H. H. Bohler	10.00
Jan. 28.	W. H. Benson ....	.50
Jan. 27.	D. A. Dixon	1.90
Jan. 5.	Bass Hardware Co.	1.75
Jan. 11.	Bass Hardware Co.35
Jan. 18.	Fain Drug Co.35
Jan. 18.	D. A. Dixon Co.	5.00

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Feb. 1.	Middle Fla. Ice Co.	1.50
Feb. 9.	Walker, Evans & Cogswell	22.50
Feb. 6.	D. A. Dixon Co.	2.35
Feb. 15.	D. A. Dixon Co.	13.50
Feb. 1.	W. L. Marshall	36.50
Feb. 11.	D. A. Dixon Co.	11.70
Feb. 2.	D. A. Dixon Co.	18.70
Feb. 26.	D. A. Dixon Co.	4.00
Feb. 27.	D. A. Dixon Co.	27.50
Feb. 16.	D. A. Dixon Co.	2.00
Feb. 3.	Photostat Corp.	35.00
Feb. 5.	Industrial Div. State Insti.	3.00
Feb. 9.	Clark's Book Store	1.75
Feb. 11.	D. A. Dixon Co.	2.85
Mar. 10.	Illinois Envelope Co.	4.90
Mar. 10.	Parcel Post charges	1.84
Mar. 11.	Goodyear Key Co.	1.50
Mar. 11.	D. A. Dixon Co.	11.00
Mar. 23.	D. A. Dixon Co.	6.00
Mar. 23.	Goodyear Key Co.	1.59
Mar. 8.	Middle Fla. Ice Co.	1.50
Apr. 1.	Tallahassee Typewriter Exchange	10.00
Apr. 1.	Middle Fla. Ice Co.	2.00
Apr. 1.	W. L. Marshall	7.00
Apr. 7.	D. A. Dixon	8.00
Apr. 13.	Walker, Evans & Cogswell	19.05
Apr. 16.	D. A. Dixon .....	.55
Apr. 3.	D. A. Dixon	7.50
Apr. 18.	Fain Drug Co.	1.25
Apr. 15.	Tallahassee Typewriter Exchange	2.00
Apr. 17.	Tallahassee Typewriter Exchange	4.50
Apr. 17.	Artercraft Printers	3.75
Apr. 14.	Hill's Book Store	1.15
Apr. 15.	Van Brunt & Yon	3.50
May 1.	Middle Fla. Ice Co.	11.00
May 7.	Capital Office Supply Co.90
		<hr/>
		\$1,620.44
Balance	29.56
		<hr/>
		\$1,650.00

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PHOTOSTAT MACHINE

July 1, 1925, to July 1, 1926.

1925.

July 1.	By appropriation	\$1,320.00
July 3.	Photostat Corporation	1,320.00

FURNITURE FOR VAULT

July 1, 1925, to July 1, 1926.

1925.

July 1.	By appropriation	\$500.00
Oct. 1.	Leon Elec. Sup. Co.	33.45
Balance	.....	<u>\$466.55</u>

TYPEWRITER AND DESK FOR FIELD NOTE
DIVISION

July 1, 1925, to July 1, 1926.

1925.

July 1.	By appropriation	\$150.00
Sept. 3.	Light outfit for Photostat	150.00

PRINTING MAPS

July 1, 1925, to July 1, 1926.

1925.

July 1.	By appropriation	\$7,500.00
Dec. 31.	Matthews, Northrup Works	7,500.00

Agricultural Economics

By T. J. BROOKS, CHIEF CLERK, DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE.

DR. RICHARD T. ELY, in his "Outlines of Economics," defines economics as "The science which treats those social phenomena that are due to the wealth-getting and wealth-using activities of man."

It will be noted that he does not say "wealth-producing" but "wealth-getting." The getting of wealth without producing it is quite different from getting it by producing it. In the former way nothing is added to society as a whole while the latter method adds to the wealth of the world.

The manner in which wealth is used is also important in the economies of a community or a nation. He who hoards for hoarding's sake plays a minor part to him who accumulates for utility's sake. Wealth used to produce wealth is progressive. Wealth used to act as a sponge and absorb for the sake of either keeping as a miser or for squandering as a self-indulgent spendthrift is a doubtful asset to society.

Restricting the subject of Economics to the agricultural phase and following the definition of Dr. Ely—whose text is the one most generally used by colleges and universities—we would define rural economics as the science which treats of those social phenomena that are due to the wealth-getting and wealth-using activities of rural life.

Are people engaged in agricultural work as much interested in the economic phases of agriculture as in the purely productive phases?

An answer to this question may be found in the experience of agricultural papers when they ask their subscribers to let them know what kind of articles they want. Recently the editor of "Better Crops"—a magazine that circulates almost exclusively among the agricultural extension workers, the agricultural colleges and the state agricultural departments—made request of his readers to designate the character of articles they wanted. The editor expressed his surprise that *most* of the replies called for articles on rural economics.

The tendency for county agents to give more of their time to rural activities other than to production of bigger crops has led to many counties having two agents—one to

look after the producing end and another to the commercial or business phases of farming.

Another instance may be cited to show the manner of thinking the farmers are doing. Take the minutes of the various organizations of farmers, the Grange, the Farmers' Union, the Society of Equity, the Gleaners, the Farm Bureau Federation, Farmers' Congress, etc., and you will find that the greater part of the deliberations of these bodies concern economic problems.

We hope to discuss economic phases of rural life under six main divisions:

1. Educational.
2. Commercial.
3. Rural credits.
4. Land ownership and tenantry.
5. Political, including State and National laws affecting agriculture.
6. Social.

Let's get down to our subject by process of elimination.

There are four sciences dealing directly with agricultural and rural problems: Agronomy, Farm Management, Agricultural Economics, and Rural Sociology.

What is the particular province of each?

Agronomy treats of soils and crops, of the effect of different methods of treatment on yields, the rate of seeding, depth of plowing and tillage; drainage, adaptation of soils and crops.

Farm management treats of farm organization, the amount and kind of labor required to produce various crops, classification of crops so as to utilize land and labor evenly through the year, the equipment necessary for the crops and labor, kind, character and quality of machinery and horse power. Harvesting and care of crops and equipment; animal husbandry.

Agricultural Economics treats of all agencies brought into play from the harvesting of crops to the ultimate consumption of same. It includes those things which relate to wealth-getting and wealth-using activities in handling farm crops to the market, the commercial end of farming, also the agencies connected therewith, such as financing, insuring, advertising, warehousing, organizing co-operative associations, etc.

Rural Sociology treats of the social forces of rural life. Life in the country as affected by economic, educational, racial, and ethical standards.

Now that we have located our subject as related to other rural problems we can the better keep to the text and know our objective.

I.—The Educational Phase.

The economic condition of a people, whether we confine our investigations to the community or extend them to the nation, is very greatly affected by the kind and degree of education they possess. When man knows least he is least. When he wants least and cares least he is the most independent. He must have higher wants to develop higher economies. As his economic relations expand his dependence increases; interdependence is a leading characteristic of advanced civilization. There are two kinds of poverty: (a) The lack of goods for the higher wants; (b) the lack of wants for the higher goods. There are two kinds of wealth: (a) supply of goods for the higher wants; (b) the supply of wants for the higher goods. The wealth of mind is a prerequisite to the wealth of material things. When wants are frivolous they are the results of puerile thinking.

The educational facilities in the country are not equal to those in the cities and cannot be made to be. The consolidated schools of the country is an effort to remedy this situation as much as possible. But modern educational facilities are sufficiently at the command of the average student that those who have passed the primary grades in the rural districts can enter the colleges and have all the advantages of the densely populated centers.

But let us not consider mere academic education as including the whole scheme of education. Much vocational education is obtained by association, practice, experience, and observation. Education merely tempers and refines our native talents.

The mental horizon of a people is measured by what they read, talk and do. The farmers' horizon is not circumscribed by his vocation. The world of knowledge is at his command. His time comes nearer being his own to do with as he pleases than is the time of those who follow any other means of a livelihood. His education is not confined to the text books he may have studied at school, college or university. The more one knows about his business the more pleasure he gets out of it. The more knowledge of botany one possesses the greater the interest in tending plants. The more biology and organic chemistry the farmer carries with him to the field the more interesting is his daily task. Sic-

entific agriculture is bringing to bear greater forces of intellect on production than hitherto was thought necessary for the plowman. There can be no permanent, attractive and wholesome rural civilization without educated farmers.

It is only recently that it has been admitted that farmers should be business men as well as producers; that he should regulate the supply of his crops to the markets evenly through the year just as manufacturers; that he should know how to finance himself, do his own warehousing, his own shipping, consigning, advertising, insuring and pricing the same as big business. To do these things he must assume a larger sphere of activities in the world's affairs and he must be educated for this new sphere of activities. He must be educated to act collectively, employ specialists and measure strength and sagacity in the business world with the other great forces in that field.

THE LAND QUESTION

IMPORTANCE.

The Land Question is fundamental to social and national welfare. The importance of the relation of land utilization to national life is greater than that of any other phase of economics.

J. J. Hill stated it tersely when he said: "Land without population is a wilderness and population without land is a mob." The wilderness is not a menace or source of danger but the mob is prolific of revolution. The earth is the source of all material wants. All philosophies of life and schemes of government must rest their premises upon land utilization. National survival is more dependent upon the land policy than upon any other governmental policy.

LAND POLICIES.

The United States has never had a real land policy—neither has any of the forty-eight States. A land policy must include regulation in the ownership and utilization of land for both the present and the future. Regulation of land means a combination of individual and social control. The economic life of no nation stands alone today. World economics is involved in the life of each nation.

CLASSIFICATION.

The first step necessary in establishing a land policy is a quality classification. The policy of conservation as applied to agricultural lands does not apply to mineral lands

nor to forest lands. The policy that applies to desert lands does not apply to swamp lands.

AGRICULTURAL CLASSIFICATION.

No one policy suits all kinds of farming land. It should be classified with reference to whether it is to be devoted to crops—and to what kind of crops—to grazing, or to the growing of timber. Homesteading is a thing of the past. When it was thought 160 acres was the right size for a farm, regardless of its character or location, it was an exemplification of the utter lack of appreciation of the fundamentals of a permanent land policy.

ECONOMIC SURVEY.

We need an economic survey, utilizing soil surveys. Maps and diagrams showing physical and economic features could then be made the basis of a scientific classification of land as a basis for credit, taxation and sale; also proportion in economic production.

OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL.

Our oil, coal, ores and forests have been under private control. About 85 per cent of our water power resources remain protected and held for future use. It took seventeen years to secure the Federal water power act—though not without loopholes—and is the only instance of our conservation policy that the door was locked before the horse was stolen.

Florida retains a per cent of interest in the minerals that may be found in all State lands that are sold. But the irony of fate has willed that the minerals mentioned in the constitution are the ones not found in commercial quantities. The State of Minnesota had a lot of land that was considered practically worthless and donated quite a lot to the State University. Coal in large quantities was discovered on these lands and the institution was amply endowed without having to resort to appropriations from the legislature or receiving millions from millionaires. The State also receives largely from the coal lands which was not disposed of before the value of the deposits was discovered.

Texas came into the Union on a different basis as relates to public lands from that of any other State. The Federal Government did not receive any lands whatever by the annexation of Texas. That State kept all her lands and paid all her own debts. But in disposing of her lands she

retained no interest in minerals that might be found after sale.

Almost without exception the minerals with which this country was so richly endowed were absolutely given away to private parties and to corporations. The lands were sold at the price of surface acres, with no regard whatever to the minerals that might be beneath, so all minerals went as a clear bonus to the purchasers.

As to the question of public versus private ownership, I think it depends on the kind of lands we are dealing with. All problems of government and society are fundamentally psychological. Every government is of itself a fructifying causation. So are institutions in varying degrees. A single law establishing a policy of government may do more to direct future events than the most decisive battle in history. For instance, the public school system.

The experience of the world has demonstrated beyond cavil that forest lands must be under public direction if conservation on any permanent and extensive scale is the object sought.

Why?

For psychological reasons. The life of the individual is short. The time in which he can enjoy the things of life because of his own efforts is still shorter. Forests are sources of income only if worked up into lumber for the market. A broad policy of conservation and preservation means the postponement of the day of active income. The owners are not willing to forego a realization just for the sake of future generations.

A system of taxation or any form of subvention which the State might adopt to encourage the owners of forests to keep them intact or to reforest cut-over lands is at once looked upon with displeasure by those not so lucky as to own the forests or the cut-over lands. Therefore public ownership is the only way out if we are to have ample areas of forests suitably distributed over the country and to raise timber of the kind and quantities needed. To depend on the punitive efforts of a few large lumber interests for reforestation is utter folly.

Grazing lands are largely under private control, but increased social control is needed. Millions of acres suitable for grazing only, have been plowed up for arable lands, only to be washed away and ruined. This applies especially to the Atlantic and Gulf Coast States.

Farm lands are privately owned and controlled. Our condition as to concentrated ownership is not so acute as to demand a radical change—such as Russia wrought at one fell swoop, but we cannot forever postpone an adjustment without paying a penalty that is not pleasing to contemplate. England's statesmen saw the reckoning day approaching for her concentrated land ownership and the inheritance tax was enacted to gradually dissipate the rank landlordism she had inherited from the feudal system of the Dark Ages. The Russian Soviet government has already learned that the operator of a farm is not disposed to take the best care of it unless it can be passed on to the heirs of the farmer. A farm owned by the government is no more sacred to the farmer than one owned by a landlord. Individual ownership is necessary to get the best husbandry for agriculture.

Farm lands privately owned come under the jurisdiction of the government in rentals, valuation and taxes. This phase will be treated under the head of taxation.

URBAN LAND.

Urban land offers a complex question in classification and treatment from the economic standpoint. There is the city lot on which a business establishment is located—a shack or a skyscraper; a lot with a dwelling on it, cottage or mansion; a lot with nothing on it; the lot with a garden; the lot with a railroad depot; the land with a great terminal system on it; and there is the land with institutions on them which pay no taxes—churches, schools, hospitals, etc. This requires a separate treatment from the limitations of the present discussion.

LAND POLICY AND INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

Industrial peace is as necessary as international peace.

The degree of satisfaction in society is in direct ratio to the state of equilibrium of its various elements. Land labor and finance are the prime elements in society that make for peace or strife. Two forces are forever struggling for supremacy in government—concentrated nationalism and triumphant democracy. The extremes are represented by autocracy on the one hand and internationalism on the other. Nationalism is as bad as bolshevism. The fanaticism that stands for "The exaltation of the Fatherland above everything—above freedom itself, if need be," is the devilish doctrine of Prussia that plunged the world into the most terrible war of all the ages.

Land monopoly leads to aristocracy of position in con-

trast with the aristocracy of brains—as does all millionairessdom. Land monopoly did no small part in the destruction of the civilizations of ancient Egypt, Babylon, Persia, Greece and Rome. It python-like choked fair France till she was black in the face and eyes bloodshot. Desperation hurled the dagger recklessly at the heart of privilege, and the French “Reign of Terror” filled the world with horror. No nation prior to that had reached the crisis France had reached and had the courage to rise up and destroy its destroyers. Only one since has done so, and that is Russia. Mexico tried it and was sidetracked by incapacity.

We do not want any Russian or Mexican or French methods. But unless we have sense enough to use the better methods the worse ones will come in their appointed time.

LAND TAXATION.

Taxation in any form is always a disturbing factor in government. Land taxation is one of the largest problems in economics, political science and sociology.

Taxes have four possible ends:

1. To raise revenue to support the government and institutions operated by the government.
2. To protect home industries against foreign competitors—tariff.
3. To cripple or destroy a business which is not wanted—such as taxing out of existence state banks; high license charged for things of doubtful use or legitimacy.
4. To lessen inequalities.

It was the effort to raise money for a bankrupt throne that precipitated the French Revolution. It was the fire-brand that set aflame the passions of the people.

The appropriation of all land rents by the State and the absorption of all increment values by society, as is proposed by the single-tax advocates, would be no worse in effect than the confiscation by taxes that is going on in many parts of the country. When all rentals go for taxes the owner is virtually dispossessed and has become a mere tenant of the State. Numerous statistics have been published from official records to show that taxes are often in excess of the rental income from lands.

The greatest curse that could befall this country would be to reduce its farmers to peasants. When we cease to produce more per hand than other countries our economic supremacy is at an end. The production of most to the acre is all right until it means a reduction per hand, then it means peasantry. Deliver us from modernized feudalism on the farm or in the factory.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Office of Farm Management,
Washington, D. C.

COST OF PRODUCTION STUDIES

PART I.BASIS FOR MAKING CREDITS AND CHARGES IN
COST OF PRODUCTION STUDIES*Purpose and Cost of Production Studies.*

From the standpoint of the individual farm manager, the real purpose of cost of production studies is to ascertain the relative profitableness of competing lines of production and of the different methods of producing.

The results received from cost accounting are useful in mapping out a program of profitable farm operation; such items as hours of labor required to produce an acre of corn or tobacco or hours of plow service required to plow an acre of land under given conditions are useful information to the farm manager.

Cost accounting can be employed in ascertaining the elements of cost for use in calculating the relative profitableness of competing lines of production which in turn is useful in estimating necessary price.

The results obtained from detailed cost accounting studies will add materially to the available information bearing upon many farm economic and farm management problems. They will also serve as a check upon other less detailed methods of study.

The consumer has access to reliable data indicating whether or not the producer is utilizing his resources to the fullest and best extent.

Relative profitableness is a basis which gauges the comparative financial attractiveness of two or more competing types of farming or two or more competing lines of production.

The term *absolute cost* is the results secured by complete detailed cost records showing every element accurately determined by approved cost accounting methods.

The term *relative cost* is the results obtained by securing the cost of those items which are different in two lines of

production and by cancelling the common elements which it is impracticable to secure.

In the cost of production studies thus far attempted the securing of absolute costs has not usually been attempted because of the difficulty of determining and allocating joint costs; i. e., machinery costs, supervision, depreciation of entire plant, upkeep of roads, fences, etc., common to the entire plant, office expense, travel expense incident to the entire farm business, and because it is thought that relative costs provide a satisfactory basis for answering questions with regard to choice of enterprise and methods of production.

Absolute cost is that cost which the farmer has in mind when he asks that the price equal his cost and a reasonable profit. This cost varies with the farmer and the farm, and is usually impractical to secure because of joint costs involved on farms where several crops are grown.

Care Necessary to Indicate Object of Cost of Production Studies.

In undertaking cost of production studies the object in mind must be clearly defined. In some few instances the total amount of expenditures involved in producing a crop is sought; under other conditions the goal is to determine what constitutes a fair price; in most cases the idea in view is to determine the relative profitableness of different competing methods and different competing lines of production. Thus at the outset it is necessary to differentiate between farm value, cost of production, and price fixing, and to indicate which is the basis for study. The determination of each does not necessarily rest upon the same combination of items nor the same methods of calculation.

List of Items Entering Into Cost of Production.

Remarkable unanimity of opinion indicated that the list of items entering into cost of production should cover: initial cost; labor, man and horse, material, as seed, fertilizer, market packages, fuel, feed, spray material, stakes, twine, etc.; use of machinery—a charge to cover depreciation, interest and repairs; selling expenses—such as association dues, storage, brokers' commission; supervision; overhead—to include maintenance of buildings, repairing fences, office expenses, shop expenses, etc.; taxes, insurance; a sum to cover depreciation of investment—buildings, fences, domestic quarters, etc.; interest on investment; a sum to cover crop risk—for expenses incurred on acreage failing

to germinate or produce a crop when not discounted in the total yields obtained.

Best Methods of Computing and Analyzing Data.

The total cost items may be segregated into the several classes of: (1) Labor; (2) Materials; (3) Equipment Charges; (4) Overhead; and (5) Other Expenses. From the total of expenses thus obtained is to be deducted credits, such as by-products or secondary products, so that the cost of the primary product may be determined.

Cost may then be based upon the acre or any common unit used as a standard of measurement.

In the case of a crop producing two products, both of which may be considered as primary, as for instance cotton lint and seed, the charge should be prorated to each product.

Factors which go to make up cost of production should, whenever possible, be reported, in any presentation of the results of such study, in terms of time and material, that is, unit factors of production, rather than in money values alone.

Labor.

Man Labor.—Man labor charges should be based on hourly rates computed for an entire year by adding up wages, board and other perquisites for both monthly and daily labor, divided by the total number of hours worked by this labor. This gives the rate. All labor expended upon the crop or industry by workers or operators is then to be charged to the crop or industry at this rate. This method of calculation applies to both cost accounting and survey method.

Horse Labor.—Horse labor charges should be based on hourly rates, computed for an entire year for the work stock and their offspring by determining and adding: Care; feed; bedding; blacksmith; veterinary; direct cash expenditures not otherwise enumerated; interest, depreciation and upkeep of harness, interest, depreciation and upkeep of shelter, interest and depreciation on cost of stock. Less credits for manure and appreciation of workstock.

The total of this sum, divided by the total number of hours worked, gives the horse rate.

Supervision.—A difference of opinion is evident in determining whether or not a charge for supervision should be included in the cost of production. Under strict cost accounting interpretation the feeling is that supervision

should not be included as a separate cost item unless actually paid for as an item of expense, and that if no outlay takes place the supervision charge must be left unsegregated in the spread between cost and income. The majority of opinion, however, is that supervision constitutes a definite charge in cost of production which should certainly be included. Whenever feasible it should be as a separate item from common labor. The extent of data now available is sufficient in scope to constitute a measure of what is a proper basis of charge, although Farm Management survey men accept, as approximately correct, farmers' estimates after being reviewed and revised.

Equipment Charges.

Land.—Land charge covers the value of the use of the land. The charge is made up of interest on investment, and taxes.

In determining the interest item, both land value and interest rate are involved. Prevailing local prices of land, exclusive of buildings, shall be taken as the land value, and the prevailing rate of interest on well-secured farm loans as the interest rate. In localities where non-agricultural influences, such as speculation or discovery of oil or use for town lots, have affected the price of land the rental value may be taken into consideration in determining a fair charge for the use of the land. This method applies to farms operated under any and all forms of tenure. In determining costs (and returns) to tenant and landlord, the actual terms of the contract should be considered.

Farm Improvements.—The charge for use of farm improvements, including buildings, fences, drains, water systems, etc., consists of interest on investment, depreciation, maintenance, repairs, taxes and insurance. The sum of all these annual charges for each improvement, or group of improvements, should be distributed as a cost item on the basis of the use made of the improvements.

The annual charge for the use of a building intended for a specific enterprise which has been abandoned should be carried as a cost against such other enterprises as may utilize it. If no use is made of the buildings, the annual charge should be included in overhead expenses.

Implements.—The annual cost of each special group or special implement should be based on a determination giving the yearly sum covering repairs, fuels, lubricants, labor of upkeep, depreciation and interest, less credits as for ma-

chinery hired out. This charge is then to be apportioned to such enterprise on the basis of *use*.

Perennial Crops.—In the case of perennial crops, the method of handling establishment charges or possible depreciation charges will have to be determined for each particular crop in the region to be studied. In general, the cost of establishing a crop or bringing it to bearing age should be spread over the probable productive life of the crop at a flat annual rate.

Materials.

Crop Materials.—In charging items of purchased material, i. e., fertilizer, lime, seed, twine, sacks, boxes, threshing fuel, etc., the price paid plus delivery to the farm, plus handling on the farm previous to application to the field, as cleaning seed or mixing fertilizer, should be used.

For farm produced material, i. e., manure, green manure crops, seed and plants, more or less arbitrary figures must be used. Manure should be charged at a value, based on farmers' estimates of its worth per ton, plus cost of handling. Green manure crops should be charged at actual cost of seed, labor and the expenses incident to the production.

With materials having a residual value, as fertilizers, lime or sprays, when such value can be determined the cost should be apportioned over the entire period of effectiveness. Pending further data, based on farm practice and the best available information, certain generally accepted rules can be utilized. Chemical analysis of a given sample will provide a close approximation of the actual value of manure, but the actual charge to be made against immediate and successive crops is still open to final settlement. Pending more scientific data the common rule of prorating manure is 50, 30 and 20 per cent to each of three successive crops.

Prorata of total costs of lime, fertilizers, or green manure crops should be based in accordance with their residual effects. Where more specific data is lacking the findings of English investigators should govern.

Home-grown seed shall be charged on the basis of the price credited to the total crop from which it was taken plus any additional costs of handling or preparing it for use.

Home-grown plants should be charged at cost of production for the reason that plants are raised primarily for

home use and not for sale, sales being only incidental and whenever a surplus exists.

Stock Feeds.—Feeds fed to stock should be priced at purchase price laid down or, if produced, valued at the farm sale value (meaning market value less cost of market preparation, transportation, storage and commission charges), computed when fed and its prorata of storage, insurance and interest on investment.

Feeds having no sale value are to be figured on cost of production. Silage is valued on the value of standing corn unhusked, plus cost of getting it into the silo, plus value of stalks.

Pasture charge on permanent pastures should be in accordance with the principle used in determination of land charge.

Crops are commonly harvested and have a sale value should, when pastured, be charged against the live stock at the farm value less the cost of harvesting.

Crops grown primarily for grazing and not possessing an ascertainable farm value should be charged at the cost of production.

Interplanted crops which cannot be harvested should, when pastured, be charged at the cost of production, unless they have a local sale price as pasture.

Crops grown primarily for harvesting, but pastured incidentally during the growing period, should be charged either at the local rate for such pasture, or at the value less the cost of harvesting, of any reduction of yield due to grazing or at the value of feeds replaced by the pasture. If grazing results in no apparent reduction of yield, and there is no local sale for such pasturage, the charge should be the value of other feeds replaced.

Crop residues and crop waste left in the field should, when pastured, be charged at the local farm value. If no such value exists, the charge should be the farm value of other feeds replaced. The same rule should apply to crops grown primarily for green manuring but grazed incidentally.

Whenever a measure of the value of manure resulting from the pasturing of crops is available, the amount should be credited to the stock producing it, and charged to the crop gaining the benefit of it.

Overhead.

Overhead is used as a means of convenience in covering the complexity of farm enterprises. Overhead may be defined as the sum of the items which must be distributed by arbitrary apportionment to the various farm departments—as office expense, advertising, upkeep of roads, weed control, traveling for general farm purposes, depreciation of total investment. Overhead should be confined, however, to as few items and as small a sum as possible. Once the total sum of overhead is determined it shall be apportioned on the basis of the outlay for man labor, horse labor and direct cash charges for material spent in carrying on each farm department.

Other Expenses.

Selling.—Selling expense, covering actual payments, shall be determined for the department involved, and directly charged thereto in proper proportion.

Insurance.—Insurance premiums shall be charged, at the actual rate paid, directly to the department involved. Insurance premium payments shall continue until ownership in the crop is transferred from the farmer to the final buyer.

Taxes.—Taxes shall be charged, at the actual rate paid, directly to the department involved.

Interest.—Interest rates for determining charges on live stock, machinery and other equipment, should be based on interest on well secured farm loans as the interest rates.

Crop Risk.—Crop risk is the element of damage resulting from unusual and unforeseen forces—as fire, drouths, or hail.

Whether or not a charge for crop risk can be made depends on the method by which the average yield is determined. If the figure for average yield is based on acreage planted, there can be no charge for crop risk for the reason that risk is automatically accounted for by balancing high and low yields. Average yields, as determined by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, are based on acreage planted in the case of all crops except winter wheat and winter rye. For these two crops the average yield is based on acreage planted, less acreage winter killed. Hence a crop risk charge should be made for these two crops to cover that proportion of winter wheat and rye which is winter killed.

If the average yield is based on harvested areas only, the

cost of putting in lands not harvested must be charged as an expense.

Stock Risk.—The term "risk" designates the loss by death in stock enterprises not covered by insurance. It should be based on the initial value of each animal, at the time of inventory, or, if a feeder, when purchased. The value of the hide or pelt is deducted. This remainder divided by the total number of head sold gives the risk figure.

As the feed is always obtained on the basis of the total quantity consumed by the drove, the quantity consumed by the animals that die is prorated among those sold. The same is true of labor and other items of expense. While this may not be a true risk figure, nevertheless, when it is considered that the steers marketed must stand the expense of those that died, it is a true cost.

Use of Cash to Run the Business.—Allowance for use of money, as represented by the average amount needed to carry on the business for given periods of time, whether borrowed or invested should bear the same rate of interest as charged against livestock, machinery, equipment, etc.

In pro-rating charges for use of capital to run the business, when several enterprises are included, the charge should be distributed in the same way as overhead, i. e., according to use.

Initial Cost.—Initial cost is a charge for stock purchased for feeding or fattening. It should include the purchase price any additional expenses, such as freight, etc., that are included in shipping the cattle to the farm.

Miscellaneous Expenses.—These expenses are to cover outlays for such items as veterinary services, drugs, vaccination and dehorning.

EXAMPLE OF DETAILED PLAN FOR CONDUCTING COST OF PRODUCTION STUDIES

A conference held July 30, 1917, to consider standardization of methods of investigation in determining the cost of producing milk, had delegates present as follows:

From State Colleges: Dr. G. F. Warren, Department of Farm Management, New York; Prof. Fred Rasmussen, Dairy Husbandry, Pennsylvania; Prof. Oscar Erf, Dairy Husbandry, Ohio; Prof. A. C. Anderson, Dairy Husbandry, Michigan; Mr. W. H. Bronson, Extension Service, Massachusetts. (Also retained by Boston Chamber of Commerce in connection with milk cost studies.) From

Dairy Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Mr. Ernest Kelley, in charge, Market Milk Investigations; Mr. J. B. Bain, Market Milk Investigations, Mr. Helmer Rabild in charge, Dairy Farming Investigations and Demonstrations; Mr. J. C. McDowell, Dairy Farms, from Office of Farm Management, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Prof. W. J. Spillman, Chief; Mr. E. H. Thomson, Assistant Chief, Mr. J. S. Cotton, Livestock Economics; Prof. L. A. Moorhouse, Crop Economics, Mr. C. M. Bennett and Mr. J. S. Ball, Farm Accounts, Mr. H. M. Dixon, Farm Surveys. From States Relations Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Mr. L. A. Goddard, Farm Management Demonstrations.

The plan finally worked out was mimeographed and distributed. Its detail is herewith again presented in full as an example of the care and thoroughness which should govern in working out details of cost of production. In reviewing the plan the words "and losses," under III. Other Costs (5), have been struck out since this item is already covered elsewhere in the plan.

Outline for Presenting Data on Cost of Milk Production.

The cost of milk production should be based on the milking herd, irrespective of the cost of keeping bulls, and the cost of raising calves and heifers. All items of cost should be expressed in terms of quantities, in so far as it is possible so to express them. Dollar and cent costs are of secondary value because of the changing of prices.

I. Feed (expressed in pounds)—(1) Grain or concentrates (reducing wet grains to the dry basis); (2) Dry roughage; (3) Succulent roughage, (a) Silage, (b) Soiling crops and other succulent roughages; (4) Pasture to be charged at cost. Note—Feed bags and other rebates and discounts on feed to be deducted. Also deduct share of dry roughage that becomes bedding.

II. Labor (to be expressed in hours with man and horse labor separated)—(1) Production labor; (2) Handling milk; (3) Hauling milk; (4) Miscellaneous labor of all kinds. Note—In changing cost statements to conform with new prices of labor it is easiest to have all labor included in these four items.

III. Other Costs—(1) Depreciation on cows; (2) Interest on cows. Note—It was agreed that interest on value of cows be charged at the current rate for first-class short loans; (3) Taxes and insurance on cows, based on cost; (4) Veterinary services, drugs and disinfectants; (5) Cost

of tuberculin test; (6) Bull service, based on net cost; (7) Buildings, yardage and water supply; (8) Bedding; (9) Equipment cost; (10) Miscellaneous cost items, including ice, shipping charges, cow test association fees, advertising, etc.; (11) Managerial ability, business risks and overhead expenses of the dairy. Note—This heading to include time of figuring rations, buying and selling cows, time and ability for all business in connection with dairy herd and sale of products, business risk and smaller items not charged under miscellaneous. Ten per cent of the other costs of keeping a cow per year was agreed upon as a fair charge for these.

CREDITS—(1) Manure at the barn on the basis of tonnage converted; (2) Calf hides, and calf value when four days old; (3) Milk used on the farm at its value on the farm.

The costs minus the credits will give the net cost of milk sold.

The following details as to definition of terms and methods of procedure were approved:

Bedding—Separate bedding from feed in order to make quantities of feed in different parts of the country comparable. In case roughage be fed and the refuse used later as bedding, the quantity so used should be estimated and subtracted from the quantities of feed and added to quantities of bedding.

Interest Rates—The interest rate on pasture land and buildings should be the same as charged in the locality in question on first-class long-time loans secured by real estate; and that the interest rate on dairy cattle should be the same as the local rate on first-class short-time loans.

Pasture Cost Distribution.—Pasture charges should be based on cost and prorated over the expected season and charged to the herd at a rate per month on the basis of the units used.

Labor—All the hours of labor entering directly or indirectly in the cost of producing milk should be enumerated and reported.

Depreciation on Cows.—Depreciation should be figured as follows: To value at the first inventory add value of heifers entering the herd, plus purchased cows at cost; subtract from the sum of these the values at the second inventory to which are added receipts for cows and cow-hides sold. The results to be expressed in terms of percentage value of the cow. In connection herewith, it was

recommended that appreciation or depreciation in market price of cows during the year be omitted in figuring cost of milk.

Buildings, Yardage, and Water Supply.—The annual cost of buildings, yardage and water supply should be determined and the work herd should be charged with as much of these costs as is found to be their proportionate share. The proportionate amount was interpreted to include that portion of barns and other buildings devoted to caring for the cows, equipment and feed for the cows and in that case no storage charge should be made against hay and other feeds kept in these buildings for the use of the cows.

Equipment Cost.—Equipment costs include the yearly cost of all articles used in caring for the herd and handling and delivering the milk.

Managerial Ability, Business Risk and Overhead Costs.—The farmer is allowed wages for manual labor performed at the same rate as hired laborers, but it would seem a legitimate expense to allow something in addition as wages of management. Also, the milk producer has to stand certain business risks and overhead expenses not covered by any of the items listed above, for which he should receive compensation. Without complete and detailed cost accounts extending over a period of years, it is difficult to approximate a correct charge to cover expenses of this nature, but it was tentatively agreed that the dairy farmer be allowed 10 per cent of other costs to compensate him for his managerial ability, business risks, and other overhead expenses of maintaining the dairy enterprise.

Credits for Manure.—Manure ordinarily should be figured at \$1.50 per ton at the barn for the tonnage actually recovered, but owing to the increased prices of commercial fertilizers during war times manure might now be charged at, perhaps, \$2.00 at the barn, which would mean \$2.50 to \$2.75 on the field.

Presenting Costs by Seasonal Periods.—The cost of producing milk varies materially according to the season. The greatest variation in the monthly cost of milk occurs in areas where there is an abundance of pasture for a limited period, and the least variation occurs in areas where there is a minimum of pasture and the cows are frequently stalled throughout the year, or where cows are pastured throughout the year. This difference in cost by seasons is recognized in the making of milk contracts. Milk contracts

are usually made for six-month periods, and there is a tendency, owing to unsettled conditions, to make the contracts for even shorter periods.

The producer and producers' selling organizations, in making contracts, need to know the cost of production for the same period covered by the contracts. Data on cost of producing milk figured on the yearly basis are of little value for this purpose. It is desirable, therefore, in presenting figures on the cost of milk production that they should, in so far as practicable, be given by seasonal periods of production, or, better still, by months. It was suggested that, if the cost is to be presented by seasons, the year be divided into (1) the full pasture period; (2) the semi-pasture period; and (3) the stabling period. The limits of these periods will, of course, be determined by regional conditions.

Miscellaneous Suggestions.

The following suggestions made during the course of discussion of methods may be helpful also:

Separation of Kinds of Feeds.—The high prices asked for mill and other commercial feeds is prompting many dairymen to make new rations; therefore it is suggested that the name and quantity of each feed, kind of grain and roughage be reported separately.

Figuring Cost of Bull Service.—The cost of keeping bulls should be figured in about the same manner as for cows. Inasmuch as the heifers that enter the herd are valued as fresh cows, the share of bull service chargeable to heifers becomes a cost of raising heifers and a credit to the bull account. The cost of keeping bulls after deducting all credits is charged to the working herd.

Valuation of Pure Bred Cows.—In reply to the question of whether or not pure bred cows should be given grade values in a study of the cost of producing milk, it was suggested that grade valuations cannot be correctly placed on pure bred herds owing to the fact that pure bred herds are handled different throughout. It is far better to stick to the facts and include the pure bred herds valued as pure breds and let the calves be valued in the same way. Furthermore, pure breds should be included as such in order to get the correct proportion of different kinds of herds in the region studied.

Explanation of Methods.

It was suggested that each investigator, in presenting his data, explain fully the method followed in arriving at each item of cost, and that all items be published in detail. It was pointed out that unexplained blanket charges and scrambled details invite criticism and that whenever it can be shown that even a minor item in such charges is incorrect, the other 99 per cent of the costs accurately determined may be discredited to the public.

PART II.

METHODS OF MAKING COST OF PRODUCTION STUDIES

In undertaking or discussing cost of production studies the object in view should be clearly defined. One should carefully distinguish between cost studies which have for their purpose arriving at relative profitableness, with a view to giving a basis of choice on the part of the farmer who has an alternative opportunity, and those which have for their purpose the determining of what constitutes a fair price.

The former has been the object of the majority of farm cost studies. It has not usually been attempted to secure complete and absolute costs. This, because it has been thought that relative costs provide a satisfactory basis for answering questions with regard to choice of enterprises and methods of production, or because of the difficulty of determining and allocating joint costs. Others have made cost studies to analyze the farm business in terms of quantities of labor or material necessary for, and quantities of products resulting from each line of activity. Many of the cost figures have been collected in connection with farm practice studies. For use in this connection it has been thought that some of the common elements of cost might be omitted and yet figures secured which would show the relative cost and consequent profitableness of various methods and practices.

To the farmer interested in cost accounts, for the purpose of assisting in the organization of his farm business, the costs of interest are opportunity costs. He would, for instance, charge feed to livestock at market price less cost of marketing, as this amount represents the opportunity

cost. When he cannot increase his profits by feeding livestock, he will sell the feed and decrease the amount of livestock kept. The farm manager is interested in cost figures mainly as an aid in directing his activities.

For the price-fixing commission interested in cost figures from the standpoint of fair returns for the expenditure of labor and capital on the farm, it is probable that the total farm profits for the farm as a whole, is the most trustworthy figure. This overcomes the difficulty of allocating joint costs and overhead costs and eliminates the perplexing question of cost of production or market price. It will also show the relative profitableness of competing types of farming.

It is relative profitableness that determines whether a farmer continues or discontinues a given line of production. He will decide which one of several enterprises it is the most desirable to continue, increase or decrease under given conditions and prices, by figuring his elements of cost at market price; while total farm profits will show to the price-fixing commission whether or not his charges and credits were fair. It will show them the net returns for the year's work.

Cost finding will also enable the analysis of the farm business in terms of quantities of labor and material necessary for, and quantity of products resulting from each line of activity. This same analysis will give the elements of cost which may be used by the price-fixing commission in calculating the price which it is necessary for the farmer to receive in order to stimulate the desired quantity of production. For example, if it were determined what portion of the cost of production is represented by labor, by mill feed, by hay, etc., one would be able to determine roughly what, at the present time, was the increase in the cost of production over the previous period. If the same was done for the other farm enterprises, it would also give a basis for comparison of the relative increase in costs and profitableness of these other enterprises and thus serve as a valuable basis in estimating the price necessary to stimulate the production of any given commodity.

In the problems of cost determination it is probable that several methods should be employed. In this connection it is believed that a series of well-planned historical and statistical studies of the relation of costs to price would furnish a large fund of valuable and useful information.

Methods of Cost Study.

There are three common ways of making cost studies, namely:

- (1) Detailed cost accounting.
- (2) Survey method.
- (3) Circular letter.

The accounting method of studying cost of production is based on careful and complete records of all farm work and all transactions taking place in the course of conducting the farm business. A survey study is made by the collecting, summarizing and analysis of data based on farmers' estimates, collected by expert investigators who interview farmers in accordance with a prearranged questionnaire. The cost accounting method is the more scientific method of securing cost figures, as it is taken from recorded data. The farm survey method, however, has the advantage of the results being more quickly obtainable and of being less expensive.

Both the cost accounting and the survey method of cost study are useful and reliable when carefully carried out. The detailed cost accounting work will serve as a check upon less detailed cost accounting work and upon the interpretation of survey data. The cost accounting and the survey method may be used individually or collectively, although preference is for the combined use of the two methods. The circular letter method is of limited application and should be used only in conjunction with one or the other of the two former methods.

Both the cost accounting and survey method are sometimes used in making enterprise cost studies. It is believed however, that while single phase or enterprise cost studies are useful under certain conditions, if intelligently conducted and properly interpreted, they should be used mainly to answer the question of relative costs, rather than complete costs. Where it is a question of the profitability of a single enterprise, enterprise cost accounts should be supplemented with a financial statement of the entire farm business.

Cost of production studies should be carried on in representative areas and on representative farms. Care in selecting areas and farms is important. To obtain the best results the records should cover sufficient time to complete a full normal cycle of conditions, so that unusual condi-

tions which may occur will be included, such as drought, floods, failure of irrigation supply, periodical outbreaks of insects, etc. In conducting cost accounting studies it is believed that for a given type of farming records should be kept on a minimum group of from eight to fifteen well-selected farms for a period of five years. If by the survey method at least thirty-five or forty records of a given *type* of farming should be taken.

It is believed that detailed cost accounting should be the basis of cost studies in the various States. The survey method has the advantage of giving quick results at less expense. It should therefore be used when it is desired to make an extended study.

In all cost studies much depends upon an intelligent interest on the part of the co-operating farmer and upon the integrity, capacity and intelligence of the one in charge of collecting and interpreting the data. With the survey method of study the personality of the investigators should be such as to establish good relations with the farmer and to inspire a feeling of friendship and co-operation.

Erosion Annually Robs Farmers of \$200,000,000

RAINWATER SWEEPING OVER FIELDS CARRIES AWAY 20
TIMES AS MUCH PLANT FOOD AS IS REMOVED
BY GROWING CROPS.

Rushing rainwater sweeping over the fields of the United States carries away 20 times as much plant-food material every year as is permanently removed by the farmers' crops, says H. H. Bennett, soil scientist of the United States Department of Agriculture. Soil erosion takes \$200,000,000 out of the pockets of the farmers every year, he estimates. Yet most of the attention given to soil conservation is in connection with the comparatively insignificant loss of plant-food elements due to cropping; the much greater loss caused by erosion is almost completely overlooked.

"Soil erosion," says Mr. Bennett, "is the most important problem confronting the conservation of our natural resources. When, for instance, our petroleum products are used up, fuel can be produced from the soil in the form of alcohol from potatoes, sugar cane and other crops; that is, if the soil is not wasted too."

While the annual loss of plant-food material due to rushing waters is estimated by Mr. Bennett to approximate 126,000,000,000 pounds as compared to only 5,900,000,000 permanently removed by crops, the loss of plant-food material is by no means the only damage caused by erosion. Millions of tons of rich top soil are carried out to sea annually, leaving in many instances a soil very infertile and one that is more difficult to till.

Rich Top Soil

Erosion takes the rich top soil from the gentlest slopes as well as from the hillsides. Much of this soil that is removed is deposited over the rich bottom lands farther down the valleys, often ruining crops and depositing sand and other inert material of an inferior fertility.

Probably not less than 10,000,000 acres of land formerly cultivated have been permanently destroyed by rainwash,

according to Mr. Bennett. A single county in the Piedmont region was found by actual survey to contain 90,000 acres of formerly cultivated land now permanently ruined by erosion. Another county in the Atlantic coastal plain has 60,000 acres ruined beyond repair. Much of this land could have been saved by timely terracing, says Mr. Bennett, and a great part of it should never have been plowed in the first place because of its susceptibility to erosion. Such lands should be maintained in timber or pasture.

In addition, not less than 3,000,000 acres of good stream bottom lands have been practically ruined by deposition of inert sand and gravel and by increased swampiness due to channels choked with soil washed out of upland fields.

Violent Types.

While the more violent types of erosion which form gullies into which houses topple are of such character as to attract the attention of land owners, sheet erosion is quietly wasting the lands of the country and impoverishing the farmers on a much vaster scale. The effects are generally unrecognized by farmers, often being incorrectly ascribed to soil depletion by crops. Nearly every important agricultural county of the country suffers to some extent from sheet erosion which takes the rich top soil from both gentle and steep slopes. In one instance it was found that seven inches of top soil were removed in 24 years from a gently sloping field growing corn under ordinary cultivation. Soil scientists agree that most of the worn-out soils of the world are in their present condition because much of the surface has washed away, and not because they have been worn out by cropping.

The United States is far behind most nations of the world in the matter of soil conservation. In some parts of the world large areas of land have been destroyed by erosion, notably in Asia Minor and China. But the undestroyed parts of these old countries have generally profited by the terrible examples of the devastated regions.

No Let Up

In this new country of ours, says Mr. Bennett, we already have some good sized monuments in the shape of

land devastation, but we are not profiting very much from such examples. Land wastage by erosion is proceeding as rapidly as it ever did, with the exception of a few sections where farmers, county agents, bankers and others have undertaken the job of fighting the impoverishing process.

In the southeastern part of the United States, chiefly in the old Cotton Belt where farming methods have generally been pointed to by professors of agriculture as examples of things not to do on a farm, is found the only part of the nation where a widespread and sensible practice of soil conservation by terracing sloping lands is in use. Hillside terraces beyond this belt are conspicuously absent, says Mr. Bennett; but they are not absent because they are not needed.

There is need at once for a nationwide awakening to the evils of erosion, says Mr. Bennett. There is immediate need also for fundamental soil data relating to erosion; demonstrations far and wide of the effectiveness of properly built terraces; and need for much national education about this menacing agency of land devastation.

Agricultural Conditions and Needs

By L. M. RHODES,

State Marketing Commissioner of Florida.

Agriculture is the world's greatest business, its basic industry. It guarantees the staff of life to humanity and stands between the human race and famine.

This colossal vocation in the United States is of such magnitude that it cultivates an acreage equal to a field 22 miles wide around the earth.

The gross income from all agricultural production in the United States from June 30, 1925, to June 30, 1926, was \$12,415,000,000. The total gross production of all farms in the United States in the past six years has been \$72,635,000,000, and the agricultural exports for these six years has been nearly \$16,000,000,000. This has been the greatest period of agricultural production since the morning of time.

Out of the gross income of \$12,415,000,000 last year, the farmers paid out \$3,080,000,000 for the products and services of other industries, \$1,212,000,000 for wages, \$1,125,000,000 rent to people who were not farmers, \$760,000,000 interest on debts, \$635,000,000 for taxes, a total expense of \$6,812,000,000.

This leaves a total of \$5,603,000,000, but \$2,524,000,000 represents food and fuel consumed on the farm. The total income per farm was \$879, but the cash income was only \$483 per farm per year or \$1.32 per day for five people to pay for insurance, education, clothes, entertainment, churches and everything else not produced on the farm. And the money invested in agriculture only earned 3.5 per cent. So agriculture has not only paid most of what it has made to other industries for labor and supplies, but it has furnished 97½ per cent of the raw material for food and clothes for all the people.

The food bill of the nation for the past six years has been \$138,000,000,000, of which \$133,860,000,000 came from the farm.

All our manufactured products amount to \$60,000,000,000 annually in gross value. Agriculture furnishes much of their raw material. Every time the sun has set in the past six years agriculture has added \$30,000,000 to the

wealth of the nation. The daily sales and expenditures of agriculture is \$56,000,000.

Agriculture has produced more wealth for the last six decades than any other industry and during these sixty years they have lacked an average of \$1,000,000,000 a year holding their proportionate share of the nation's wealth. They should have more than doubled the total investment that they have.

Why this loss of \$1,000,000,000 a year in proportional holdings? And what has the past six years of enormous production profited the farmers?

They have doubled their indebtedness and they now have a total debt of \$12,350,000,000, or \$1,900 per farm. **Every dollar's worth of agricultural products grown in 1926 would not pay the agricultural debt and the interest on it for six months.**

If the last six crops of the farmers in the United States had sold at prices on a level with the products of other industries, they would have brought \$13,000,000,000 more than they did.

In 1926, 11,000,000 laborers on farms, not counting women and children, have a total gross income of \$12,415,000,000, while 9,000,000 laborers in manufacturing receive wages amounting to almost twice as much.

The farm wealth of the United States depreciated \$4,000,000,000 annually from June 30, 1920, to June 30, 1925—a loss of \$20,000,000,000 to agriculture in spite of the fact that billions of dollars were spent for upkeep during the same five years. There were on the farms Jan. 1, 1926, 30,665,000 people. They place on the market annually \$8,000,000,000 to \$9,000,000,000 worth of farm produce. These products pass all the gateways of distribution, go through all the toll gates in marketing, pay all the tribute to transportation, cross all the bridges on the road from production to consumption, make all the changes and go through all the processes, from the field to the factory and table, and arrive at the door of the ultimate consumer at the enormous price of \$28,000,000,000 to \$30,000,000,000. So the 19,000,000 people who touch the distribution and preparation of agricultural products between production and consumption receive from \$20,000,000,000 to \$21,000,000,000—an average of \$1,078 per capita—while the 30,665,000 people on farms

receive \$8,000,000,000 to \$9,000,000,000 or approximately \$280 per capita or 75 cents per day.

This proves that there are too many links in the chain of distribution and too many chains in the system. There are 49,665,000 people in the United States directly interested in agriculture either in production, distribution, marketing or all three. And 70,000,000 more citizens of this country who are not directly interested. Surely we can find our agricultural difficulties and in some measure remove them.

We have arrived at a time when agriculture, the keystone in the life of all humanity, has become a commercial problem, not a productive one, and a commercial agriculture can only live so long as it can sell its produce at a profit. An adequate production of agricultural products cannot continue permanently at a loss.

Agricultural production must be considered from a world's view point. The 720,000,000 tons of food consumed and the fiber to produce clothes for 1,800,000,000 people and the hundreds of millions of tons of feed for live stock, are transported from continent to continent in steel clad giants of the sea, and from ocean to ocean by iron monsters on tracks of steel, with tremendous dispatch.

The grain, cotton, meats, dairy and poultry products, fruits and vegetables produced on the eastern hemisphere compete in the markets with those grown on the western hemisphere, and prices rise and fall as the world supply increases and diminishes. There is no escape from competition. Therefore the agricultural producers must consider the demands, wants, and tastes of the entire world and produce that which the consumers will buy and are willing to pay for.

Production must be adjusted as much as possible to the needs of the consumers and produce must be put on the market that can meet rigid competition all along the avenues of trade.

Producers must combine the factors which bring about the lowest cost of production and the minimum expense in distribution, and avoid as much as possible producing surpluses. For the price of the surplus usually fixes the price of the crop. And long continued heavy production always results in low prices. And when demand increases

and prices go up production always stands ready for action.

There is no other industry on earth that would toil, produce, sell and distribute their output for years without a profit. Perhaps the greatest gambler and gamest loser in America is the farmer. He takes a chance against weather conditions, insects, pests, disease, and marketing conditions and difficulties. He is indomitable, conservative and individualistic. He suffers from excessive seasonal production, from lack of standards, quality and grade. From unnecessary multiplication of terms, sizes and varieties, lack of uniformity, leaks, wastes, and from disorderly marketing.

Florida is a part of this gigantic agricultural industry and must compete with \$3,500,000,000 worth of poultry and dairy products in this country and imports from foreign countries.

Every dollar's worth of poultry and dairy products in Florida must compete with \$200 worth from competitive areas. Every acre of winter vegetables in Florida must compete with two acres elsewhere. Every box of citrus fruits produced in Florida must be sold in competition with three boxes in the rest of the world. Every acre of Florida strawberries and other small fruits must compete with at least ten competitive acres. Products grown in Florida must adjust themselves to general price levels, in foreign and domestic markets, just as water falling on Florida soil must seek the level of the ocean. And prices go up and down with general supply and demand just as the tides of the ocean rise and fall.

The prices of Florida commodities are made by the number of people who want to buy them and the amount of similar products there are for sale.

Quality always affects the price. Excellence in quality is the keynote to successful selling.

Florida produces an average of twenty times as much citrus fruits and winter vegetables on a quarter of a million acres as it consumes. The consumption of fresh fruit and vegetables produced in Florida can no doubt be increased by advertising and improving quality. But if we only increase their production as fast as the consumers in the United States increases, it would only amount to two per cent per annum.

But we are importing into Florida three-fourths of our dairy products, two-thirds of our pork, bacon, beef, veal, mutton, lamb, and poultry, and nearly half of our eggs, hay, grains, and other feeds. Or we are importing \$129,785,448 worth of these general farm products. So it would certainly be wise to develop 30,000 to 40,000 general farms as soon as we can and probably double our number in the next five years.

The three outstanding reasons for increasing our agricultural acreage are: First, that we may feed ourselves; second, that we may export all the Florida produce we can sell at a profit; third, that we may have a happy, prosperous citizenship in our rural districts. The farmer's ills cannot be cured by scientific and abundant production. All students of agricultural economics agree that our problem is marketing.

The two fundamentals of successful agriculture are economic production adjusted to demand and efficient orderly marketing.

The importance and magnitude of Florida's agricultural marketing problem can best be understood when we consider that we sell and buy \$250,000,000 of farm and food products annually, or more than two-thirds of a million dollars' worth daily.

We should have skillful selling. But it must be backed up by the highest standards of excellence in quality. No single agency under heaven or among men can make markets. They are made by conditions.

The selection of varieties in planting, fertilization, cultivation, harvesting, grading, packing, loading, refrigeration, standardization, inspection, precooling, insurance, advertising, transportation rates, shrinkage, diversions, etc., are all factors in good marketing.

Selling the products of the farm is complicated, complex and uncertain because of the perishable nature of many of them and the producer's inability to control the supply. Agricultural products are grown in some measure in almost every country on earth, by every nation, kindred and tribe, and great commercial crops are sold, bought, exported, imported and exchanged without any business understanding among those who grow them.

Since Florida has and always will have the keenest kind of competition and surpluses usually sell at a loss, and not more than thirty per cent of the world's fertile land

is in cultivation and only twenty per cent of the rural population of the world engaged in agriculture, and many of the war ridden countries are increasing their farm acreage rapidly, Florida should improve quality and marketing and transportation facilities as rapidly as possible. North America is the only continent that has a highly developed civilization in the interior. Seventy per cent of the world's population live on or near the water. Therefore, many tropical and semi-tropical countries can deliver their products to coastal cities by water transportation. Florida should also take advantage of her potential water transportation facilities and be able to match conditions. Florida has the following marketing advantages and facilities: Its heaviest offerings are in the winter months and early spring when the supply is lightest. It is as near or nearer to most of the big market centers than its competitors. It can have splendid facilities for shipping by water and is accessible to foreign markets. It also grows a great variety of crops.

Approximately 75 per cent of the total value of the output is handled by independent marketing organizations who as a rule are liberal and efficient and are anxious to improve quality and facilities. The fruit man's club extension force, state department of agriculture, experiment station and many commercial and civic organizations are factors in our marketing machinery.

Co-operative Marketing.

The co-operative marketing organization handling approximately 25 per cent of the produce marketed are rendering a great service and have great possibilities for future activity.

In fact, genuine co-operation is the religion of justice. For most successful co-operatives have been conceived in desperation and founded on despair, just as necessity has been the mother of invention, so desperation has been the mother of action. Co-operative marketing has been severely criticized by some for it is natural for the apologist of successful dishonesty to protest against efforts to punish it. Much has been accomplished by co-operative efforts. It is also true that the country is literally strewn with wrecked institutions started in the name of co-operation. There has been both successes and failures all along

the line. Perhaps the two outstanding reasons for failure are disloyalty of members and poor management.

Farmers have started many co-operatives and destroyed them by refusing them patronage later on. Co-operation cannot extend beyond loyalty, for loyalty is the very heart-beat of co-operation and to denounce a thing as a failure after you have killed it by your own desertion is cowardice and folly.

Co-operatives sometimes pass resolutions that would require more finances than they ever had to carry them out, and look for things that nothing but a miracle could bring to pass. And when they are governed by their whims, instead of business principles they may expect failure. Bad management is possibly responsible for 50 per cent of the failures in co-operatives. But co-operatives have made rapid strides in the past decade and now have 14,000 organizations doing, in selling and buying supplies, around \$3,000,000,000 worth of business. And no one will deny that organized bodies that move with momentum are masters of the world's affairs. It is more expensive for the unorganized to sell or buy than for the organized. There is a great field for service by co-operatives in the future development of Florida. New channels of trade are not cut by magic. There are many phases of service and difficult tasks in getting the perishable and non-perishable products of Florida to local domestic and foreign markets. And in trying to reach the most distant point toward the ultimate consumer.

Practically every phase of marketing service has been covered by the Florida State Marketing Bureau, which gives service to growers, shippers and dealers, and this bureau renders service in some way in the production and marketing of \$70,000,000 to \$80,000,000 worth of Florida products. We hope to expand, develop and extend the services of the bureau until Florida has as nearly a perfect marketing system as it is humanly possible to establish.

The foundation of our civilization is a wholesome, attractive, progressive agricultural life.

There is no more vital question before the American people today than the protection and continuation of this agriculture, and the improvement of its marketing and expanding of its distribution.

There are many gigantic and complex problems confronting the citizenship of this republic, none of which is more important than to maintain an independent, reliant,

self-respecting, industrious, intelligent, liberty-loving, God-fearing, rural citizenship, who receive and enjoy the fullest measure of economic and social justice, and a prosperity in keeping with the needs of twentieth century civilization and progress. And it is folly to expect farmers to continue in business when they are continually brought face to face with bankruptcy. Every person on earth must receive their food and raiment from the soil of the farm, and the toil of the farmer, and everybody should assist, support, foster, and befriend the industry that supplies our wants from the cradle to the grave. There are ways for agriculture to keep pace in the universal march of modern progress, and they must be found.

Nothing seems to be beyond the reach of man's endeavor. With our ships of the air we challenge both time and space. With our radio system it is possible for one man to talk to 10,000,000 people, or for a dozen speakers to address the entire population of the United States.

Man, who once crept upon the earth and had no communication beyond the sound of his own voice, now looks to the sky and defies distance as he reads a story of a new era. Yesterday we crossed the ocean, today a continent, tomorrow we may encircle the globe. London, Tokio, New York and San Francisco are drawn together as by magic. Then let those of us who are privileged by a generous providence to live in this enlightened age, take the sponge of justice and remove every trace of oppression from the sun-burned face of the American farmer and with the sword of equity cut every cord that binds us to primitive customs and unjust systems, and place in their stead systematic, economic, production and efficient, orderly marketing. For a depleted agriculture means a depleted national economic system, and God pity the citizen, farmer, business man, or lawmaker that cannot see it.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OF THE
STATE OF FLORIDA

Division of Agriculture and Immigration

***NINETEENTH CENSUS OF CROPS AND MANUFACTURES
FOR THE YEARS 1926-1927***

NATHAN MAYO
Commissioner of Agriculture
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

T. J. APLEYARD, INC., TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA



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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, STATE OF FLORIDA,
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

To His Excellency,
Hon. John W. Martin,
Governor of Florida.

Sir:

Herewith is transmitted to you the Nineteenth Census of Crops and Manufactures for the years 1926 and 1927, consisting of statistics of the resources and industries of the State, written and compiled as a ready reference volume for Florida farmers, schools, libraries, and homes.

Respectfully submitted,
NATHAN MAYO,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

PREFACE

The reports of this Department have carried statistics on agriculture, manufacturing and climate for forty years. The Department has grown to such an extent that its eight Divisions now make separate reports. Naturally, the Division of Agriculture and Immigration issues all statistics and literature touching the above subjects.

Inquiries concerning every phase of Florida come to this office from every section of North America and Europe, and from parts of South America, Australia, Asia and Africa. These inquiries, a large percentage of which is from prospective immigrants and investors, cannot be answered in full by letters. The only means of supplying the information sought is by sending the Reports of the Division of Agriculture and Immigration to the correspondents.

These Reports were printed in one volume till 1914, when the Report on Manufactures was put in a separate volume. In 1920 the Report was divided into two parts: Part One contained reading matter and Part Two contained all statistical matter. This has been adhered to in all subsequent Reports, except this one which consists of only one volume.

The value of these statistics lies in the fact that they are

not estimates, but are first-hand enumerations and are so regarded by inquirers.

The time for making this enumeration was changed by the Legislature of 1925 from every other year to every fifth year. The Federal Government now takes an agricultural census every fifth year and the State enumeration will alternate with it. The State enumeration includes statistics of manufactures as well as agriculture, which is not the case with the Federal.

The enumeration here given will be the last taken by the State until 1932. Those wishing crop statistics by years will have to apply to the office of the Federal Agricultural Statistician at Orlando, Florida. The State Department of Agriculture does not make estimates—only enumerations.

Subsequent to the taking of this enumeration there have been industrial surveys made in the larger cities which show much larger industrial output than is here indicated. The different methods followed in securing the enumerations in part account for differences.

NATHAN MAYO,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

COPY OF LAW UNDER WHICH THE STATISTICS
ARE GATHERED

CHAPTER 10031—(No. 9).

AN ACT to Amend Sections 2514, 2515, 2516 of the Revised General Statutes of Florida of 1920; Pertaining to "The Enumeration of Agricultural, Horticultural, and Live Stock, Manufacturing, Industrial and Other Statistics; for the Appointment of County Enumerators, to Define Their Duties, Provide for Their Compensation and to Define the Duties of the Boards of County Commissioners in Connection Therewith."

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That Section 2514 of the Revised General Statutes of the State of Florida be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 2514.—*Duty of County Commissioners.*—It shall be the duty of the Board of County Commissioners of each County in the State at any regular meeting after July first of each quinquennial year, beginning with July, 1925, to select and appoint some competent person to be known as the County Enumerator, and immediately upon the appointment of such enumerator, said Board shall furnish the Commissioner of Agriculture with his name and postoffice address.

Duties of Enumerators.—It shall be the duty of the County Enumerator to call on all residents and the managers or legal representatives of all non-residents in their respective counties, who are engaged in agriculture, horticulture and live stock raising, and all persons, firms, companies, mining and other industrial pursuits, for such necessary facts and statistical information as the Commissioner of Agriculture may require, and for filling out such blank forms as may be furnished him by the Commissioner of Agriculture for the purpose herein stated.

Enumerator to Subscribe to an Oath.—Each Enumerator shall, before entering upon his duties, subscribe to an oath before the County Judge of his County that he will, to the

best of his ability, perform well and faithfully the duties of the office of County Enumerator; the original oath to be filed with the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, and a duplicate copy shall be filed with the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Deputies.—The County Enumerator shall not appoint a deputy or deputies to assist him except on condition that the deputy or deputies shall receive the full remuneration per name which the County Enumerator receives under the provisions of this Act. Any Enumerator who violates this provision shall forfeit all claims for remuneration and his work shall be rejected.

Sec. 2. That Section 2515 be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

Term and Duties of Enumerators.—The first enumeration under this Act shall be for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1927, and every fifth year thereafter, and the enumerators shall begin their work as soon after the first day of July, 1927, as practicable, and shall proceed to fill out all such blank forms and lists as may be furnished by the Commissioner of Agriculture, for the purpose, and they shall complete said blank forms and lists in accordance with instructions of the Commissioner of Agriculture and return them so completed in such proper form to the Boards of County Commissioners of their respective counties not later than the first day of November of the same year and each fifth year thereafter, in the same manner. It shall be the duty of the Enumerator to attach his certificate, sworn to before a proper officer authorized to administer oaths, that such statistical report is full, true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Duties of County Commissioners.—It shall be the duty of the Boards of County Commissioners at their first regular meeting in November of each fifth year, immediately upon receipt of the completed report from the enumerator, to carefully examine the several schedules of said report furnished by the enumerators, and, if found correct, to forward the same to the Commissioner of Agriculture, so as to reach him not later than the fifteenth day of said Novem-

ber. The Boards of County Commissioners, as a body, or by a majority of such Board sitting in session shall attach their certificate to the report, stating they have examined the same, are satisfied with it, and approve it.

Sec. 3. That Section 2516 be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

Rate of Compensation and Manner of Payment.—Each County Enumerator shall be paid thirty cents for each person or resident of the County engaged in agriculture, horticulture, and live stock raising, and thirty cents for each manufacturing, mining or other industrial concern listed or enumerated under the provisions of this Act; Provided, that no farmer shall be listed unless he has as much as one acre of the crop enumerated; the said amount to be paid out of the funds arising from the sale of fertilizer stamps by the Commissioner of Agriculture, in the following manner:

Each Enumerator shall make out his bill against the State of Florida on a blank form supplied by the Commissioner of Agriculture, and such bill shall be approved by the Board of County Commissioners of his County, and then he shall forward the same to the Commissioner of Agriculture, who shall, if upon examination the said Enumerator's report is found correct and satisfactory as required by this Act, approve said bill and deliver it to the State Comptroller, who shall draw his warrant upon the State Treasurer for the amount of said approved bill and transmit the same to the said Enumerator.

Sec. 4. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. This Act shall take effect upon its becoming a law.

Approved May 26, 1925.

SUMMARY OF PRODUCTION BY YEARS

Below is given a summary by years of the agricultural production as received through its enumerators by this Department. By comparison they serve to show the general trend of the farming, trucking, horticultural and live stock interests of the State.

YEAR 1913-14

Field crops, acres	1,081,434
Vegetable and Garden Products, acres.....	93,413
Total Acreage in Cultivation.....	1,174,847

Total Value of All Farm Products

Table No. 1—Field Crops	\$ 18,861,389
Table No. 2—Vegetable and Garden Products	13,185,904
Table No. 3—Fruit Products	13,447,435
Table No. 4—Live Stock on Hand.....	29,541,931
Table No. 5—Poultry and Products.....	4,665,001
Table No. 6—Dairy Products	4,130,925
Table No. 7—Apiary Products	104,550
Total	\$ 83,937,135

YEAR 1915-16

Total Acreage of Crops

Field Crops, acres	1,478,428
Vegetable and Garden Products, acres.....	68,955
Total Acreage in Cultivation.....	1,547,383

Total Value of All Farm Products

Table No. 1—Field Crops	\$ 21,613,300
Table No. 2—Vegetable and Garden Products	10,724,519
Table No. 3—Fruit Products	13,511,950
Table No. 4—Live Stock on Hand.....	29,869,842
Table No. 5—Poultry and Products.....	4,559,876
Table No. 6—Dairy Products	3,881,452
Table No. 7—Miscellaneous Products	174,225
Total Values	\$ 84,335,164

YEAR 1917-18

Total Acreage of Crops

Field Crops, acres	1,531,338
Vegetable and Garden Products.....	105,645
Total Acres in Cultivation.....	1,636,983

Total Value of All Farm Products

Table No. 1—Field Crops.....	\$ 31,145,904
Table No. 2—Vegetable and Garden Products.....	18,838,149
Table No. 3—Fruit Products	16,381,818

Live stock on hand July 1, 1918, viz:

Horses	\$ 5,764,451
Mules	7,782,483
Milch Cows	2,542,446
*All other Cattle.....	23,670,239
Other Cattle Shipped.....	2,075,552
*Hogs on Hand.....	8,767,353
Other Hogs	11,478,002
Sheep and Goats.....	492,847

Table No. 4	62,573,373
Table No 5—Poultry and Products.....	5,993,243
Table No. 6—Dairy and Products.....	6,017,296
Table No. 7—Miscellaneous Products.....	312,993

Grand Total\$141,262,776

* The total number of hogs for the twelve (12) months would have been 2,164,722, if we could have included the 477,500 butchered and the 591,651 that were shipped out of the counties and the State for market by packers and others. The value of hogs butchered and shipped was, for the butchered, \$6,069,841, and those shipped, \$5,408,161, or a total of \$20,245,355 for hogs alone, including those on hand July 1, 1918.

* There were 85,689 cattle exported from the counties and State by packers and feeders in and out of the State, valued at \$2,075,552.

YEAR 1919-20

Fields Crops	\$ 27,671,320
Fruits	26,788,500
Stock Cattle on Hand July, 1920.....	21,444,525
Truck Products	15,818,297
Horses and Mules on Hand July, 1920.....	12,282,604
Poultry and Eggs.....	7,768,195
Milk and Butter.....	6,427,304
Hogs on Hand July, 1920.....	5,076,851
Milch Cows on Hand July, 1920.....	2,204,186
Thoroughbred Cattle on Hand July, 1920....	1,454,154
Sheep, Wool and Goats.....	505,298
Honey and Beeswax.....	98,515

Total\$124,559,749

Nineteen per cent of the State is not represented in the above because ten counties did not report.

The aggregate value of all soil products actually marketed in the State during 1920 was approximately \$80,000,000.

YEAR 1921-22

The counties reporting for 1922 showed approximately the following values:

Fruit Crops	\$ 27,804,478
Field Crops	20,231,412
Truck Crops	17,378,323
Milk	6,490,493
Eggs	4,379,753
Poultry	3,045,000
Live Stock on Hand, all kinds.....	56,000,000

Total\$135,329,459

It is impossible to state just how much of the live stock is turned into cash and that represents a year's growth.

When production is stated in terms of dollars a comparison should be made of the general level of prices for a series of years. Prices of farm products went down during the general deflation from war prices.

YEAR 1923-24

Fruit Crops	\$ 21,637,762
Field Crops	14,765,738
Truck Crops	11,019,626
Root Crops	3,999,921
Miscellaneous Crops	2,661,168
Live Stock Marketed, alive or slaughtered....	3,212,375
Poultry and Eggs.....	7,650,729
Milk and Butter.....	7,089,819

Total\$ 72,037,138

YEAR 1926-27

Field Crops	\$ 25,353,235
Truck Crops	12,549,459
Fruit and Nuts	31,325,033
Live Stock Sold	5,350,540
Poultry Sold	4,208,014
Eggs	6,446,611
Milk, Butter and Cheese	11,472,109
Miscellaneous Crops	5,842,745

Total\$102,547,746

AGRICULTURAL CENSUS ENUMERATORS AND THEIR POSTOFFICE ADDRESSES—1927

The enumerators were appointed by the County Commissioners and the work was turned over to the Commissioners and approved by them before the reports were sent to the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

COUNTY	ENUMERATOR, P. O. ADDRESS	Names Reported	Remuneration
Alachua	J. L. McLeod, Melrose	1,751	\$ 525.30
Baker	G. D. Bethen, Sanderson	341	102.30
Bay	H. A. Pledger, Panama City	712	213.60
Bradford	S. P. Crews, R. F. D., Lake Butler	939	281.70
Brevard	S. A. Osteen, Lotus	893	267.90
Broward	J. P. Smoak, Pompano	467	140.10
Calhoun	C. A. Langford, Altha	684	205.20
Charlotte	A. S. Waldron, Brownville	854	256.20
Citrus	J. H. Priest, R. F. D., Brooksville	504	151.20
Clay	W. G. Sikes, Middleburg	550	165.00
*Collier			
Columbia	Donald Tompkins, Lake City	2,602	780.60
*Dade			
DeSoto	A. S. Waldron, Brownville	1,332	399.60
Dixie	J. P. Abbott, Mayo	485	145.50
Duval	C. R. Thebaut, Jacksonville	8,156	2,448.80
Escambia	D. M. Rudd, Pensacola	2,256	676.80
Flagler	Robert Hamilton, R. F. D., Bunnell	163	48.90
Franklin	Hal Hoffman, Apalachicola	1,510	453.00
Gadsden	L. J. Clark, Greensboro	1,773	531.90
Gilchrist	W. F. Powers, Trenton	194	58.20
*Glades			
Gulf	J. F. Roberts, Overstreet	1,355	406.50
Hardee	R. W. Roberts, Ona	2,503	750.90
Hamilton	R. J. Bush, Jennings	806	268.80
*Hendry			
Hernando	Hilliard Allen, R. F. D., Brooksville	172	51.60
Highlands	L. T. Farmer, DeSoto City	1,222	366.60
Hillsborough	B. L. Blackburn, Tampa	13,819	4,145.70
Holmes	A. E. Kelly, Graceville	2,195	658.50
Indian River	George T. Tiffin, Vero Beach	584	175.20
Jackson	W. W. Gay, R. F. D., Cottondale	6,750	2,025.00
Jefferson	Lamar W. Sledge, Monticello	2,807	842.10
Lafayette	J. P. Abbott, Mayo	904	271.20
Lake	G. W. Woods, Groveland	4,276	1,282.80
Lee	H. H. Tussey, Alva	2,320	696.00
Leon	Mrs. Mattie G. Johnson, Chaires	4,615	1,384.50
Levy	J. R. Fugate, Williston	2,335	700.50
Liberty	Mrs. E. M. Weaver, Bristol	3,089	926.70
Madison	J. R. Wilson, Madison	1,707	512.10
Manatee	C. A. Bingham, Manatee	1,062	318.60
Marion	Miss Elta Burleson, Ocala	3,922	1,176.60
Martin	C. O. Pittman, Stuart	752	225.60
*Monroe			
Nassau	R. H. Gregory, Yulee	723	216.90
Okaloosa	Jesse C. Ward, Holt	1,700	510.00
Okeechobee	M. Tomlinson, Okeechobee	211	63.30
Orange	S. B. Hull, Oakland	2,407	722.10
Osceola	H. N. Bratton, Kissimmee	1,257	377.10
Palm Beach	Miss Mary Hall, West Palm Beach	1,205	361.50
Pasco	J. H. Pike, Dade City	2,793	837.90
Pinellas	Elmer E. Jeter, Orono	856	256.80
Polk	L. S. Coon, Kathleen	13,683	4,105.50
Putnam	L. E. McKee, Palatka	1,095	323.50
Santa Rosa	R. B. Hobbs, Milton	3,195	958.50
St. Johns	Lewis W. Zim, St. Augustine	1,081	324.30
St. Lucie	Mrs. H. C. Neimeyer, Fort Pierce	507	152.10
Sarasota	S. W. Kay, Sarasota	420	128.70
Seminole	Charles T. Henderson, Sanford	1,617	485.10
Sumter	H. B. Eddins, Bushnell	2,094	628.20
Suwannee	S. D. Huggins, O'Brien	2,564	769.20
Taylor	M. F. Green, Perry	1,468	440.40
Union	M. M. Hale, Dukes	930	279.00
Volusia	Randolph Kirchof, De Leon Springs	3,940	1,182.00
Wakulla	Mrs. G. S. NeSmith, Wakulla	803	240.90
Walton	E. R. Ward, R. F. D., Argyle	4,488	1,344.40
Washington	J. E. Howell, Vernon	1,559	467.70
Total		134,058	\$40,217.40

* No enumeration taken.

APPROXIMATE AREA IN ACRES, ETC.

COUNTY	Acres in im- mense Timber	Acres in num- ber- countable Timber	Acres in improved Pasture	Acres in Cut-Over Pasture	Acres in Actual Cultiva- tion	Acres Double Cropped	Total Acres in Farms
Alachua	8,735	18,536	42,041	49,562	61,994	2,901	180,868
Baker	1,142	22,706	78		11,010		36,044
Bay	53,042	42,617	188	24,725	5,322	251	102,230
Bradford	3,797	46,794		2,356	13,866	2,300	62,478
Brevard	6,053	16,417	2,401	717	10,271	17	35,638
Broward		1,819	958	1,091	5,111	10	8,980
Calhoun	10,599	24,036	600	98	16,032	12	58,238
Charlotte		1,629	898	14,878	1,612		28,537
Citrus	1,659	1,074	1,365	685	5,778	277	13,891
Clay	2,044	10,389	4,057	4,241	8,380	534	24,710
Collier							
Columbia	17,753	34,004	420	23,314	69,989	1,085	147,209
Dade							
DeSoto	4,445	3,724	1,323	12,181	4,731	265	26,410
Dixie		1,589	1,539	2,357	1,941	97	8,890
Duval	4,023	10,338	9,458	83,995	3,930	76	91,725
Escambia	117	8,558	991	2,759	15,372	312	27,419
Flagler	25	488	637	2,395	4,201	1,452	7,746
Franklin	160,405	154,075	20	24,232	22		22
Gadsden	35,862	52,789	2,843	17,977	43,555	654	135,650
Gilchrist	55	6,640	370	3,259	9,601	44	19,925
Glades							
Gulf	105,956	217,035	56	292	2,333		325,672
Hamilton	18,205	20,148	233	19,090	31,552	2	88,807
Hardee	3,799	13,514	2,584	7,126	16,326	855	27,710
Hendry							
Hernando	22	11,636	576	2,490	6,774	54	17,523
Highlands	8,013	7,698	364	8,705	16,680	12	41,461
Hillsborough	6,330	117,376	4,774	17,579	33,467	1,337	191,643
Holmes	3,121	54,145	310	193	45,027	18	102,335
Indian River	331	4,501	234	2,114	2,047	248	49,185
Jackson	32,500	70,481	5,806	3,725	163,590	26,528	275,902
Jefferson	13,397	37,169	1,456	46,469	69,003	177	162,577
Lafayette		7,445	70	11,984	11,502	2,766	40,174
Lake	14,858	21,007	3,756	19,165	14,618	177	77,072
Lee	6,157	31,985	124	275	13,171	545	23,045
Leon	22,387	35,095	688	89,309	37,740	294	185,219
Levy	7,021	12,546	18,168	29,876	35,190	20	100,272
Liberty	2,984	4,520	318	7,765	3,930	30	257,785
Madison	5,026	30,603	1,549	40,478	54,739	65	132,395
Manatee	40,529	1,080	678	3,175	14,268	290	31,941
Marion	44,352	22,811	3,543	195,715	46,815	8,262	353,686
Martin	106,066	77,979	1,525	5,823	3,363		194,761
*Monroe							
Nassau							
Okaloosa	1,344	233	952	43,308	22,358	240	68,370
Okeechobee	3,000	300	650		1,488	62	26,966
Orange	25,971	37,377	4,511	2,357	13,257	828	37,471
Osceola	190	257	936	5,891	4,547	40	11,687
Palm Beach	80	6,955	1,785	1,703	10,835	1,958	91,670
Pasco	861	202			5,158		55,042
Pinellas	377	6,378	7	3,006	13,069	6	22,837
Polk	5,267	5,517	4,407	238,035	10,939	356	357,605
Putnam	2,097	26,834	181	676	12,671	87	42,531
St. Johns	1,227	11,065	700	211	11,754	2,560	24,957
St. Lucie	786	271	518	456	3,566	221	16,816
Santa Rosa	3,662	31,095	1,389	9,077	33,027	207	80,760
Sarasota	348	317	73	1,188	4,385	198	1,469
Seminole	149	9,539	790	207	13,020	1,770	23,705
Sumter	4,215	16,476	4,357	12,595	18,235	2,528	55,878
Suwannee	2,559	71,199	1,755	26,961	40,378	475	248,852
Taylor	4,674	14,101	392	9,741	2,066	4,659	40,995
Union	237	53,887	396	5,871	16,890	596	76,896
Volusia	1,585	59,029	2,669	42	25,050	735	88,244
Wakulla	5,046	1,516	66	7,291	7,158	828	22,127
Walton	541	23,525	538	105	18,598		48,690
Washington	10,164	40,024	1,346	3,129	23,850	1,394	55,384
Total	824,990	1,673,084	145,417	1,155,005	1,440,452	71,683	5,002,816

APPROXIMATE AREA IN ACRES, ETC.

COUNTIES	Approximate Area in Acres	Actual Cultivation 1915-16	Actual Cultivation 1917-18	Actual Cultivation 1919-20	Actual Cultivation 1921-22	Actual Cultivation 1923-24	Actual Cultivation 1926-27
Alachua	807,680	105,862	123,351	99,275	125,667	89,775	61,994
Baker	375,680	16,781	19,781	16,537		9,207	11,010
Bay	442,880	1,484	3,909			679	5,322
Bradford	180,800	57,867	59,413	36,847	22,653	16,163	13,866
Brevard	656,000	698	1,572	366	4,573	7,813	
Broward	460,800	5,902	13,300	2,929	6,631		5,111
Calhoun	762,880	19,861	31,662	23,924	23,636	16,564	16,032
Charlotte	496,512				1,543		1,612
Citrus	396,800	16,442	8,045		17,077	6,265	5,778
Clay	394,880	4,472	8,875	6,611	4,494	5,783	8,380
Collier	1,267,000						
Columbia	506,880	61,302	83,969	33,606	135,695	79,748	69,989
Dade	1,450,720	10,288	9,751		28,333	39,434	
DeSoto	392,000	12,229	34,468	50,084	16,628	12,308	4,731
Dixie	461,440				5,329	1,941	
Duval	303,040	5,207	6,740	10,000	22,519	2,940	3,930
Escambia	420,480	19,652	20,778	18,409	17,296	15,073	15,372
Flagler	309,760		5,513		2,665		4,201
Franklin	346,240	633	462	347			22
Gadsden	345,800	51,001	46,572		54,120	33,608	43,555
Glades	453,888						
Gilchrist							9,601
Gulf							2,333
Hamilton	337,920	61,100	63,597	22,839	45,993	34,276	31,552
Hardee	392,000				23,921	7,740	16,326
Hernando	318,080	6,924	8,625	6,331			6,774
Hendry	747,200	1,067			39,607		
Highlands	668,160				39,607		16,680
Hillsborough	688,000	17,245	28,617	16,626	33,756	13,575	33,467
Holmes	293,120	38,468	59,899	79,385	52,143	40,179	45,027
Indian River							2,047
Jackson	617,600	234,458	155,046	236,822	174,468	127,508	163,590
Jefferson	374,400	68,249	76,086	75,232	90,056	89,274	69,003
Lafayette	334,720	30,147	58,818	25,534	46,167	6,904	11,502
Lake	670,080	8,377	6,136	11,570	16,913		14,618
Lee	565,640	1,140	2,994	2,042	12,097	16,620	13,171
Leon	457,600	87,986	92,653	82,234	86,786	57,931	37,740
Levy	731,520	22,760	39,381	26,040	38,948		35,190
Liberty	526,720	5,849	7,952	7,638	4,315		3,930
Madison	460,160	71,914	73,334	57,338	95,050	58,370	54,739
Manatee	500,080	7,774	11,918	6,008	8,020	3,643	14,268
Marion	1,054,080	75,622	92,199	54,838	79,565	58,991	46,815
Martin							3,863
Monroe	704,000		185				
Nassau	403,200	7,093	5,930	6,189		5,068	
Okaloosa	607,360	34,618	40,712	28,052	28,144		22,358
Okeechobee	460,800		30,085	1,149	1,282	980	1,488
Orange	569,600	7,207	11,206	9,626	31,981	27,626	13,257
Osceola	915,840	2,626	2,034	3,511	6,300	5,037	4,547
Palm Beach	1,720,520	7,587	27,213	6,663	14,274	7,538	10,835
Pasco	490,880	11,176	15,345	6,596	23,094	8,830	5,158
Pinellas	149,760	2,209	1,652		14,922	12,551	13,069
Polk	1,220,480	6,770	14,739	19,294	89,072	11,447	10,939
Putnam	481,280	19,772	17,008	9,856	20,966	9,459	12,671
Santa Rosa	656,640	26,590	22,761	25,114	27,014	29,862	33,027
Sarasota	355,600				3,043	519	4,885
Seminole	230,400	2,960	8,255		6,828		13,020
St. Johns	407,040	26,556	36,115	23,633	10,150	10,900	11,754
St. Lucie	741,760	997	4,239		12,795	15,586	3,866
Sumter	373,120	25,973			28,952	21,619	18,235
Suwannee	442,880	103,210	88,753	114,824	169,071	33,901	40,378
Taylor	680,960	17,741	15,275	7,480	13,804	6,476	2,066
Union	143,000				41,449	2,864	16,890
Volusia	700,160	11,379	12,301	15,048	26,097	26,154	25,050
Wakulla	385,280	14,833	18,235	14,836	12,329	13,175	7,158
Walton	677,120	33,543	30,562	27,764	20,000	20,000	18,598
Washington	469,820	31,874	30,769	30,254	32,960	31,876	23,850
Totals	35,155,960	1,547,383	1,636,983	1,379,301	1,966,342	1,157,228	1,440,452

† Not Reported, 1922. * New Counties, 1921. ‡ Divided in 1921.
‡ Divided 1925. † New County 1925.

FARM EQUIPMENT

COUNTY	Value of Farm Machinery	Gas Engine	Plant Electric	Tractor	Water Works	Silo	Radio
Alachua	\$ 167,576	121	24	68	33	4	14
Baker	20,589			4			1
Bay	32,000	22	11	25	16		8
Bradford	42,013	3	5	12	2		1
Brevard	93,630	94	49	92	139	1	49
Broward	44,390	700	2,600	12,350	150		320
Calhoun	24,151	4	5	6	6		3
Charlotte	24,480	12	15	23	17	5	
Citrus	2,854	13		11	11	1	4
Clay	19,918		1	10		2	
Collier							
Columbia	31,151		3	4	3	2	
Dade							
DeSoto	111,468	21	14	50	7	2	7
Dixie							
Duval	24,188	5	8	3	26	3	61
Escambia	73,754	53	19	29	30	3	23
Flagler	42,545	19	11	33	5	1	8
Franklin							
Gadsden	149,595	88	31	15	69	5	15
Gilchrist	7,985	325			1,010		125
Glades							
Gulf	400						
Hamilton	14,030	17	3	4	3	2	
Hardee	45,523	24	10	80	32		28
Hendry							
Hernando	19,755	9	2	1	3	6	2
Highlands	94,130	11	9	56	25		12
Hillsborough	231,803	269	55	224	461	6	120
Holmes	53,184						325
Indian River	44,673	5	15	48	40	5	9
Jackson	117,547	74	12	14	35	4	19
Jefferson	484,763	37	2	72		8	
Lafayette							
Lake	252,727	303	76	170	357	2	236
Lee	60,170	29	27	88	120	1	109
Leon	490,997	38	19	18	29	20	76
Levy	122,930	34	4	11	4		19
Liberty	6,408	4	4	10	12		7
Madison	150,465	24	9	15	18	1	4
Manatee	140,025	20	11	90	49	1	9
Marion	114,130	603	40	83	124	13	23
Martin	61,135		35		90		62
Monroe							
Nassau							
Okaloosa	22,018	37	10	12	27		14
Okeechobee	24,875	2	5	23	8		6
Orange	317,889	89	266	146	255	1	61
Osceola	51,565	1	3	66	12	1	6
Palm Beach	231,076	47	16	113	45	3	12
Pasco	25,075	14	5	13	15	2	2
Pinellas	149,473	149	52	104	235	1	69
Polk	591,512	142	45	350	251	12	20
Putnam	194,861	55	29	54	36		45
St. Johns	199,007	23	20	64	4	5	41
St. Lucie	70,222	34	100	116	159	1	32
Santa Rosa		21	9	9	21		26
Sarasota	102,350	25	14	28	16	1	4
Seminole	840,430	208	82	255	154	3	64
Sumter	83,145	53	8	24	2		2
Suwannee	179,312	78	10	35	7	4	2
Taylor	23,518		2	2	2		7
Union	11,000	5	3	6	4	2	3
Volusia	103,850	25	37	160	126	7	25
Wakulla	7,303						
Walton	48,079	1	1	4			
Washington	40,280		1				
Total	\$6,723,233	3,990	3,847	15,313	4,305	141	2,134

COUNTY	COTTON, UPLAND			COTTON, SEA ISLAND		
	Acres	Bales	Value	Acres	Bales	Value
Alachua	574	223	\$ 11,150			
Baker	134	49	2,450	5	2	\$ 250
Bay	46	11	660			
Bradford	36	7	358			
Brevard						
Broward						
Calhoun	926	389	24,322			
Charlotte						
Citrus						
Clay						
Collier						
Columbia	4,007	907	55,380	18	4	500
Dade						
DeSoto						
Dixie				19	1	125
Duval				5	3	375
Escambia	3,178	1,298	64,900			
Flagler						
Franklin						
Gadsden	131	50	3,000			
Gilchrist	26	5	310			
Glades						
Gulf						
Hamilton	3,109	765	39,200	255	39	5,330
Hardee				10	1	125
Hendry						
Hernando						
Highlands						
Hillsborough				68	15	1,875
Holmes	12,571	4,490	224,950			
Indian River						
Jackson	28,989	8,865	488,652			
Jefferson	7,781	1,801	98,860			
Lafayette	437	163	8,150	3	1	150
Lake						
Lee						
Leon	9,149	2,370	129,301			
Levy	18	5	365	9	5	609
Liberty						
Madison	5,601	1,696	101,760	39	11	1,375
Manatee						
Marion						
Martin						
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa	4,770	1,776	106,560			
Okeechobee						
Orange						
Osceola						
Palm Beach						
Pasco						
Pinellas						
Polk						
Putnam						
St. Johns						
St. Lucie						
Santa Rosa	5,918	2,750	158,478	27	13	1,500
Sarasota						
Seminole						
Sumter	35	11	678	14	5	600
Suwannee	11,881	3,036	174,480	155	42	6,000
Taylor	54	19	1,125	2	1	125
Union	446	105	6,490			
Volusia						
Wakulla				5	1	100
Walton	6,043	2,299	13,794			
Washington	1,302	427	25,620	20	6	600
Total	107,171	33,726	\$1,740,003	654	145	\$ 19,639

COUNTY	CORN			OATS		
	Acres	Bushels	Value	Acres	Bushels	Value
Alachua	24,715	285,042	\$ 285,312	172	1,775	\$ 1,165
Baker	23,346	41,534	42,554	68	635	660
Bay	880	12,770	14,925	70	500	475
Bradford	10,551	65,224	65,424			
Brevard	14	252	479			
Broward	94	1,550	1,675			
Calhoun	9,507	101,060	101,060	235	2,586	2,455
Charlotte						
Citrus	968	12,270	12,270	2	20	40
Clay	1,551	23,228	23,365	9	290	145
Collier						
Columbia	15,969	179,331	179,331	74	785	785
Dade						
DeSoto	482	5,275	8,410			
Dixie	1,472	10,794	10,744	20	200	200
Duval	1,954	49,166	52,699	46	1,035	1,095
Escambia	7,454	121,787	123,581	15	75	40
Flagler	966	14,939	14,809	11	100	100
Franklin	13	385	760			
Gadsden	27,301	486,887	486,887	675	11,229	11,229
Gilchrist	3,321	32,939	33,145	10	60	120
Glades						
Gulf	485	9,740	9,740	11	400	200
Hamilton	15,810	14,394	111,848	25	250	185
Hardee	7,638	179,460	160,645	42	535	645
Hendry						
Hernando	1,148	13,035	18,111	69	3,100	3,150
Highlands	39	1,115	1,070			
Hillsborough	15,110	79,864	120,718	50	570	755
Holmes	22,826	238,388	238,388	101	1,015	1,015
Indian River	37	50	30			
Jackson	59,696	731,359	731,359	420	5,060	5,060
Jefferson	38,724	394,973	394,268	247	3,260	3,260
Lafayette	9,336	61,285	61,285	14	140	120
Lake	1,142	13,764	18,395	19	128	188
Lee	34	1,360	1,360	5	75	40
Leon	26,193	274,088	250,737	218	2,550	2,285
Levy	17,927	74,191	74,191	97	1,205	2,255
Liberty	2,381	32,120	30,791	55	1,650	2,000
Madison	32,872	315,842	292,218	134	2,530	3,195
Manatee	547	8,981	10,606			
Marion	26,017	334,109	343,582	301	4,075	7,353
Martin						
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa	10,899	118,242	118,242	53	300	720
Okeechobee	72	761	1,527	1	50	100
Orange	742	12,878	14,821			
Osceola	260	8,411	9,266			
Palm Beach	585	9,439	16,236			
Pasco	4,951	29,925	30,043	14	144	165
Pinellas	48	960	1,337			
Polk	5,166	81,013	82,630	30	413	433
Putnam	3,027	53,827	63,062	5	50	50
St. Johns	3,333	48,205	48,205	6	130	155
St. Lucie						
Santa Rosa	13,736	212,453	212,453	96	1,690	1,773
Sarasota	1	840	1,000	65	650	700
Seminole	1,129	30,187	57,845	5	150	150
Sumter	6,803	82,468	109,643	57	510	895
Suwannee	42,123	558,195	557,965	155	1,645	1,725
Taylor	7,524	68,478	68,478	35	440	440
Union	8,449	94,450	94,650	316	1,120	2,230
Volusia	4,508	85,989	122,408	12	780	1,200
Wakulla	5,185	42,295	39,276			
Walton	13,438	157,640	157,640			
Washington	17,980	181,557	183,762	34	540	445
Total	567,981	6,097,959	\$6,317,158	4,099	54,445	\$ 61,396

COUNTY	RICE		
	Acres	Bushels	Value
Alachua	3	70	\$ 140
Baker	4	95	95
Bay	3	35	80
Bradford	1	10	25
Brevard			
Broward			
Calhoun	9	115	230
Charlotte			
Citrus			
Clay	1	20	100
Collier			
Columbia	4	75	115
Dade			
DeSoto	22		
Dixie			
Duval	2	20	60
Escambia	4	90	85
Flagler	91	12,750	18,375
Franklin			
Gadsden	8	27	27
Gilchrist			
Glades			
Gulf			
Hamilton	4	85	115
Hardee	8	440	615
Hendry			
Hernando	2	20	100
Highlands	3	80	190
Hillsborough	27	1,048	1,598
Holmes	2	30	22
Indian River			
Jackson	6	63	126
Jefferson	105	1,050	1,350
Lafayette			
Lake			
Lee			
Leon			
Levy			
Liberty			
Madison			
Manatee	5	145	280
Marion	5	125	325
Martin			
Monroe			
Nassau			
Okaloosa	1	15	15
Okeechobee			
Orange			
Osceola			
Palm Beach			
Pasco	2	60	120
Pinellas			
Polk	3	200	300
Putnam			
St. Johns			
St. Lucie			
Santa Rosa	1	25	75
Sarasota	2	10	20
Seminole			
Sumter	1	40	120
Suwannee	1	8	10
Taylor			
Union	28	100	600
Volusia			
Wakulla			
Walton			
Washington	11	297	479
Total	364	17,148	\$ 25,792

COUNTY	IRISH POTATO			SWEET POTATO		
	Acres	Bushels	Value	Acres	Bushels	Value
Alachua	1,052	124,248	\$ 153,775	595	57,237	\$ 60,560
Baker	24	1,275	1,425	232	20,560	20,515
Bay	14	785	1,275	151	7,480	8,340
Bradford	17	1,445	3,280	157	12,052	12,052
Brevard	171	7,863	17,264	29	2,505	6,160
Broward	164	12,073	13,022	1	100	250
Calhoun	8	185	430	388	24,355	24,205
Charlotte	41	4,000	9,000	7	350	1,300
Citrus	1	36	63	64	7,950	7,950
Clay	764	86,420	148,461	180	17,850	17,993
Collier						
Columbia				156	12,010	12,010
Dade						
DeSoto	157	4,664	9,329	99	5,100	13,500
Dixie	12	50	50	47	4,580	4,580
Duval	96	5,545	9,110	593	36,274	48,190
Escambia	589	44,883	81,627	542	61,422	30,811
Flagler	2,937	278,914	454,862	83	5,850	8,070
Fannikin				3	450	450
Gadsden	8	270	875	1,493	102,216	102,216
Gilchrist				43	4,100	5,645
Glades						
Gulf				46	3,450	1,855
Hamilton	5	200	200	378	38,520	30,920
Hardee	439	41,685	69,580	666	38,038	100,275
Hendry						
Hernando	5	307	686	41	5,753	11,506
Highlands	22	1,160	2,359	150	8,460	11,920
Hillsborough	490	31,311	55,772	326	23,980	44,536
Holmes	47	5,347	3,741	661	55,743	33,323
Indian River	233	12,617	40,996			
Jackson	40	2,070	4,300	1,569	119,836	78,385
Jefferson	7	533	1,130	1,625	119,305	119,255
Lafayette				147	15,301	15,301
Lake	88	6,333	13,244	154	9,726	18,929
Lee	373	35,450	77,900	116	19,340	36,025
Leon	6	360	720	1,154	75,526	75,526
Levy	86	4,585	7,158	279	23,405	46,748
Liberty	1	150	400	87	8,500	7,150
Madison				1,030	60,709	60,629
Manatee	188	11,302	19,012	116	6,471	8,195
Marion	50	2,477	5,231	966	84,885	166,120
Martin	112	8,400	20,725	21	1,440	3,080
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa	12	407	889	442	40,713	40,713
Okeechobee	110	10,250	22,850	129	22,040	46,100
Orange	45	4,027	7,556	34	2,182	4,675
Osceola	40	1,685	2,810	91	5,199	9,255
Palm Beach	684	54,319	110,200	25	450	1,100
Pasco	43	4,390	5,415	2,444	29,795	31,650
Pinellas	2	400	700			
Polk	393	32,970	54,385	546	50,931	92,779
Putnam	4,076	524,978	794,560	209	16,070	20,934
St. Johns	7,380	1,187,659	1,848,562	66	6,950	11,715
St. Lucie	216	5,186	10,825	15	225	465
Santa Rosa	14	969	1,500	689	86,490	86,270
Sarasota	202	11,672	26,290	50	1,655	5,357
Seminole	46	1,944	7,490	36	1,468	3,910
Sumter	50	1,885	5,680	305	14,802	58,126
Suwannee	20	1,455	2,140	201	82,164	86,337
Taylor	9	285	795	201	26,995	34,920
Union	191	19,840	28,660	167	36,217	15,275
Volusia	1,320	148,665	223,122	473	44,070	84,825
Wakulla				133	11,440	10,555
Walton				607	61,290	61,290
Washington	13	535	1,107	768	130,246	66,958
Total	23,093	2,749,964	\$4,382,530	22,028	1,772,141	\$2,037,515

COUNTY	SUGAR CANE SYRUP			SORGHUM SYRUP		
	Acres	Gallons	Value	Acres	Gallons	Value
Alachua	208	37,721	37,721	1	60	60
Baker	111	20,420	18,708			
Bay	80	8,215	10,228			
Bradford	102	14,337	14,317			
Brevard						
Broward						
Calhoun	366	77,845	36,598	14	1,873	968
Charlotte	3	150	150			
Citrus	47	9,080	7,735	9		
Clay	23	4,570	4,570			
Collier						
Columbia	116	16,313	13,202	4	635	515
Dade						
DeSoto	8	200	350			
Dixie	34	3,530	3,530	1	100	100
Duval	280	18,140	25,050	15	660	855
Escambia	208	38,427	30,080			
Fingler	3	500	500	41	150	150
Franklin				6	1,700	1,900
Gadsden	805	228,490	93,141			
Gilchrist	45	7,625	7,935			
Glades						
Gulf	21	2,200	1,140			
Hamilton	255	35,340	28,035	3	450	330
Hardee	7	1,700	2,100			
Hendry						
Hernando	18	6,525	6,337			
Highlands	11	1,080	1,830			
Hillsborough	12	2,284	3,221	3	100	100
Holmes	462	70,630	53,968	29	5,175	2,763
Indian River						
Jackson	1,406	231,053	113,576	156	24,109	6,557
Jefferson	466	87,790	47,235	35	2,410	1,130
Lafayette	143	14,960	14,900			
Lake	34	5,057	5,485	3	170	275
Lee	44	8,300	8,300			
Leon	452	36,563	36,563	27	1,570	1,570
Levy						
Liberty	66	4,837	12,198			
Madison	553	91,483	82,091			
Manatee	7	553	625	2	150	150
Marion	337	65,285	65,285	2	340	340
Martin	1	100	100			
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa	297	42,094	42,094			
Okeechobee	11	1,350	3,350	2	215	347
Orange	2	270	320			
Osceola						
Palm Beach	269					
Pasco	24	4,924	5,680	2	300	280
Pinellas						
Polk	28	2,915	3,676	5	310	408
Putnam	49	5,707	7,051	5	40	50
St. Johns	18	3,040	2,785			
St. Lucie						
Santa Rosa	316	57,100	56,700	2	550	500
Sarasota	26	45	45	3	30	30
Seminole	1	30	30			
Sumter	147	36,988	47,678	5	1,180	1,180
Suwannee	709	85,777	67,448	5	400	275
Taylor	151	39,922	39,922	11	710	710
Union	169	27,047	20,856	2	325	245
Volusia	129	44,270	44,270			
Wakulla	145	24,545	23,700	1	75	65
Walton	512	70,510	70,510	6	350	350
Washington	771	206,557	104,270	32	6,965	3,482
Total	10,524	1,805,337	\$1,312,189	397	51,102	25,695

COUNTY	FIELD PEAS			SOY BEANS		
	Acres	Bushels	Value	Acres	Bushels	Value
Alachua	383	3,700	\$ 9,240			
Baker	54	1,350	1,370	8	80	\$ 80
Bay	90	747	1,879	2	10	25
Bradford	219	1,620	24,345			
Brevard	22	415	855	2	10	25
Broward	9	417	739			
Calhoun	89	590	1,152			
Charlotte	20					
Citrus	33	580	1,030	13	195	580
Clay	216	1,007	3,268	15		
Collier						
Columbia	16	155	310			
Dade						
DeSoto	393	90	938			
Dixie	35	345	345			
Duval	285	8,523	12,930	8	70	75
Escambia	66	762	1,340	21	266	925
Flagler	12	100	200			
Franklin						
Gadsden	193	936	3,126	36	400	1,320
Gilchrist	25	630	830			
Glades						
Gulf	38	755	815			
Hamilton	97	865	1,590			
Hardee	512	6,230	10,235			
Hendry						
Hernando	77	2,423	6,014	3	90	270
Highlands	6	40	90			
Hillsborough	1,500	25,089	27,832	9	118	160
Holmes	20	799	639	7	55	80
Indian River						
Jackson	97	1,123	2,281			
Jefferson	6	100	200	6	140	275
Lafayette	114	1,115	1,475			
Lake	365	2,536	12,452			
Lee	403	3,091	5,877	35	442	1,046
Leon	14	96	221			
Levy	255	5,205	11,590	12	48	220
Liberty						
Madison	134	2,048	3,193	30	100	350
Manatee	115	3,065	3,716	5	140	245
Marion	1,378	26,838	27,696	38	209	970
Martin						
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa	146	1,258	3,054	4	12	73
Okeechobee	239	2,496	8,253	1	25	150
Orange	48	446	830	16	120	205
Osceola	102	1,158	2,184			
Palm Beach	30	1,097	1,155			
Pasco	589	5,724	11,135	45	245	580
Pinellas	3	70	230			
Polk	729	10,333	19,242	8	101	208
Putnam	144	1,061	3,679			
St. Johns	18	360	750			
St. Lucie						
Santa Rosa	610	8,829	26,103	90	1,335	3,525
Sarasota	83	1,580	2,538	3	35	145
Seminole	1	25	50			
Sumter	83	2,207	4,415	5	75	150
Suwannee	451	3,234	7,205	1	10	20
Taylor	187	3,875	5,941	10	100	100
Union	39	320	830	4	8	12
Volusia	101	1,153	2,396			
Wakulla	34	340	315			
Walton	8	60	90			
Washington	73	638	1,828	2	40	60
Total	10,959	148,649	\$ 281,196	433	4,479	\$ 11,612

COUNTY	FIELD PEA HAY		
	Acres	Tons	Value
Alachua	431	324	7,860
Baker	199	199	3,430
Bay	34	34	660
Bradford	7	10	270
Brevard			
Broward			
Calhoun			
Charlotte	24	11	270
Citrus	2	18	500
Clay	49	55	1,435
Collier	197	164	3,240
Columbia			
Dade			
DeSoto	66	41	730
Dixie	123	112	2,080
Duval	209	287	5,675
Escambia	206	209	5,170
Flagler	499	491	7,108
Franklin			
Gadsden	2,142	1,605	37,913
Gilchrist	26	26	765
Glades			
Gulf	36	48	745
Hamilton	575	425	8,595
Hardee	58	93	1,370
Hendry			
Hernando	3	3	120
Highlands			
Hillsborough	327	305	7,385
Holmes	20	13	230
Indian River			
Jackson	30	15	275
Jefferson	793	451	13,070
Lafayette	82	82	1,580
Lake	155	107	1,599
Lee	76	94	1,640
Leon	792	603	13,515
Levy	411	399	10,895
Liberty	21	22	720
Madison	3,119	2,041	55,483
Manatee	82	137	2,720
Marion	689	665	18,085
Martin			
Monroe			
Nassau			
Okaloosa	499	69	1,930
Okeechobee			
Orange	50	22	550
Osceola			
Palm Beach			
Pasco	65	86	2,210
Pinellas			
Polk	49	134	2,680
Putnam	119	161	3,550
St. Johns	191	280	7,115
St. Lucie			
Santa Rosa	431	390	8,300
Sarasota			
Seminole	20	11	110
Sumter	427	454	9,425
Suwannee	248	1,426	33,040
Taylor	229	177	3,560
Union	81	63	1,660
Volusia	1,061	1,061	22,360
Wakulla	6	3	65
Walton	288	232	4,775
Washington	26	14	395
Total	15,194	13,670	\$ 316,858

COUNTY	HAY, NATIVE GRASSES			MILLET		
	Acres	Tons	Value	Acres	Tons	Value
Alachua	1,600	1,600	\$ 29,495	19	13	320
Baker	1	1	20			
Bay	45	26	215	1	2	40
Bradford	59	55	1,100			
Brevard	2	4	80			
Broward						
Calhoun	419	415	8,794			
Charlotte				1	1	20
Citrus	12	18	270			
Clay	12	10	215			
Collier						
Columbia	19	11	110			
Dade						
DeSoto	85	49	965			
Dixie	41	3	72	10	40	400
Duval	60	58	880	16	58	645
Escambia	321	316	5,295	17	15	400
Flagler	111	84	1,195			
Franklin						
Gadsden	790	415	8,030	6	5	130
Gilchrist						
Glades						
Gulf	763	379	5,010			
Hamilton	79	71	1,060			
Hardee	88	165	217			
Hendry						
Hernando	5	3	120	3	40	400
Highlands						
Hillsborough	1,131	643	32,290	47	48	1,425
Holmes	660	428	7,745	6	6	120
Indian River				2		
Jackson	2,480	1,004	17,561	2	5	100
Jefferson	2,194	2,238	43,570	2	1	30
Lafayette	11	11	220			
Lake	276	220	5,268	5	5	155
Lee	1	2	30	1	1	20
Leon	229	142	2,610	5	5	125
Levy	27	36	860			
Liberty	76	45	1,995	12	14	400
Madison	25	6	125			
Manatee	54	58	2,175	1	1	20
Marion	496	589	12,881	6	12	350
Martin	15	30	600	9	20	400
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa	434	224	4,800			
Okeechobee						
Orange	647	635	15,898	6	3	75
Osceola						
Palm Beach						
Pasco	94	393	2,520	2	3	90
Pinellas						
Polk	288	400	7,825			
Putnam	113	126	2,230			
St. Johns	452	485	9,705			
St. Lucie						
Santa Rosa	63	65	1,635	1	1	20
Sarasota	28	11	200	1	10	100
Seminole	444	256	3,715	5	2	50
Sumter	608	600	12,735	6	6	150
Suwannee	61	41	880			
Taylor	52	32	550	8	8	160
Union	199	372	6,040			
Volusia	603	603	18,480	54	54	1,360
Wakulla	15	15	300			
Walton	136	175	2,275			
Washington	296	165	4,074			
Total	16,729	13,733	\$ 284,845	253	379	\$ 7,505

COUNTY	NATAL GRASS HAY			PARA GRASS HAY		
	Acres	Tons	Value	Acres	Tons	Value
Alachua	5	9	\$ 180			
Baker						
Bay	20	49	290			
Bradford						
Brevard						
Broward						
Calhoun						
Charlotte						
Citrus	25	15	300			
Clay						
Collier						
Columbia	2	1	10			
Dade						
DeSoto	22	10	240	10	10	\$ 200
Dixie	6	8	140			
Duval	1	8	50			
Escambia						
Flagler						
Franklin						
Gadsden						
Gilchrist						
Glades						
Gulf						
Hamilton	30	12	300			
Hardee	2	40	80			
Hendry						
Hernando						
Highlands	44	34	260			
Hillsborough	7	9	240			
Holmes	12	47	850	1	1	20
Indian River						
Jackson	19,193	7,563	86,495			
Jefferson				6	6	120
Lafayette				11	11	220
Lake	484	249	6,014	5	10	200
Lee						
Leon						
Levy						
Liberty						
Madison						
Manatee						
Marion	61	62	1,619			
Martin	40	98	1,814	3	6	118
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa	7	5	130			
Okeechobee						
Orange	29	34	825			
Osceola						
Palm Beach						
Palmer	10	10	200	2	60	500
Pinellas						
Polk	12	22	440			
Putnam	3	3	45	9	7	160
St. Johns						
St. Lucie						
Santa Rosa						
Sarasota						
Seminole	5	7	65			
Sumter	53	60	980			
Suwannee	6	3	95	3	2	20
Taylor	1	2	30			
Union						
Volusia						
Wakulla						
Walton	5	40	600			
Washington						
Total	19,585	8,390	\$ 102,292	50	115	\$ 1,558

COUNTY	SORGHUM FORAGE			KAFFIR CORN		
	Acres	Tons	Value	Acres	Tons	Value
Alachua	12	24	\$ 480			
Baker						
Bay	2	10	300	1	1	\$ 40
Bradford						
Brevard						
Broward						
Calhoun						
Charlotte						
Citrus	10	11	235	4	4	105
Clay						
Collier						
Columbia						
Dade						
DeSoto	1					
Dixie				2	2	40
Duval	35	188	2,100			
Escambia	1	3	40			
Flagler						
Franklin						
Gadsden	29	25	550			
Gilchrist						
Glades						
Gulf						
Hamilton	1	1	25			
Hardee				1	1	30
Hendry						
Hernando						
Highlands						
Hillsborough	1	1	30	4	8	195
Holmes						
Indian River	21					
Jackson	25	25	500			
Jefferson						
Lafayette				8	4	50
Lake	27	104	1,080	1	1	10
Lee						
Leon	27	162	512			
Levy	9	9	225			
Liberty						
Madison	10	10	100			
Manatee	8	74	360			
Marion	175	368	4,785	1	2	50
Martin						
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa						
Okeechobee						
Orange						
Osceola						
Palm Beach						
Pasco				45	22	1,590
Pinellas						
Polk	30	60	900			
Putnam						
St. Johns						
St. Lucie						
Santa Rosa	2	10	150	5	11	220
Sarasota				1	2	40
Seminole						
Sumter				1	2	50
Suwannee						
Taylor	7	9	135	5	5	75
Union						
Volusia						
Wakulla						
Walton						
Washington						
Total	433	1,094	\$ 12,507	79	75	\$ 2,495

COUNTY	JAPANESE CANE			CASSAVA		
	Acres	Tons	Value	Acres	Tons	Value
Alachua	1	20	\$ 200			
Baker				22	22	\$ 440
Bay	1	1	20	1	1	10
Bradford						
Brevard						
Broward						
Calhoun				8	12	120
Charlotte						
Citrus						
Clay						
Collier						
Columbia						
Dade						
DeSoto						
Dixie	2	12	65	25	25	250
Duval	2	11	200			
Escambia						
Flagler						
Franklin						
Gadsden						
Gilchrist						
Glades						
Gulf						
Hamilton						
Hardee						
Hendry						
Hernando						
Highlands				4	3	115
Hillsborough				5	10	300
Holmes						
Indian River						
Jackson	480	5,000	12,500			
Jefferson						
Lafayette	8	2	40			
Lake	10	20	600			
Lee						
Leon	30	70	400			
Levy	11	16	550			
Liberty						
Madison						
Manatee				1	10	50
Marion	5	18	440	24	30	765
Martin						
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa						
Okeechobee						
Orange						
Osceola				1	3	64
Palm Beach	6	60	600			
Pasco	23	29	390	3	13	290
Pinellas						
Polk						
Putnam						
St. Johns						
St. Lucie						
Santa Rosa	1	1	25			
Sarasota						
Seminole						
Sumter	61	121	1,640			
Suwannee				1	1	20
Taylor	1	6	70			
Union	10	20	400			
Volusia	2	4	120			
Wakulla						
Walton						
Washington						
Total	654	5,411	\$ 18,350	95	130	\$ 2,420

COUNTY	PEANUTS			RYE		
	Acres	Bushels	Value	Acres	Bushels	Value
Alachua	8,577	141,677	\$ 151,973			
Baker	3,278	21,792	29,500	2	20	\$ 40
Bay	109	1,740	3,195			
Bradford	3,661	28,405	27,530			
Brevard						
Broward						
Calhoun	4,280	61,849	61,869			
Charlotte						
Citrus	890	21,420	21,420			
Clay	64	1,280	3,120			
Collier						
Columbia	9,401	102,184	103,329	3	50	50
Dade						
DeSoto	6					
Dixie	1,075	2,442	2,642			
Duval	9	485	700			
Escambia	433	1,360	1,590	4	40	40
Flagler						
Franklin						
Gadsden	6,468	125,237	125,237	23	230	230
Gilchrist	3,244	75,840	110,975			
Glades						
Gulf	58	1,045	2,050			
Hamilton	8,803	87,990	87,990			
Hardee	180	5,970	7,270			
Hendry						
Hernando	122	3,890	9,715			
Highlands	3	120	120			
Hillsborough	73	2,039	1,465	14	60	175
Holmes	6,701	114,300	114,300			
Indian River						
Jackson	50,670	707,206	707,206	4	25	100
Jefferson	5,942	35,410	20,866	42	265	595
Lafayette	7,858	163,140	163,140			
Lake	15	585	1,115			
Lee	3	190	360			
Leon	1,083	18,584	27,502			
Levy	11,820	413,380	413,380	14	420	420
Liberty	681	18,180	23,150			
Madison	9,843	164,380	187,639	30	280	640
Manatee	11	80	190			
Marion	12,701	270,294	520,067	35	550	1,250
Martin						
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa	746	688	8,147			
Okeechobee	7	100	400			
Orange				2	16	20
Osceola						
Palm Beach	1,106	5,250	725			
Pasco	199	2,296	4,750			
Pinellas						
Polk	59	795	1,805			
Putnam	25	140	280			
St. Johns						
St. Lucie						
Santa Rosa	1,965	41,343	50,227	2	50	100
Sarasota	5	60	140	1	25	50
Seminole						
Sumter	3,508	50,926	93,671	7	530	590
Suwannee	31,592	644,469	913,183			
Taylor	3,561	104,350	168,650			
Union	5,289	64,910	64,000	15	125	200
Volusia	143	1,252	2,606			
Wakulla	2,691	30,629	29,875			
Walton	1,837	18,370	42,230			
Washington	4,370	96,899	125,468			
Total	214,969	3,654,971	\$4,426,562	198	2,686	\$ 4,500

COUNTY	TOBACCO (Shade)			TOBACCO (Open)		
	Acres	Pounds	Value	Acres	Pounds	Value
Alachua				162	90,420	\$ 56,756
Baker						
Bay						
Bradford	4	3,500	\$ 1,500			
Brevard						
Broward						
Calhoun	11	7,000	1,300	18	14,400	2,280
Charlotte						
Citrus						
Clay						
Collier						
Columbia				34	137,500	10,960
Dade						
DeSoto						
Dixie						
Duval						
Escambia						
Flagler						
Franklin						
Gadsden	1,559	1,729,308	854,975	843	697,257	132,323
Gilchrist	6	1,500	190			
Glades						
Gulf						
Hamilton				561	902,700	95,470
Hardee						
Hendry						
Hernando						
Highlands						
Hillsborough						
Holmes	52	28,600	5,976	70	4,900	3,807
Indian River						
Jackson	12	7,500	1,600	102	85,877	20,114
Jefferson				68	23,600	9,708
Lafayette				73	27,400	9,650
Lake						
Lee						
Leon	4	5,400	2,650	33	28,700	7,708
Levy						
Liberty				10	11,000	5,200
Madison	187	241,500	174,175	383	343,840	65,482
Manatee						
Marion						
Martin						
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa						
Okeechobee						
Orange						
Osceola						
Palm Beach						
Pasco						
Pinellas						
Polk						
Putnam						
St. Johns						
St. Lucie						
Santa Rosa						
Sarasota						
Seminole						
Sumter						
Suwannee				905	570,570	142,321
Taylor				4	2,800	616
Union	4	3,200	950			
Volusia						
Wakulla						
Walton				9	7,000	1,800
Washington				26	8,600	3,755
Total	1,825	2,095,008	1,043,316	3,301	2,956,564	\$ 567,950

COUNTY	WOOL (Spring Clip)			VELVET BEANS		
	Fleece	Pounds	Value	Acres	Bushels	Value
Alachua				4,352	107,060	\$ 113,090
Baker	50	150	\$ 45	105	1,060	1,210
Bay	25	325	102	95	646	1,320
Bradford		300	75	509	4,030	4,405
Brevard				38	400	1,075
Broward				30	600	1,800
Calhoun	326	960	289	462	3,575	5,595
Charlotte						
Citrus				228	5,275	5,275
Clay				85	777	2,154
Collier						
Columbia				532	5,715	10,360
Dade						
DeSoto				17		
Dixie	17	170	34	108	1,080	2,060
Duval				59	1,170	1,575
Escambia	3,036	12,405	3,585	1,325	5,000	5,000
Flagler						
Franklin						
Gadsden	99	356	148	930	13,918	13,953
Gilchrist				434	9,600	10,345
Glades						
Gulf				62	1,393	780
Hamilton				763	5,405	10,780
Hardee				19	145	370
Hendry						
Hernando				14	1,000	2,100
Highlands						
Hillsborough	200	845	254	155	1,903	3,780
Holmes	800	2,010	977	450	14,038	14,038
Indian River				23		
Jackson				7,655	59,028	59,028
Jefferson				5,023	46,465	22,655
Lafayette				1,213	13,390	23,262
Lake				34	100	245
Lee						
Leon	250	505	142	408	3,058	8,302
Levy		250	63	1,333	27,423	54,737
Liberty	870	3,200	1,000	87	2,185	2,385
Madison				2,649	41,674	46,003
Manatee				1	10	40
Marion	900	2,664	665	1,732	35,380	73,950
Martin				3	20	60
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa	7,610	30,470	10,968	2,046	730	1,300
Okeechobee	250	660	200			
Orange				48	62	127
Osceola	484	1,121	370			
Palm Beach						
Pasco				147	985	2,530
Pinellas						
Polk	2,500	5,175	2,070	67	776	1,470
Putnam				10	115	230
St. Johns						
St. Lucie						
Santa Rosa	13,864	42,160	13,915	1,973	33,357	65,948
Sarasota				88	445	890
Seminole				10		400
Sumter				274	2,052	7,260
Suwannee				432	3,735	7,176
Taylor	125	500	150	1,207	21,927	22,127
Union				164	1,555	2,245
Volusia	2,385	24,575	4,088	301	3,740	6,950
Wakulla				254	2,185	2,235
Walton	8,576	28,795	10,470	4,070		42,591
Washington	601	3,616	1,138	2,309	29,860	29,860
Total	42,888	161,212	\$ 50,748	44,323	513,449	\$ 690,071

COUNTY	VELVET BEAN HAY			ONIONS		
	Acres	Tons	Value	Acres	Crates	Value
Alachua	8	8	\$ 125	1	64	\$ 160
Baker	8	11	195			
Bay	19	9	330	2	40	125
Bradford				1	37	125
Brevard				3	450	885
Broward						
Calhoun	17	18	355			
Charlotte	20		100	1	40	120
Citrus						
Clay	67	140	980			
Collier						
Columbia	5	3	60			
Dade						
DeSoto	30	25	550			
Dixie	20	20	400			
Duval	17	34	275	21	1,215	2,615
Escambia	6	5	105	1		300
Flagler	2	2	40			
Franklin						
Gadsden	44	75	658			
Gilchrist	56	55	1,650			
Glades						
Gulf						
Hamilton				5	340	500
Hardee						
Hendry						
Hernando	6	6	110			
Highlands						
Hillsborough	44	66	630	12	1,155	2,600
Holmes	310	299	3,510	1	240	240
Indian River				1	40	100
Jackson				4	175	400
Jefferson	1,145	770	5,785			
Lafayette					6	12
Lake	33	49	1,065	6	503	929
Lee	13	14	280	11	1,200	1,850
Leon	3	3	60			
Levy	10	5	150	2	250	750
Liberty	5	6	200			
Madison	35	20	496			
Manatee						
Marion	110	81	2,430	11	785	1,380
Martin				1		200
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa						
Okeechobee				9	1,715	3,635
Orange				8	935	728
Osceola						
Palm Beach	10			14	3,527	5,266
Pasco	49	45	1,100	1	74	140
Pinellas						
Polk				4	265	432
Putnam	4	10	300	4	800	1,100
St. Johns				3	300	900
St. Lucie						
Santa Rosa	48	75	1,860	4	304	430
Sarasota	207	212	1,219	12	555	1,668
Seminole				2	2,300	3,304
Sumter	112	89	3,775	1	80	200
Suwannee				1	60	120
Taylor				1	100	50
Union				3	900	1,800
Volusia	10	8	160	24	2,080	4,065
Wakulla	35	10	135			
Walton	13	7	150			
Washington	31	19	435	2	20	40
Total	2,270	2,199	\$ 29,673	237	20,555	\$ 37,183

COUNTY	LETTUCE			CELERY		
	Acres	Crates	Value	Acres	Crates	Value
Alachua	177	27,060	\$ 16,690			
Baker						
Bay						
Bradford						
Brevard	5	750	1,500	5	2,515	\$ 7,530
Broward						
Calhoun						
Charlotte			100			
Citrus						
Clay						
Collier						
Columbia						
Dade						
DeSoto						
Dixie						
Duval	14	1,275	2,850	1	25	50
Escambia						
Flagler						
Franklin						
Gadsden	4	325	850			
Gilchrist						
Glades						
Gulf						
Hamilton						
Hardee	2	120	240	6	605	1,310
Hendry						
Hernando						
Highlands				3	6,000	18,000
Hillsborough	3	180	220	14	1,885	3,140
Holmes						
Indian River						
Jackson						
Jefferson						
Lafayette	4	14				
Lake	2	315	913			
Lee	1	400	400			
Leon						
Levy						
Liberty						
Madison						
Manatee	18	8,182	9,657	418	206,130	218,340
Marion	340	47,090	20,763	2	50	100
Martin						
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa						
Okeechobee				1	200	600
Orange	306	109,764	99,275	53	19,149	19,712
Osceola	1	20	30			
Palm Beach	4	305	710			
Pasco						
Pinellas						
Polk	26	8,120	10,220	2	600	1,200
Putnam				14	8,800	2,648
St. Johns	1	245	400	30	27,500	24,000
St. Lucie						
Santa Rosa						
Sarasota				10	1,850	3,315
Seminole	285	89,140	107,025	4,322	2,514,244	3,151,989
Sumter	1	50	30	9	2,920	3,750
Suwannee						
Taylor						
Union						
Volusia	47	4,571	8,175	38	2,944	5,612
Wakulla						
Walton						
Washington						
Total	1,241	297,926	\$ 280,048	4,928	2,795,417	\$3,461,276

COUNTY	PEPPER			CABBAGE		
	Acres	Crates	Value	Acres	Crates	Value
Alachua	259	26,481	\$ 37,178	351	61,785	\$ 42,780
Baker				12	260	785
Bay				8	600	950
Bradford	3	300	350	13	1,085	2,910
Brevard	96	23,069	41,121	24	2,610	5,520
Broward	737	192,613	196,907			
Calhoun				5		
Charlotte	69	12,000	74,000	1	30	30
Citrus				7	488	972
Clay	4	500	800			
Collier				1	20	80
Columbia				1	50	50
Dade						
DeSoto	6	330	430			
Dixie				113	7,120	14,175
Duval	14	1,110	2,300	4		450
Escambia				94	9,175	10,375
Flagler						
Franklin				16	1,311	2,075
Gadsden	8	970	1,040			
Gilchrist						
Glades				2	100	250
Gulf				2	200	400
Hamilton	1	30	30	55	5,730	11,600
Hardee	582	73,575	106,265			
Hendry				17	2,365	2,200
Hernando	1	50	100	2	660	2,260
Highlands	4	220	610	176	15,639	19,458
Hillsborough	372	44,313	79,414			
Holmes				34	2,411	1,975
Indian River	213	23,565	35,214	4	75	1,145
Jackson				32	1,575	7,140
Jefferson						
Lafayette				261	23,002	39,377
Lake	12	1,600	2,753	15	2,750	3,350
Lee	704	140,325	170,250	3	300	600
Leon				30	1,200	2,400
Levy						
Liberty						
Madison						
Manatee	270	40,350	33,700	29	3,495	3,700
Marion	17	2,075	2,175	645	91,941	47,857
Martin	46	16,813	34,750	8	1,770	3,205
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa						
Okeechobee	110	20,250	40,500	145	10,616	21,225
Orange	606	120,068	304,853	193	51,220	36,909
Osceola	11	250	400	17	170	53
Palm Beach	363	55,132	80,705	49	3,300	4,110
Pasco	7	1,200	2,200	9	1,400	1,500
Pinellas				1	100	100
Polk	125	24,289	38,283	394	114,595	82,393
Putnam	9	5,140	9,398	3	1,200	1,600
St. Johns	8	420	480	116	3,120	4,650
St. Lucie	47	2,800	4,090	13	1,000	2,500
Santa Rosa						
Sarasota	10	1,180	2,320	11	2,200	1,900
Seminole	451	124,509	154,540	56	9,525	16,291
Sumter	40	3,020	3,880	532	58,169	43,437
Suwannee	2	45	135	1	20	75
Taylor						
Union	7	650	925	15	1,500	1,500
Volusia	75	6,215	11,585	157	14,590	24,870
Wakulla						
Walton						
Washington				1	50	150
Total	5,311	965,465	\$1,473,681	3,678	511,722	\$ 471,334

COUNTY	TOMATOES			ENGLISH PEAS		
	Acres	Crates	Value	Acres	Crates	Value
Alachua	4	125	\$ 175	41	2,190	\$ 2,955
Baker	1	25	50			
Bay	2	100	169	1	100	200
Bradford	72	3,255	3,240	1	10	30
Brevard	375	41,330	45,465	3	120	300
Broward	232	38,539	51,116	10	780	2,060
Calhoun	1	100	300			
Charlotte	84	3,500	8,500			
Citrus	1	100	100			
Clay	2	300	600	1	40	90
Collier						
Columbia						
Dade						
DeSoto	13	412	705			
Dixie						
Duval	19	1,247	2,770	3	175	175
Escambia	2	150	500	12	700	1,550
Flagler	2	175	175	2	100	250
Franklin						
Gadsden	8	565	1,090	2	125	256
Gilchrist						
Glades						
Gulf						
Hamilton	2	140	380			
Hardee	1,572	165,845	203,350	36	3,295	5,185
Hendry						
Hernando	8	600	1,400			
Highlands	14	1,100	1,775	2	70	100
Hillsborough	1,301	121,838	186,340	54	3,034	5,755
Holmes	5	200	200			
Indian River	942	159,507	156,133	4	168	252
Jackson	3	500	200	2	30	90
Jefferson	21	1,240	2,450			
Lafayette						
Lake	859	8,211	103,590	36	1,131	2,547
Lee	986	172,749	179,489	9	600	1,750
Leon	1	100	100			
Levy	101	8,975	9,440			
Liberty						
Madison						
Manatee	1,882	338,913	331,817	23	6,159	9,225
Marion	985	85,221	78,436	126	4,465	9,138
Martin	132	19,129	50,640	3	80	185
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa						
Okeechobee	113	27,550	41,410	14	2,550	5,300
Orange	76	13,704	7,922	46	1,953	5,827
Osceola	75	1,045	1,940	3	70	136
Palm Beach	2,939	217,918	211,889	184	11,443	16,787
Pasco	81	2,950	2,575			
Pinellas						
Polk	415	33,712	44,424	13	883	1,414
Putnam	1	25	100	1	200	200
St. Johns	1	145	200	1	210	320
St. Lucie	382	26,103	43,198	5	600	350
Santa Rosa	2	50	140	4	109	350
Sarasota	199	22,417	42,423	6	335	1,200
Seminole	24	1,900	5,965	8	123	897
Sumter	1,015	77,310	80,787	10	600	1,000
Suwannee	1	500	500			
Taylor				1	5	15
Union	43	3,500	4,300	4	200	300
Volusia	83	8,948	14,179	8	485	960
Wakulla						
Walton						
Washington						
Total	15,002	1,611,570	\$1,922,677	679	43,122	\$ 77,143

COUNTY	BEETS			SQUASHES		
	Acres	Crates	Value	Acres	Crates	Value
Alachua				7	440	225
Baker						
Bay	1	50	\$ 75			
Bradford	7	800	675	21	1,410	1,360
Brevard	3	375	750	5	1,220	1,250
Broward	3	245	515	7	686	1,437
Calhoun						
Charlotte				3		
Citrus						
Clay				1	300	300
Collier						
Columbia						
Dade						
DeSoto		10	15	3	200	190
Dixie						
Duval	7	340	650	19	1,125	2,250
Escambia						
Flagler						
Franklin						
Gadsden				51	4,975	4,562
Gilchrist						
Glades						
Gulf						
Hamilton				6	268	258
Hardee	3	195	330	113	7,505	7,820
Hendry						
Hernando				2	500	550
Highlands	2	175	285	1	30	70
Hillsborough	7	550	1,155	171	12,276	17,682
Holmes				5	200	250
Indian River				2	500	
Jackson	2	140	300	2	300	600
Jefferson				1	80	80
Lafayette						
Lake	2	240	324	8	2,610	1,732
Lee	1	300	500	56	12,720	11,870
Leon	1	200	200			
Levy				2	200	200
Liberty						
Madison						
Manatee	3	100	100	13	1,950	1,835
Marion	3	175	350	152	13,774	12,062
Martin				49	4,700	8,600
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa						
Okeechobee	4	400	800	4	550	1,100
Orange	10	978	1,641	15	1,956	1,983
Osceola						
Palm Beach	3	450	770	80	1,800	2,903
Pasco				6	475	475
Pinellas						
Polk				57	5,287	5,866
Putnam				1	100	200
St. Johns	1	100	230	1	120	235
St. Lucie						
Santa Rosa						
Sarasota	2	360	404	3	560	603
Seminole	11	460	1,970	94	7,210	11,776
Sumter				11	1,317	1,490
Suwannee						
Taylor						
Union	2	300	600	11	1,375	1,455
Volusia	22	1,700	3,105	4	310	475
Wakulla						
Walton						
Washington						
Total	100	8,643	\$ 15,744	937	89,029	\$ 103,624

COUNTY	EGG PLANTS			DASHEENS		
	Acres	Crates	Value	Acres	Crates	Value
Alachua	123	12,487	\$ 10,071			
Baker						
Bay	1	20	65	1	10	\$ 90
Bradford						
Brevard	5	575	900	1	200	800
Broward	42	7,312	12,647			
Calhoun						
Charlotte	25					
Citrus	2	60	120			
Clay						
Collier						
Columbia						
Dade						
DeSoto						
Dixie						
Duval	6	300	600	3	150	150
Escambia						
Flagler						
Franklin						
Gadsden	1	125	180			
Gilchrist	5	500	1,000			
Glades						
Gulf						
Hamilton						
Hardee	294	11,415	43,975	1	100	200
Hendry						
Hernando	50	7,176	10,511	5	250	600
Highlands	1	350	700			
Hillsborough	58	8,075	9,042			
Holmes						
Indian River	36	7,480	6,167			
Jackson	1	15	42			
Jefferson						
Lafayette				15	23	39
Lake	1	40	84			
Lee	335	69,825	95,575			
Leon						
Levy	8	600	1,100			
Liberty						
Madison						
Manatee	102	34,256	27,192			
Marion	14	1,500	1,350			
Martin	10	1,860	3,330			
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa						
Okeechobee	95	7,075	9,855			
Orange	32	3,406	6,026			
Osceola	3	150	600			
Palm Beach	84	12,408	16,245			
Pasco	16	2,517	4,813			
Pinellas						
Polk	8	286	417			
Putnam						
St. Johns	1	200	300			
St. Lucie	30	1,280	1,800			
Santa Rosa						
Sarasota	9	500	730	25		
Seminole	29	4,590	8,210			
Sumter	10	810	1,030			
Suwannee						
Taylor						
Union						
Volusia	7	540	970			
Wakulla						
Walton						
Washington						
Total	1,444	197,733	\$ 275,647	51	733	\$ 1,870

COUNTY	ROMAINE			WATERMELONS		
	Acres	Crates	Value	Acres	Carloads	Value
Alachua	4	950	\$ 200	1,853	624	96,855
Baker				49	1	1,605
Bay				22	14	2,200
Bradford				87	35	4,800
Brevard	1	100	200	197	40	8,230
Broward				10	1	200
Calhoun				533	138	10,508
Charlotte				89	2	950
Citrus				128	48	8,050
Clay				79	25	2,075
Collier						
Columbia				122	43	7,034
Dade						
DeSoto				49	4	600
Dixie						
Duval				19	17	1,410
Escambia				32	7	4,280
Flagler				5	2	150
Franklin						
Gadsden				9	7	783
Gilchrist				561	143	21,195
Glades						
Gulf				2		90
Hamilton				240	50	9,100
Hardee				100	90	101,480
Hendry						
Hernando				45	20	2,130
Highlands				32	10	1,365
Hillsborough				683	104	4,174
Holmes				1,376	435	25,546
Indian River				19	5	1,467
Jackson				4,902	1,334	107,303
Jefferson						
Lafayette				350	79	14,200
Lake				3,515	896	201,655
Lee				532	193	75,455
Leon				76	28	2,975
Levy				2,018	635	191,729
Liberty						
Madison				163	57	6,095
Manatee	21	4,500	7,550	191	84	17,915
Marion	4	1,467	766	1,847	620	11,718
Martin				44	12	8,850
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa				1		50
Okeechobee				12	11	3,200
Orange	70	31,334	19,532	136	43	9,285
Osceola				17	1	875
Palm Beach	1	200	300	69		4,690
Pasco				122	13	5,709
Pinellas				9	7	2,790
Polk				1,055	403	108,991
Putnam				106	24	6,310
St. Johns				30	16	5,250
St. Lucie				20	14	1,340
Santa Rosa				113	40	6,055
Sarasota	1	75	100	281	141	3,425
Seminole	30	14,850	6,340	97	306	6,305
Sumter	6	740	1,100	1,820	630	116,344
Suwannee				3,956	1,462	176,467
Taylor				89	53	4,785
Union				80	20	2,925
Volusia				468	471	47,445
Wakulla						
Walton						
Washington				606	156	27,612
Total	188	54,216	\$ 36,178	29,166	9,614	\$1,531,535

COUNTY	CANTALOUPE			BEANS (String)		
	Acres	Crates	Value	Acres	Crates	Value
Alachua				1,183	81,931	\$ 94,432
Baker				11	225	310
Bay	1	50	\$ 137	2	140	230
Bradford	1	50	75	628	38,381	44,267
Brevard				115	10,830	17,935
Broward				2,488	103,503	426,516
Calhoun	1		40			
Charlotte	6			1		500
Citrus						
Clay				15	687	1,393
Collier						
Columbia				3	65	275
Dade						
DeSoto				10	980	1,800
Dixie						
Duval	2	90	100	32	1,207	2,305
Escambia	2	150	350	9	360	529
Flagler				25	740	1,655
Franklin						
Gadsden	1	30	36	341	26,735	46,609
Gilchrist				2	150	60
Glades						
Gulf						
Hamilton				9	349	360
Hardee	3	350	450	483	49,290	70,330
Hendry						
Hernando				30	970	2,804
Highlands				11	845	1,700
Hillsborough	18	1,087	1,644	786	66,914	131,561
Holmes				1	930	335
Indian River				803	95,981	119,428
Jackson	5	50	135			
Jefferson				12	1,050	1,626
Lafayette	4	20	40			
Lake	9	150	1,160	266	22,531	28,917
Lee				85	14,375	24,300
Leon						
Levy	1	50	100	60	2,537	2,975
Liberty						
Madison	1	35	85			
Manatee				258	32,977	45,347
Marion	365	20,727	33,353	3,285	127,613	180,367
Martin	5	500	1,300	364	52,300	142,410
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa	1		50			
Okeechobee				334	42,480	83,080
Orange	1	25	50	128	16,490	27,414
Osceola				53	5,775	8,540
Palm Beach	1	100	200	5,935	509,011	531,215
Pasco	17	1,500	1,910	43	4,598	4,523
Pinellas						
Polk	51	4,080	4,732	547	47,786	64,131
Putnam	5	300	600	197	12,679	24,469
St. Johns	1	68	136	10	1,235	1,870
St. Lucie				291	26,555	117,209
Santa Rosa	12	236	650	11	455	752
Sarasota	3	50	245	18	4,120	4,512
Seminole	1		15	142	13,438	20,780
Sumter	121	10,702	14,183	1,137	85,681	76,617
Suwannee	1	10	25			
Taylor				2	45	125
Union	8	635	550	497	26,166	43,929
Volusia	16	1,125	2,190	34	24,020	4,830
Wakulla						
Walton						
Washington						
Total	664	42,065	\$ 64,541	20,697	1,554,500	\$2,405,021

COUNTY	LIMA BEANS			CUCUMBERS		
	Acres	Crates	Value	Acres	Crates	Value
Alachua	59	3,302	\$ 4,954	870	135,094	\$ 140,781
Baker	10	310	685	1	150	225
Bay	4	175	431	32	2,893	2,133
Bradford	5	665	915	14	1,390	2,090
Brevard	16	2,103	6,156	203	8,194	21,337
Broward						
Calhoun				23	600	1,300
Charlotte				15	900	1,192
Citrus				1	400	400
Clay	6	170	410			
Collier				1	40	80
Columbia						
Dade				15	250	540
DeSoto	2	50	230			
Dixie				2	600	618
Duval	8	294	766	7	470	407
Escambia						
Flagler						
Franklin				8	898	1,000
Gadsden	2	84	175	13	460	1,150
Gilchrist						
Glades						
Gulf				41	2,552	2,064
Hamilton				1,587	168,869	376,086
Hardee	37	3,895	6,615			
Hendry				6	748	966
Hernando				8	950	1,850
Highlands				154	15,842	25,674
Hillsborough	25	2,167	4,034	1	340	240
Holmes				16	612	962
Indian River	7	300	650	11	302	651
Jackson				1	200	200
Jefferson						
Lafayette				173	28,974	42,482
Lake	2	85	310	612	119,915	174,450
Lee	8	775	1,500			
Leon				768	74,417	83,994
Levy						
Liberty						
Madison						
Manatee	2	150	200	132	13,648	16,252
Marion	29	1,580	1,680	619	50,740	54,515
Martin	8	835	2,130	9	1,540	5,235
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa				21	4,420	8,895
Okeechobee	37	20,450	16,000	1,079	252,012	380,271
Orange	7	275	599	1	25	50
Osceola				103	4,195	5,775
Palm Beach	235	26,090	43,754	18	3,316	3,500
Pasco	4	183	270			
Pinellas				128	14,154	21,072
Polk	38	5,249	4,505			
Putnam				1	130	275
St. Johns						
St. Lucie	4	200	780			
Santa Rosa	7	192	590	3	120	225
Sarasota	2	100	250	11	540	1,320
Seminole	6	313	360	17	260	1,150
Sumter	10	1,056	1,100	611	184,527	242,853
Suwannee	1	20	40	4	270	483
Taylor	5	120	343			
Union	1	50	150	78	6,070	11,760
Volusia	2	60	160	39	3,569	5,478
Wakulla						
Walton						
Washington						
Total	590	71,558	\$ 102,162	7,457	1,105,611	\$1,042,603

COUNTY	BEES			BEESWAX	
	Stands	Pounds Honey	Value	Pounds	Value
Alachua	117	4,485	\$ 680		
Baker					
Bay	627	15,387	1,606	794	\$ 240
Bradford					
Brevard	633	33,780	3,005	125	38
Broward					
Calhoun	310	1,200	1,123		
Charlotte	100	15,450	1,285		
Citrus	156	200	150		
Clay	206	5,440	711	175	102
Collier					
Columbia					
Dade	318	1,869	417		
DeSoto					
Dixie					
Duval					
Escambia					
Flagler					
Franklin					
Gadsden					
Gilchrist					
Glades					
Gulf					
Hamilton					
Hardee					
Hendry					
Hernando					
Highlands					
Hillsborough					
Holmes					
Indian River					
Jackson					
Jefferson					
Lafayette					
Lake					
Lee					
Leon					
Levy					
Liberty					
Madison					
Manatee					
Marion					
Martin					
Monroe					
Nassau					
Okaloosa					
Okeechobee					
Orange					
Osceola					
Palm Beach					
Pasco					
Pinellas					
Polk					
Putnam					
St. Johns					
St. Lucie					
Santa Rosa					
Sarasota					
Seminole					
Sumter					
Suwannee					
Taylor					
Union					
Volusia					
Wakulla					
Walton					
Washington					
Total	25,902	1,296,013	\$ 171,110	17,034	\$ 11,866

COUNTY	ORANGES *					
	Non-Bearing	Nursery	Bearing	Value Trees	Crates	Value
Alachua	10,790	110,600	36,978	431,635	75,315	78,970
Baker	6,445	611,000	622	4,898	1,198	3,320
Bay	55,568	134,156	29,276	53,726	63,439	185,978
Bradford	1,591		2,324	13,796	4,330	6,811
Brevard	213,807	93,575	436,186	5,411,225	535,413	503,242
Broward	10,434	2,500	4,102	8,181	1,411	8,722
Calhoun	11,538		1,706	6,822	456	1,322
Charlotte	16,567	2,655	18,577	161,140	10,400	10,200
Citrus	17,896	1,850	29,725	57,372	28,704	41,328
Clay	1,612	50	1,795	17,640	2,870	5,554
Collier						
Columbia	734	247	1,156	781	1,448	4,702
Dade						
DeSoto	17,881	23,551	241,870	2,730,151	211,343	216,906
Dixie	396		285	336	265	741
Duval	13,897	859	12,562	153,111	23,797	109,243
Escambia	71,885	214,763	15,078	17,795	3,107	8,978
Flagler	10,280	150	12,350	126,029	12,798	31,915
Franklin	451		4			
Gadsden	1,073	30	69	427	103	270
Gilchrist	6		29	210	17	20
Glades						
Gulf	3,107	138,000	3,587	27,010	6,193	16,517
Hamilton			50	250	50	150
Hardee	63,726	12,399	230,965	8,146,803	832,278	855,500
Hendry						
Hernando	15,208	23,560	35,650	131,511	26,875	19,649
Highlands	257,194	65,700	439,321	4,752,945	226,351	328,513
Hillsborough	328,591	164,007	660,907	3,805,911	1,092,021	1,825,381
Holmes	559	59	22		13	26
Indian River	84,985	6,755	97,315	972,842	104,101	203,122
Jackson	174,405	33,100	5,612	28,393	400	800
Jefferson	1,626	567,500	3,624	2,446	292	760
Lafayette	492	67	261	251	188	563
Lake	821,865	664,815	669,185	9,119,658	1,218,356	1,796,818
Lee	24,957	11,079	213,620	2,087,128	48,162	47,108
Leon	17,572	2	46		13	26
Levy	3,107	2,274	3,267	13,164	1,026	11,153
Liberty	370		45	400		
Madison						
Manatee	21,783	3,100	140,717	1,084,747	170,437	210,630
Marion	263,739	3,431,457	349,604	4,408,780	664,793	902,921
Martin	4,745	42	31,280	386,375	23,844	50,223
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa	35,517	358,841	2,159	6,547	49	98
Okeechobee	4,594	2,500	9,121	2,740	2,195	9,473
Orange	481,273	57,370	767,867	8,640,242	1,062,502	1,394,439
Osceola	48,860	26,000	163,004	869,191	191,135	221,961
Palm Beach	30,573	2,100	19,819	241,750	138,010	236,262
Pasco	111,041	74,399	597,825	169,273	157,137	170,426
Pinellas	88,776	6,575	264,335	2,574,760	339,077	382,380
Polk	1,460,851	2,275,141	1,824,176	17,331,919	3,177,450	4,686,840
Putnam	55,763	39,974	294,501	2,598,192	433,348	694,131
St. Johns	2,894	132	19,355	184,525	30,285	62,445
St. Lucie	99,860	7,594	130,725	176,218	302,923	538,788
Santa Rosa	148,936		3,861	41,078	2,226	5,909
Sarasota	117,169	32,406	40,727	266,365	36,410	595,351
Seminole	103,208	4,723	378,881		617,812	1,056,644
Sumter	13,262	18,787	78,116	731,700	67,536	67,776
Suwannee	3,355	8,866	11	45	30	69
Taylor	1,168	1,000	382	1,047	1,125	7,752
Union	6,355	6,780	46	225	225	365
Volusia	381,194	94,000	641,378	4,341,050	1,138,759	1,722,932
Wakulla						
Walton	16,091	1,550	16,089	641,259	14,160	28,330
Washington	22,630			86,827		
Total	5,784,252	9,347,670	8,982,150	\$82,568,842	13,105,301	\$19,369,573

* Most of the Oranges reported in the northwest Counties are Satsumas.

COUNTY	LEMONS					
	Non-Bearing	Nursery	Bearing	Value Trees	Crates	Value
Alachua						
Baker	100	1,000	2		2	\$ 6
Bay	37		1		4	20
Bradford						
Brevard	14		17	\$ 415	41	72
Broward	7	20	22	262	35	70
Calhoun	2					
Charlotte	13	1	83	325	50	80
Citrus	1		3	9		
Clay						
Columbia						
Dade						
DeSoto	280	8,850	913	10,110	100	100
Dixie						
Duval	23	4	6	54	5	75
Escambia	3	50				
Flagler	5		2	20	4	8
Franklin						
Gadsden						
Gilchrist						
Glades						
Gulf						
Hamilton						
Hardee	250		250		100	250
Hendry						
Hernando						
Highlands		90,000	11	95	45	100
Hillsborough	340	6,132	340	4,266	576	1,742
Holmes						
Indian River	3,158	50				
Jackson						
Jefferson						
Lafayette						
Lake	212		60	345	67	139
Lee	79	57	384	3,835	338	471
Leon						
Levy						
Liberty						
Madison						
Manatee			84	460	3	9
Marion	3		25	260	45	144
Martin	8	3	95	840	50	150
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa	6					
Okeechobee			142	37	289	679
Orange	2		44	184	64	92
Osceola			76		81	180
Palm Beach	20	51	32	271	31	125
Pasco	27	25,007	24	120	19	35
Pinellas			1	25	5	15
Polk	17,164	999,002	1,572	12,193	3,165	3,568
Putnam			2	10		
St. Johns	6		6	54	4	17
St. Lucie	4	121	226	1,261	229	228
Santa Rosa	33		6	73	12	50
Sarasota	1,117	6	134	1,195	141	810
Seminole			2,537		4,924	11,608
Sumter	7,000	50,000	7	4,000	3	21
Suwannee						24
Taylor	6					
Union						
Volusia			34	220	48	60
Wakulla						
Walton						
Washington						
Total	29,922	1,180,358	7,150	\$ 40,279	10,380	\$ 21,148

COUNTY	GRAPEFRUIT					
	Non-Bearing	Nursery	Bearing	Val. Trees	Crates	Value
Alachua	100		855	\$ 8,150	2,610	\$ 2,570
Baker	29	11,000	15	42	41	84
Bay	6,332	7,040	812	1,583	1,187	20,191
Bradford	5		1	10	10	15
Brevard	43,981	60,450	105,771	2,577,350	235,831	470,234
Broward	1,468		533	412	445	12,412
Calhoun	10	1	2	10	2	9
Charlotte	1,647	208	2,672	33,290		
Citrus	3,048		2,010	1,617	3,402	3,256
Clay	123		85	700	127	367
Collier						
Columbia	17	4	38	84	31	178
Dade						
DeSoto	8,009	186	40,792	310,295	44,393	40,105
Dixie						
Duval	207	10	597	5,513	1,121	3,838
Escambia	147	200	24	145	22	66
Flagler	362		796	8,915	990	1,880
Franklin						
Gadsden	20			20		
Gilchrist						
Glades						
Gulf	20	2,000	7	35	14	51
Hamilton						
Hardee	50		3,512	4,625	11,305	11,305
Hendry						
Hernando	346		6,364	26,435	1,334	5,643
Highlands	96,216	105,269	227,901	3,104,912	290,209	278,428
Hillsborough	29,328	8,577	128,843	572,817	235,671	134,570
Holmes	1					
Indian River	81,838	6,150	182,237	428,822	265,376	482,692
Jackson	178		7	55		678
Jefferson	10		44		18	45
Lafayette	9	2	2	6		
Lake	163,683	143,900	1,446,368	3,090,654	401,353	550,236
Lee	7,181	1,732	180,564	1,753,645	37,684	36,752
Leon	23					
Levy	46	14	38	257	65	82
Liberty						
Madison						
Manatee	4,375	3,900	116,689	1,158,025	183,536	257,659
Marion	4,748	40	23,939	242,114	41,439	60,966
Martin	1,682	53	50,571	602,440	50,905	97,455
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa	44					
Okeechobee	20		787	827	1,018	5,447
Orange	15,885	30	129,684	1,420,745	276,495	288,839
Osceola	669		28,127	134,052	61,653	73,679
Palm Beach	8,832	1,025	8,329	65,755	1,758	1,715
Pasco	6,151	8,453	47,922	178,670	85,032	77,845
Pinellas	49,723	4,225	307,173	3,034,150	668,470	750,271
Polk	588,416	1,120,681	1,180,833	11,480,662	3,465,740	3,928,321
Putnam	500		4,800	60,700	14,203	16,693
St. Johns	1,048	21	3,586	36,494	2,426	5,638
St. Lucie	55,637	2,106	127,650	1,573,577	317,328	553,470
Santa Rosa	105		147	1,422	208	1,033
Sarasota	9,393	4,050	27,836	318,725	67,844	81,862
Seminole	57	706	23,173	1,793	30,343	42,245
Sumter	9		119	987	224	221
Suwannee		6				60
Taylor	23		4		8	18
Union						
Volusia	9,560	6,200	42,445	120,555	54,321	54,759
Wakulla						
Walton	13		96	460		
Washington						

COUNTY	LIMES			COCOANUTS		
	Trees	Crates	Value	Trees	Nuts	Value
Alachua						
Baker	1,002	2	\$ 33			
Bay	8	4	17			
Bradford						
Brevard	787	597	2,073	23	200	\$ 50
Broward	311	104	401	1,199	1,250	886
Calhoun	300	75	150			
Charlotte	39	20	20	87		
Citrus						
Clay						
Collier						
Columbia						
Dade						
DeSoto	2		45			
Dixie						
Duval	41	42	107			
Escambia	11					
Flagler						
Franklin						
Gadsden						
Gilchrist						
Glades						
Gulf						
Hamilton						
Hardee	80	80	160			
Hendry						
Hernando						
Highlands	61	140	535	40		
Hillsborough	1,402	547	1,574	1	6	1
Holmes						
Indian River	475	303	590	40	200	20
Jackson						
Jefferson						
Lafayette						
Lake	209	2	29			
Lee	1,197	566	1,137	21,698	52,563	2,733
Leon	1	4	12			
Levy	11	6	27			
Madison						
Manatee	2	6	18			
Marion	1	2	4			
Martin	1,494	1,399	14,854	7,836	17,269	2,084
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa	1					
Okeechobee	24	51	102			
Orange	27	19	44			
Osceola	199	483	924			
Palm Beach	267		725	44,275	108,246	82,600
Pasco	5,658	400	2,915			
Pinellas	8	5	25			
Polk	266	978	2,449			
Putnam						
St. Johns						
St. Lucie	346	169	181	57	123	29
Santa Rosa						
Sarasota	330	959	2,337	147	300	45
Seminole	10	14	109			
Sumter	1	2	10			
Suwannee						
Taylor						
Union						
Volusia						
Wakulla						
Walton						
Washington						
Total	14,630	6,979	\$ 31,607	75,403	180,157	\$ 88,448

COUNTY	FIGS			BANANAS		
	Trees	Crates	Value	Trees	Bunches	Value
Alachua						
Baker	7,658	1,178	\$ 799			
Bay	14,474	331	1,648	73	6	\$ 12
Bradford	25	18	34			
Brevard	80	55	147	12,820	2,110	2,715
Broward	1		1	40	24	30
Calhoun	561	1,036	1,198			
Charlotte				3,137	58	249
Citrus	11	25	59	65	50	109
Clay	439	72	806			
Collier						
Columbia	744	740	1,937	84	58	176
Dade						
DeSoto	3			10,425	582	2,860
Dixie	3	5	15	2	8	2
Duval	8,979	7,151	21,183	1,001	801	982
Escambia	2,705		8,116			
Flagler	12	1	2	58	10	10
Franklin	894	1,783	5,329			
Gadsden	123	257	287			
Gilchrist	6	12	40			
Glades						
Gulf	171	362	768			
Hamilton						
Hardee				550	345	600
Hendry						
Hernando						
Highlands	36			563	58	32
Hillsborough	620	324	1,516	19,852	6,852	4,620
Holmes	1,654	2,442	3,040			
Indian River	125			354		20
Jackson	2,875	5,459	5,459			
Jefferson	142	98	194			
Lafayette	102	88	265			
Lake	56	12	71	9,374	813	635
Lee	224	100	275	19,951	7,303	7,303
Leon	1,476	2,493	2,576	2	3	9
Levy	650	596	2,655	123	26	121
Liberty	33	23	219	1	2	8
Madison						
Manatee	45	30	60	362	51	108
Marion	144	315	732	181	181	187
Martin	137		118	3,032	774	3,762
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa	1,510	433	2,064			
Okeechobee				86	44	130
Orange	114	47	69	3,310	674	493
Osceola	1	2	8	5,612	1,527	4,534
Palm Beach	4		10	20,245	9,990	9,022
Pasco	84	28	105	532	391	352
Pinellas				6,050	200	150
Polk	38	25	92	3,324	1,207	3,312
Putnam	42					
St. Johns	525	553	3,738	53	25	24
St. Lucie						
Santa Rosa	8,645	5,125	10,785			
Sarasota	119	2	3	7,899	2,166	2,297
Seminole	50	18	87	3,342	191	523
Sumter	3	2	16	208	180	130
Suwannee	8	16	34			
Taylor	300	284	1,268	23	19	46
Union						
Volusia	2,187	2,693	8,114	30	40	180
Wakulla	4	15	10			
Walton	61	150	450			
Washington	200	50	150			
Total	59,103	84,449	\$ 86,848	132,764	36,769	45,743

COUNTY	PINEAPPLES			PEACHES			
	Acres	Crates	Value	Bear- ing	Non- Bear- ing	Bu.	Value
Alachua				5,366	210	627	\$ 958
Baker				1,576	22,347	1,626	3,906
Bay				1,409	1,402	1,529	2,461
Bradford				864	151	900	1,070
Brevard	6	425	\$ 1,275	82	15	53	168
Broward	1	230	460				
Calhoun				837	2,055	1,162	1,112
Charlotte	25	6,503	1,750	182			
Citrus				313	124	556	1,027
Clay				888	161	551	1,399
Collier							
Columbia				3,949	942	4,357	10,053
Dade							
DeSoto				658	1,030		2,160
Dixie				428	499	244	314
Duval				1,996	935	1,940	7,675
Escambia				4,398	6,915	269	662
Flagler				30	6	11	22
Franklin				209	792	435	968
Gadsden				4,371	9,970	2,289	5,250
Gilchrist				573	55	755	1,794
Glades							
Gulf				483	182	972	1,488
Hamilton							
Hardee							
Hendry							
Hernando				57	347	42	70
Highlands	2	44	145	23	36		60
Hillsborough				1,825	938	1,093	1,885
Holmes				3,323	868	4,519	6,074
Indian River	2	200	300				
Jackson				9,062	183	15,083	15,401
Jefferson				1,903	243	5,536	12,602
Lafayette				1,855	587	1,044	1,105
Lake				494	719	406	920
Lee				39		6	14
Leon				635	773	677	677
Levy				4,651	33,211	4,719	22,868
Liberty				299	418	700	2,991
Madison							
Manatee				4		1	2
Marion				1,413	1,663	1,384	2,909
Martin	129	5,343	16,959	4			20
Monroe							
Nassau							
Okaloosa				3,564	4,216	3,366	8,705
Okeechobee							
Orange		1	4	449	154	186	261
Osceola				197	128	91	382
Palm Beach	120	13,050	25,125	12			60
Pasco	5		30	2,735	284	1,578	3,041
Pinellas				140	100	23	50
Polk				383	764	234	646
Putnam				2,703	670	3,285	4,464
St. Johns				685	150	461	966
St. Lucie	77	5,220	8,050				
Santa Rosa				10,741	4,487	5,675	12,615
Sarasota	6		660	54	1,070	62	88
Seminole				6	18	4	13
Sumter				241	216	688	1,756
Suwannee				2,985	467	6,872	7,714
Taylor				1,517	1,450	2,353	6,412
Union				190		25	25
Volusia				7,295	1,165	9,140	15,035
Wakulla				509	1,088	1,931	1,478
Walton				787	30		8,610
Washington				360	60	474	1,388
Total	373	31,016	\$54,764	89,619	36,778	89,938	\$179,889

COUNTY	MANGOES			JAPAN PERSIMMONS		
	Trees	Crates	Value	Trees	Crates	Value
Alachua				41,039	749	\$ 2,006
Baker				2,257	406	1,825
Bay				600	231	334
Bradford				132	114	240
Brevard	423	843	\$ 1,615			
Broward	337	473	591	439	317	369
Calhoun				22		
Charlotte	2,918	2,737	4,373	18	27	56
Citrus				621	208	489
Clay				213	69	982
Collier				252	5	190
Columbia				5,197	4,088	16,409
Dade				1,953		1,956
DeSoto	6	20	26	93	34	78
Dixie						
Duval	2	1	3	11	15	25
Escambia						
Flagler				34	62	127
Franklin						
Gadsden						
Gilchrist						
Glades						
Gulf						
Hamilton						
Hardee	20	20	40			
Hendry						
Hernando						
Highlands	98	42	208	1,867	122	204
Hillsborough	615	403	1,619	510	329	1,123
Holmes				23	50	91
Indian River	3			35		
Jackson				163	15	174
Jefferson						
Lafayette				5	1	3
Lake	6	3	9	1,005	457	806
Lee	15,151	3,170	6,329	884	210	421
Leon				50	52	135
Levy				179	454	700
Liberty				1	1	15
Madison						
Manatee	1,567	110	190			
Marion				118	179	360
Martin	1,252	1,900	5,606	125		743
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa				489		503
Okeechobee						
Orange	57	22	44	602	242	536
Osceola	17	28	112	31	39	88
Palm Beach	1,881	1,132	4,105	13	3	12
Pasco				1,269	373	1,393
Pinellas	14			34	3	15
Polk	87	81	337	1,917	131	304
Putnam				331	440	873
St. Johns				3,722	2,385	4,776
St. Lucie	118	160	160	14	8	16
Santa Rosa				20,614	203	484
Sarasota	161	27	127	136	51	124
Seminole	6	25	52	102	304	167
Sumter				111	73	180
Suwannee				196	250	1,065
Taylor				45	35	136
Union						
Volusia				519	740	1,718
Wakulla						
Walton				27		150
Washington						
Total	24,739	11,197	\$25,736	88,039	13,475	\$42,380

COUNTY	AVOCADO PEARS			STRAWBERRIES		
	Trees	Crates	Value	Acres	Quarts	Value
Alachua						
Baker	26	26	\$ 59			
Bay	6		9			
Bradford				220	447,630	130,710
Brevard	841	240	1,237	4	5,250	2,375
Broward	419	309	853	1	50	125
Calhoun	1	10	10	5	1,500	415
Charlotte	173			10		
Citrus						
Clay				4	11,700	1,460
Collier						
Columbia						
Dade						
DeSoto	11		15	2	700	135
Dixie						
Duval				10	14,700	3,815
Escambia	1			9	4,000	800
Flagler						
Franklin				2	640	160
Gadsden				1	150	30
Gilchrist						
Glades						
Gulf						
Hamilton						
Hardee	11	70	370	368	599,575	202,060
Hendry						
Hernando				6	36,000	7,200
Highlands	4,795	44	220	3	7,500	1,875
Hillsborough	2,866	1,304	10,751	2,237	4,242,570	990,839
Holmes						
Indian River	15			1	200	100
Jackson				1	604	166
Jefferson						
Lafayette						
Lake	298	217	680			
Lee	6,901	1,526	4,475			
Leon				1	600	200
Levy						
Liberty						
Madison						
Manatee	127	50	150	5	8,600	2,490
Marion				3	3,975	944
Martin	1,834	2,104	11,694	13	900	485
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa						
Okeechobee	6	7	26			
Orange	123	103	206	2	6,840	1,719
Osceola	1	2	8	16	14,800	3,785
Palm Beach	2,587	11,070	27,990			
Pasco	376	520	1,730	11	24,850	5,910
Pinellas	759					
Polk	447	215	1,322	663	1,423,921	336,693
Putnam				2	2,600	600
St. Johns	1	5	25			
St. Lucie	466	269	708			
Santa Rosa				16	14,825	2,715
Sarasota	304	351	956	7	4,650	1,378
Seminole	1	3	15	7	19,000	5,292
Sumter				12	45,300	8,180
Suwannee						
Taylor				1	1,400	490
Union				9	6,320	1,020
Volusia				33	67,000	5,260
Wakulla						
Walton				1		75
Washington						
Total	23,306	18,445	\$63,509	3,686	7,018,410	\$1,719,501

COUNTY	SAPODILLAS			PEARS				
	Trees	Crates	Value	Non-Bear- ing	Value	Bear- ing	Barrels	Value
Alachua				500	\$ 100	186	246	\$ 480
Baker				35,319	3,504	2,328	691	3,328
Bay				10,274	11,664	965	151	460
Bradford				144	19,650	666	239	812
Brevard								
Broward	19	28	\$ 49					
Calhoun				1,934	472	160	36	221
Charlotte	8							
Citrus				42	59	104	125	418
Clay				110	308	209	127	348
Collier								
Columbia				307	614	552	626	2,935
Dade								
DeSoto				20	24	95	300	184
Dixie				1,833	5,688	1,925	1,223	5,739
Duval				8,897	27,264	2,281	2,063	4,513
Escambia				22	30	5	3	5
Flagler				214		50	80	186
Franklin				373	281	123	108	323
Gadsden				4	20	20	18	31
Gilchrist								
Glades				13	27	124	88	219
Gulf						25	50	150
Hamilton								
Hardee								
Hendry						67	25	85
Hernando								
Highlands	5							
Hillsborough	9	7	49	64	221	127	21	100
Holmes				698	948	377	850	1,045
Indian River				2,701	7,341	1,064	1,001	2,049
Jackson				110	858	40	122	300
Jefferson				121	96	149	79	145
Lafayette				302	1,048	314	465	1,285
Lake				5	12	27	8	25
Lee	42	61	172	83	321	335	411	869
Leon				360	551	2,434	27,461	27,493
Levy				102	112	12	18	48
Liberty								
Madison								
Manatee				877	3,155	1,415	1,048	3,916
Marion				11	11	7		47
Martin	217	100	559					
Monroe								
Nassau								
Okaloosa				6,284	6,316	310	325	1,002
Okeechobee								
Orange				9		15	7	23
Osceola				30		22	43	330
Palm Beach	219	3	30	1	15			
Pasco				87	140	231	117	463
Pinellas						46	1	3
Polk				6	28	10	14	29
Putnam	2	1	5	62	36	398	306	782
St. Johns				84	278	737	549	3,029
St. Lucie								
Santa Rosa				31,370	40,764	3,149	2,388	7,987
Sarasota	4	4	16	12	60			
Seminole				19		182	412	1,152
Sumter				21	35	209	185	998
Suwannee				413	2,009	269	614	1,404
Taylor				175	692	305	215	796
Union				7,873	7,873	11	108	158
Volusia				690		328	479	968
Wakulla								
Walton				192	736	4,888		24,579
Washington				364				1,602
Total	527	204	\$ 880	118,032	\$142,859	27,207	15,661	\$103,063

COUNTY	GUAVAS			SUGAR APPLES		
	Trees	Crates	Value	Trees	Crates	Value
Alachua						
Baker				1	1	\$ 2
Bay				25	18	49
Bradford						
Brevard	1,466	2,523	\$ 2,773	2	4	10
Broward	447	759	785	7	4	14
Calhoun	2	1	3	2	1	5
Charlotte	9,048	1,746	2,294			
Citrus	10	100	100			
Clay						
Collier						
Columbia				6	10	30
Dade						
DeSoto	445	90	185			
Dixie				12	4	10
Duval	34	34	63	21	14	38
Escambia						
Flagler	43	1	2			
Franklin						
Gadsden				24		
Gilchrist						
Glades						
Gulf						
Hamilton						
Hardee						
Hendry						
Hernando	3	5	10			
Highlands	170		203	180		
Hillsborough	2,166	3,394	3,076	3	5	40
Holmes				14	1	9
Indian River	426	400	600			
Jackson	20	5	28	217	117	319
Jefferson						
Lafayette				5	3	8
Lake	496	119	177	6		
Lee	6,857	2,316	2,316	31	23	68
Leon						
Levy	6		5	17	3	24
Liberty						
Madison						
Manatee	214	234	165			
Marion	756	2,159	3,168			
Martin	1,794	2,103	2,080	96		271
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa				67		84
Okeechobee	250	206	320			
Orange	267	439	363			
Osceola	167	201	570			
Palm Beach	1,281		3,590	1		15
Pasco	86	48	131			
Pinellas	25					
Polk	88	80	229	2	2	3
Putnam	502	500	1,000			
St. Johns	71	60	118			
St. Lucie	15	3	3			
Santa Rosa				1,505	1,308	2,756
Sarasota	3,409	3,552	3,835	1	5	10
Seminole	307	216	249			
Sumter	212	262	262			
Suwannee				18	8	35
Taylor				72	70	163
Union				5		5
Volusia	419	739	1,440			
Wakulla						
Walton						
Washington						
Total	31,335	22,294	\$ 30,343	2,340	1,598	\$ 3,908

COUNTY	PECANS				
	Non-Bearing	Value	Bearing	Pounds	Value
Alachua	33,862	\$ 91,370	21,150	165,430	\$ 50,420
Baker	73,254	14,631	3,195	35,355	18,956
Bay	2,981	8,256	940	6,840	2,483
Bradford	10,470	73,834	7,066	87,890	21,202
Brevard			27	635	293
Broward					
Calhoun	3,687	13,875	1,117	16,022	5,086
Charlotte	2				
Citrus	62	223	193	2,455	721
Clay	10,280	79,146	4,690	16,103	5,152
Collier					
Columbia	10,946	19,726	9,195	190,563	114,339
Dade					
DeSoto	40	38	10		
Dixie	194	132	181	4,730	996
Duval	6,964	29,856	16,415	146,192	68,124
Escambia	11,197	113,031	16,624	11,020	2,340
Flagler	224	2,050	65	302	132
Franklin	421	4,210	116	7,910	2,535
Gadsden	1,599	2,017	14,307	88,774	18,979
Gilchrist	131	583	366	7,515	1,854
Glades					
Gulf	6,645	4,635	766	31,730	9,110
Hamilton	2,847	3,447	731	12,860	2,938
Hardee	140				
Hendry					
Hernando					
Highlands	10	110	3	11	7
Hillsborough	1,372	8,128	1,058	14,579	8,747
Holmes	1,902	3,096	2,354	23,433	5,715
Indian River	2		250	6,200	2,500
Jackson	17,217	33,325	14,783	82,211	24,067
Jefferson	72,933	372,418	16,620	143,761	56,554
Lafayette	1,681	1,615	1,231	29,420	11,202
Lake	558	2,149	394	5,435	2,246
Lee	112	312	74	2,385	1,123
Leon	2,289	13,222	4,517	97,699	18,845
Levy	32,013	21,177	5,246	74,959	18,768
Liberty	862	3,380	298	7,351	5,725
Madison	609	7,410	134	1,893	1,076
Manatee	5	5		200	120
Marion	3,144	17,575	2,744	32,656	11,325
Martin	7	23	8	20	12
Monroe					
Nassau					
Okaloosa	10,794	11,361	5,390	73,862	16,523
Okeechobee					
Orange	444		412	1,545	432
Osceola	33		136	3,866	793
Palm Beach	80				130
Pasco	348	46	579	6,565	2,658
Pinellas	74	955	183	1,194	593
Polk	110	720	48	550	370
Putnam	1,804	11,160	7,660	44,555	17,829
St. Johns	357	1,201	1,036	17,234	5,969
St. Lucie					
Santa Rosa	85,001	115,981	15,270	329,873	75,888
Sarasota	18	95	44	502	301
Seminole	12	5	25	570	229
Sumter	357	1,266	42	1,127	554
Suwannee	11,093	54,263	8,112	330,035	60,895
Taylor	1,510	11,618	1,109	26,790	6,967
Union	8,633	9,958	4,231	40,520	10,226
Volusia	4,046		6,805	140,970	42,535
Wakulla	12	12	37	520	185
Walton	5,173	14,505	12,506	210,250	84,100
Washington	1,087				4,095
Total	441,642	\$1,178,173	210,507	2,614,527	\$ 824,784

COUNTY	GRAPES		PLUMS			
	Pounds	Value	Non-Bearing	Bearing	Crates	Value
Alachua						
Baker	4,546	\$ 718	2,560	159	174	\$ 1,308
Bay	155,557	22,276	360	199	413	641
Bradford	10,995	1,009				
Brevard	1,733	277		3	3	6
Broward	17	11				
Calhoun	900	133	198	52	30	75
Charlotte	50	5				
Citrus	3,645	719	71			
Clay	29,410	2,206	104	169	57	259
Collier						
Columbia	43,277	4,587	564	1,103	986	2,754
Dade						
DeSoto	827	115	30	52		56
Dixie	1,496	152	157	235	116	199
Duval	104,590	18,550	2,531	4,531	4,438	21,402
Escambia	138,845	11,834	540	811	393	834
Flagler	500	50		2	1	2
Franklin	8,870	889	731	39		
Gadsden	3,975	239	338	19	130	270
Gilchrist	160	29	3	15	20	45
Glades						
Gulf	8,310	811	37	51	70	114
Hamilton						
Hardee	560	208				
Hendry						
Hernando	4,430	848	5	1	1	2
Highlands	180	18		3	2	7
Hillsborough	45,617	7,338	344	156	132	294
Holmes	6,681	1,944	291	113	167	541
Indian River						
Jackson	4,650	490	584	3,140	1,145	3,122
Jefferson	1,700	290	24	13	6	35
Lafayette	8,279	732	318	369	125	248
Lake	294,950	35,725	106	57	13	13
Lee	3,699	584	11	26	12	36
Leon	5,750	427	241	24	30	150
Levy	1,612	161	942	2,009	1,893	6,929
Liberty	2,000	390	2	7	20	65
Madison						
Manatee	400	40				
Marion	14,260	1,621	302	365	206	440
Martin	1,139	116	2	1		7
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa	39,670	8,256	865	2,273	2,190	3,123
Okeechobee	8,000	600				
Orange	7,630	1,211	5	71	20	65
Osceola	315	37	6			
Palm Beach	306	45				
Pasco	15,987	2,516	161	62	31	73
Pinellas						
Polk	61,560	7,206	6	1	1	3
Putnam	12,115	985	132	127	100	15
St. Johns	70,300	5,790	21	299	142	314
St. Lucie						
Santa Rosa	60,500	10,720	6,700	3,792	3,374	8,376
Sarasota	717	111	6	49	2	6
Seminole	900	90	8	45		
Sumter	4,470	447	5	15	20	76
Suwannee	61,700	5,440	226	26	26	61
Taylor	18,935	1,818	718	583	617	1,151
Union	612	105				
Volusia	343,000	34,300		30	60	120
Wakulla						
Walton						
Washington	950	250	65			325
Total	1,691,273	\$ 195,722	20,326	20,744	17,229	\$ 52,568

LIVE STOCK STATISTICS—Live Stock on Hand July 1, 1927

COUNTY	HORSES		COLTS		MULES	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
Alachua	1,477	\$ 115,135	94	\$ 3,130	1,529	\$ 194,995
Baker	126	5,720	2	80	362	18,260
Bay	116	10,380	2	125	221	23,755
Bradford	384	25,355	3	105	471	39,435
Brevard	181	11,165	19	575	189	22,335
Broward	61	4,465			145	16,450
Calhoun	235	14,565	2	35	628	63,536
Charlotte	84	8,445			52	7,900
Citrus	196	11,720	17	410	86	6,735
Clay	140	9,383			203	18,617
Collier						
Columbia	541	41,890	13	945	1,346	120,715
Dade						
DeSoto	310	27,550	18	2,090	270	30,190
Dixie	168	20,260	1	25	417	11,600
Duval	1,186	94,994	14	1,135	836	97,180
Escambia	742	44,065	18	395	758	79,585
Flagler	53	3,935			219	23,660
Franklin	26	1,975			33	3,250
Gadsden	740	73,840	10	1,195	1,500	184,300
Gilchrist	123	9,860			156	14,105
Glades						
Gulf	112	11,950	11	525	269	41,560
Hamilton	270	25,360	4	225	1,053	103,140
Hardee	679	48,170	17	1,385	599	60,350
Hendry						
Hernando	198	7,485	3	55	72	6,570
Highlands	169	13,630	9	360	79	11,325
Hillsborough	1,472	136,369	28	2,425	1,715	257,229
Holmes	275	16,755	9	730	1,714	168,851
Indian River	24	2,975			139	14,425
Jackson	1,697	129,614	51	2,380	5,248	571,227
Jefferson	303	23,640	3	90	1,866	187,835
Lafayette	346	32,122			701	99,305
Lake	326	23,350	18	1,710	765	98,015
Lee	196	25,715	4	175	248	35,875
Leon	1,359	119,375	39	1,050	1,184	123,385
Levy	1,110	84,320	85	2,505	740	60,085
Liberty	167	12,940			261	16,055
Madison	318	27,785	4	230	1,749	150,285
Manatee	298	24,395	12	350	225	54,065
Marion	2,248	114,120	62	1,295	1,230	86,435
Martin	27	2,215			42	4,180
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa	240	17,211	7	425	886	77,145
Okeechobee	191	18,125	13	1,100	24	6,300
Orange	153	10,435	1	25	521	83,365
Osceola	594	25,148	26	478	76	6,460
Palm Beach	136	32,855	5	325	80	10,525
Pasco	512	28,525	21	840	234	24,040
Pinellas	138	8,950	3	95	252	22,550
Polk	992	88,450	11	285	1,179	210,959
Putnam	299	24,427	8	490	497	93,780
St. Johns	177	17,765			763	147,250
St. Lucie	11	1,270			40	4,550
Santa Rosa	584	33,650	22	650	898	82,090
Sarasota	62	5,105	28	2,270	89	11,250
Seminole	159	2,435	4	650	1,214	266,175
Sumter	601	26,522	11	170	442	57,039
Suwannee	1,073	88,195	12	875	2,132	211,487
Taylor	201	16,935	5	350	422	41,585
Union	338	22,020	13	580	723	58,100
Volusia	591	59,747	16	820	1,045	129,075
Wakulla	173	11,070	7	75	204	11,525
Walton	497	36,784	7	240	1,287	126,029
Washington	276	17,787	8	525	948	86,238
Total	27,953	\$2,010,388	808	\$ 37,001	43,376	\$4,563,978

COUNTY	MULE COLTS		ASSES		WORK OXEN	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
Alachua	2	\$ 95	4	\$ 400	1	\$ 50
Baker	1	50			1	25
Bay	3	150	1	50	49	2,415
Bradford			2	50	2	100
Brevard						
Broward						
Calhoun	7	405			28	863
Charlotte					1	100
Citrus	7	325	5	345	11	225
Clay						
Collier						
Columbia	23	1,825	6	225	18	890
Dade						
DeSoto	8	1,100				
Dixie					14	354
Duval	12	1,120	6	266	23	930
Escambia	5	410	4	70	41	1,105
Flagler	5	550	1	25		
Franklin						
Gadsden	1	40	2	75	69	2,945
Gilchrist	2	100				
Glades						
Gulf					429	18,590
Hamilton	2	125	3	55	3	105
Hardee	4	450				
Hendry						
Hernando	6	315				
Highlands					4	120
Hillsborough	8	875	124	17,900	3	175
Holmes	22	1,650	6	165	32	700
Indian River						
Jackson	44	2,544	17	475	151	5,400
Jefferson	8	575			56	1,955
Lafayette	3	354			11	365
Lake	2	115	2	80	5	150
Lee	1	50				
Leon	4	85			206	7,390
Levy	72	2,340			2	80
Liberty	3	315	3	300	175	6,243
Madison					9	265
Manatee	10	2,000				
Marion	10	315			32	1,270
Martin						
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa	4	275	1	25	80	3,490
Okeechobee			1	50		
Orange	4	565				
Osceola			4	65		
Palm Beach	3	250	1	100		
Pasco	6	500	3	75	2	100
Pinellas						
Polk	12	890	2	200	2	125
Putnam					18	750
St. Johns					18	720
St. Lucie	30	3,850			2	150
Santa Rosa	10	910	9	220	52	2,070
Sarasota	3	175			1	125
Seminole	13	2,400	2	175		
Sumter	7	410	1	100		
Suwannee	42	4,145	1	25	22	511
Taylor	11	1,000	1	60	18	420
Union	2	115	1	10	13	585
Volusia	11	980			17	850
Wakulla	1	50	2	75	107	1,112
Walton	2	55	3	90	104	5,035
Washington	28	2,315	2	50	78	3,180
Total	404	\$ 37,163	219	\$ 21,781	1,009	\$ 72,035

HOGS: MOVEMENT THIS YEAR

HOGS—Continued.

COUNTY	On Hand		Slaughtered Pork		Slaughtered Bacon	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
Alachua	19,342	\$ 148,118	2,126	\$ 28,415	4,203	\$ 62,041
Baker	4,915	23,060	1,360	14,564	1,895	29,546
Bay	4,005	14,496	421	2,981	331	7,381
Bradford	7,107	31,984	725	7,292	2,057	30,926
Brevard	681	2,177	280	3,630		
Broward						
Calhoun	13,976	32,206	3,084	13,675	4,824	44,053
Charlotte	452	2,830				1,000
Citrus	3,009	12,793	4	45		
Clay	3,304	8,937	284	1,981	477	6,379
Collier						
Columbia	23,909	188,078	17,76	18,434	5,687	67,176
Dade						
DeSoto	1,104	8,835	104	827	3	120
Dixie	9,400	90,005	52	520	191	2,840
Duval	5,248	41,824	5	100	43	295
Escambia	7,570	31,973	4,442	63,909		
Flagler	886	3,206	109	1,804		
Franklin	206	1,480				
Gadsden	17,422	55,713	2,445	18,205	8,144	84,403
Gilchrist	5,705	18,160	54	450	1,402	21,206
Glades						
Gulf	3,886	14,668			1	30
Hamilton	17,639	35,482	11	70	5,086	94,020
Hardee	3,852	12,090	5	30	32	386
Hendry						
Hernando	2,169	7,663			30	560
Highlands	1,475	6,937	230	2,358	50	900
Hillsborough	9,409	42,781	1,547	19,684	248	5,618
Holmes	24,262	105,867	1,408	14,790	6,315	57,319
Indian River	14	70	20	733		
Jackson	64,478	217,715	1,285	14,753	24,474	319,004
Jefferson	20,337	134,666	1,871	18,877	9,266	135,130
Lafayette	14,850	42,764	889	8,010	5,902	22,815
Lake	3,053	14,262	929	11,789	230	4,074
Lee	1,558	11,686	337	3,777	10	130
Leon	15,358	61,589	1,445	17,645	4,797	72,568
Levy	15,964	134,820	1,335	11,155	23,207	12,780
Liberty	3,754	24,413	631	7,230	1,792	33,070
Madison	28,581	100,657	1,009	9,449	9,233	95,199
Manatee	2,632	9,653	199	2,043	72	696
Marion	17,158	88,294	2,303	36,935	2,935	100,374
Martin	49	650	25	200		
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa	12,808	44,326	25	145	104	1,640
Okeechobee	947	6,070				
Orange	303	2,298	102	2,607		
Osceola	2,122	15,576	432	5,273		
Palm Beach	19	220			2	26
Pasco	6,170	32,309	1,881	22,127	256	1,790
Pinellas	1,401	11,279	5	114		
Polk	4,658	23,139	442	6,648	584	8,476
Putnam	4,321	15,056	477	4,242	113	1,654
St. Johns	2,279	8,486	717	9,013	19	195
St. Lucie						
Santa Rosa	16,514	56,796	570	5,288	951	10,522
Sarasota	332	2,448	50	250	121	1,210
Seminole	1,049	2,839	406	8,937		
Sumter	6,613	26,835	2,172	69,020	2,003	27,444
Suwannee	60,124	211,084	2,932	29,415	14,923	249,309
Taylor	19,526	60,815	2,073	21,701	3,435	61,074
Union	11,556	52,152	1,670	17,582	3,420	41,501
Volusia	19,686	81,976	120	1,200		
Wakulla	9,049	48,549	751	5,083	1,232	7,056
Walton	26,660	78,396				
Washington	16,136	70,510	65	772	181	2,493
Total	609,302	\$2,633,770	47,490	\$ 565,757	150,281	\$1,735,428

COUNTY	Sold Living		Died of Disease	
	Number	Value	Number	Value
Alachua	9,544	\$ 86,074	1,494	\$ 7,347
Baker	102	895	902	4,080
Bay	316	1,511	127	436
Bradford	1,274	10,374	489	3,015
Brevard	125	350	50	110
Broward				
Calhoun	1,413	5,234	790	2,236
Charlotte				
Citrus				
Clay	112	445	1,142	2,959
Collier				
Columbia	3,665	40,246	2,511	13,692
Dade				
DeSoto	18	131		
Dixie	96	288	386	1,156
Duval	47	675	73	720
Escambia	835	6,005	1,806	6,797
Flagler	75	900		
Franklin				
Gadsden	3,388	34,417	855	2,556
Gilchrist	1,046	8,449	516	2,212
Glades				
Gulf				
Hamilton	140	944	6	25
Hardee	10	100	17	85
Hendry				
Hernando	525	2,011	145	605
Highlands	137	760	65	245
Hillsborough	326	3,813	42	312
Holmes	3,226	20,893	2,690	10,597
Indian River			5	200
Jackson	11,864	144,941	9,254	27,782
Jefferson	7,177	89,093	712	3,885
Lafayette	159	477	874	2,639
Lake	429	2,463	290	961
Lee	304	2,899	15	120
Leon	674	6,506	454	1,724
Levy	8,899	110,701	4,906	20,353
Liberty	1,656	8,079	1,095	2,742
Madison	5,658	58,325	1,323	5,363
Manatee	109	723	61	129
Marion	2,060	21,987	1,134	6,279
Martin				
Monroe				
Nassau				
Okaloosa	306	857	1,020	2,713
Okeechobee				
Orange			168	2,341
Osceola	470	4,687	173	851
Palm Beach				
Pasco	364	2,682	622	2,580
Pinellas	531	10,430		
Polk	251	1,685		
Putnam	123	383	104	192
St. Johns	56	420	15	150
St. Lucie				
Santa Rosa	686	7,365	1,010	3,476
Sarasota				
Seminole	100	1,000		
Sumter	541	2,937	270	1,085
Suwannee	12,697	164,361	945	3,776
Taylor	1,152	3,959	1,008	4,876
Union	3,003	29,924	635	3,405
Volusia				
Wakulla	661	5,640	302	1,286
Walton	54	170		
Washington	277	2,521	47	238
Total	80,541	\$ 909,724	41,639	\$ 157,831

SHEEP: MOVEMENT THIS YEAR

COUNTY	On Hand		Purchased		Sold Living	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
Alachua	525	\$ 875				
Baker	25	50				
Bay	378	1,033				
Bradford	135	350				
Brevard						
Broward						
Calhoun	932	2,680				
Charlotte	470	1,330	20	\$ 60		
Citrus	30	60				
Clay	544	2,185	187	732	119	\$ 476
Collier						
Columbia	14	39	2	10		
Dade						
DeSoto	205	1,015			7	105
Dixie			19	57		
Duval	221	676	1	6		
Escambia	3,999	15,770			8	36
Flagler	298	1,000				
Franklin	123	265	1	5		
Gadsden						
Gilchrist	16	20				
Glades						
Gulf	132	400				
Hamilton						
Hardee	814	1,642				
Hendry						
Hernando	33	99				
Highlands						
Hillsborough	350	1,350			3	30
Holmes	2,768	5,687	615	1,841	35	186
Indian River						
Jackson	316	1,059	91	257		
Jefferson	130	1,185			12	150
Lafayette						
Lake						
Lee	40	600	60	600		
Leon	442	1,481				
Levy	152	854			100	408
Liberty	442	3,067	4	16	15	93
Madison	37	74				
Manatee	2,035	6,210				
Marion	1,057	3,273	231	693	307	1,015
Martin						
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa	9,295	36,217			100	500
Okeechobee	200	600			50	150
Orange						
Osceola	1,658	4,755	116	435	304	1,040
Palm Beach						
Pasco	38	200	36	150	38	380
Pinellas						
Polk	2,502	12,510			2,550	12,800
Putnam						
St. Johns	750	2,600				
St. Lucie						
Santa Rosa	13,548	67,810	1,600	16,000	1,410	12,050
Sarasota	272	2,670	10	2,100		
Seminole	75	225				
Sumter	191	860			125	405
Suwannee	50	130				
Taylor	531	2,025				
Union	5	5				
Volusia	5,258	18,648				
Wakulla						
Walton	9,080	28,167	1,599	4,254		
Washington	2,814	7,204	556	1,112		
Total	62,348	\$ 238,955	5,148	\$ 28,328	5,183	\$ 20,824

SHEEP—Continued.

COUNTY	Slaughtered		Died of Disease		Killed by Dogs	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
Alachua					50	\$ 125
Baker	1	\$ 5			50	150
Bay			2	\$ 6	26	80
Bradford						
Brevard						
Broward						
Calhoun	9	27				
Charlotte			2	6	67	161
Citrus						
Clay					16	64
Collier						
Columbia	2	17				
Dade						
DeSoto	15	200				
Dixie						
Duval						
Escambia					195	800
Flagler						
Franklin						
Gadsden					20	50
Gilchrist						
Glades						
Gulf						
Hamilton						
Hardee					100	200
Hendry						
Hernando					2	6
Highlands						
Hillsborough	28	153			18	72
Holmes			208	699	362	888
Indian River						
Jackson			24	112	30	88
Jefferson			53	250		
Lafayette						
Lake						
Lee	20	300				
Leon	100	600				
Levy					25	100
Liberty	3	12	26	130	108	524
Madison			3	6	2	4
Manatee						
Marion	70	370			93	280
Martin						
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa					5	20
Okeechobee						
Orange						
Osceola	45	175	153	310	159	496
Palm Beach						
Pasco						
Pinellas						
Polk			100	500		
Putnam						
St. Johns			100	400	100	400
St. Lucie						
Santa Rosa	1	5	313	1,615	341	1,705
Sarasota						
Seminole	20	100				
Sumter	12	50	80	200	8	40
Suwannee						
Taylor					45	155
Union						
Volusia						
Wakulla						
Walton						
Washington					109	262
Total	326	\$ 2,014	1,064	\$ 4,234	1,931	\$ 6,670

GOAT STATISTICS

COUNTY	COMMON		ANGORA	
	Number	Value	Number	Value
Alachua	895	\$ 871	90	\$ 135
Baker	538	538		
Bay	503	319	1	2
Bradford	666	666		
Brevard			8	40
Broward	1	4		
Calhoun	1,637	912	181	275
Charlotte	30	150		
Citrus	605	615	9	225
Clay	45	40		
Collier				
Columbia	1,674	1,660		
Dade	3	10		
DeSoto	65	65		
Dixie	322	795	108	555
Duval	3,009	1,579	4	10
Escambia	100	200		
Flagler	16	20		
Franklin	291	592		
Gadsden	121	107		
Gilchrist				
Glades				
Gulf	435	435		
Hamilton	530	530		
Hardee	4	8	4	10
Hendry				
Hernando	287	312		
Highlands	125	250		
Hillsborough	2,404	3,347	67	525
Holmes	1,199	1,489		
Indian River	5	47		
Jackson	2,746	2,746	45	90
Jefferson	655	603	5	30
Lafayette	486	486		
Lake	295	810		
Lee	12	60	1	20
Leon	819	927	26	75
Levy	1,280	2,444	8	19
Liberty	7,889	1,510		
Madison	759	802	100	500
Manatee	178	336		
Marion	1,570	1,545	151	262
Martin	12	32		
Monroe				
Nassau				
Okaloosa	1,055	701	13	800
Okeechobee	53	219		
Orange	9	24		
Osceola	73	98	10	100
Palm Beach				
Pasco	705	840		
Pinellas	10	30		
Polk	122	238		
Putnam	288	564	28	210
St. Johns	114	393	25	250
St. Lucie	2	3		
Santa Rosa	2,799	2,428	3	18
Sarasota	5	20	107	185
Seminole	5	26		
Sumter	398	652		
Suwannee	1,076	883		
Taylor	855	1,004	37	346
Union	906	495	207	126
Volusia	122	470	6	60
Wakulla	73	102		
Walton	1,145	1,112		
Washington	1,780	1,052	5	80
Total	43,902	\$ 38,956	1,249	\$ 4,958

DAIRY STATISTICS

COUNTY	MILK		BUTTER		CHEESE	
	Gallons	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Alachua	790,264	\$ 831,623	67,718	\$ 35,969		
Baker	19,330	9,165				
Bay	191,320	149,643	23,373	14,674		
Bradford	35,138	20,601	500	255		
Brevard	135,887	93,722	7,580	3,718		
Broward	468,795	224,647	6,990	3,495	780	195
Calhoun	110,720	25,378	7,592	3,896		
Charlotte	42,090	33,630	6,880	3,440		
Citrus	45,343	21,759	1,832	748		
Clay	59,380	36,019	4,663	2,391		
Collier						
Columbia	87,119	43,300	10,564	5,202		
Dade						
DeSoto	39,374	32,052	8,320	4,463		
Dixie	14,375	5,415	2,425	1,056		
Duval	2,622,356	1,045,162	1,800	810		
Escambia	884,650	362,367	111,889	54,242	3,000	600
Flagler	243,070	105,345	217	162		
Franklin	48,500	24,560				
Gadsden	190,755	52,909	5,159	2,635		
Gilchrist	26,200	11,912	2,700	1,053		
Glades						
Gulf	23,500	11,750				
Hamilton	27,080	15,768	500	220		
Hardee	2,660	1,296				
Hendry						
Hernando	119,863	48,365	648	340		
Highlands	145,535	96,814	2,305	1,280		
Hillsborough	4,707,048	1,590,864	129,053	40,244	920	181
Holmes	252,190	69,901	53,647	16,463		
Indian River	92,098	28,991				
Jackson	1,079,933	258,261	197,234	87,981		
Jefferson	420,045	145,045	22,810	11,612		
Lafayette	30,350	12,218	9,240	4,555		
Lake	576,252	363,303	27,519	14,278		
Lee	328,910	209,421	19,047	9,454	4,095	821
Leon	770,196	225,878	71,667	35,302		
Levy	151,975	29,137	2,975	1,455		
Liberty	55,954	26,832	17,814	10,410		
Madison	242,504	75,259	41,697	15,862		
Manatee	335,635	141,788	2,855	1,459	100	40
Marion	795,885	238,972	32,254	15,117		
Martin	60,400	38,040	2,000	100		
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa	298,401	87,605	97,953	39,277		
Okeechobee	2,100	1,180	60	36		
Orange	521,301	303,870	13,260	6,967		
Osceola	269,880	149,278	26,142	14,668		
Palm Beach	774,739	289,483	150	75		
Pasco	467,715	175,259	47,150	20,408	900	405
Pinellas	709,516	458,387				
Polk	1,351,698	797,869	65,368	33,819		
Putnam	135,075	92,841	1,463	747		
St. Johns	345,374	162,130	20,995	8,561		
St. Lucie	57,505	34,319	1,000	400		
Santa Rosa	525,446	202,700	152,566	76,079	350	175
Sarasota	219,043	184,335	192	69		
Seminole			300	150		
Sumter	183,026	86,561	4,500	1,997		
Suwannee	78,631	26,850	2,855	1,135		
Taylor	186,144	88,686	27,769	13,753		
Union	26,175	10,430				
Volusia	1,208,330	852,430				
Wakulla	16,350	4,555	3,500	1,835		
Walton	21,600	12,960				
Washington	132,028	59,204	17,667	7,511		
Total	23,940,387	\$10,837,964	1,385,157	\$ 631,728	10,145	\$ 2,417

COUNTY	POULTRY All Ages On Hand July 1, 1927		EGGS	
	Number	Value	Dozen	Value
Alachua	95,213	\$ 75,119	370,342	\$ 148,218
Baker	15,119	14,957	39,325	13,379
Bay	28,465	19,836	121,905	41,307
Bradford	48,897	27,534	133,117	30,772
Brevard	19,742	21,106	46,795	19,673
Broward	10,845	10,972	16,841	8,229
Calhoun	32,371	23,749	83,643	20,678
Charlotte	20,836	28,844	23,648	16,884
Citrus	20,505	23,403	59,637	18,310
Clay	34,754	41,671	101,141	65,435
Collier				
Columbia	106,290	72,162	274,813	54,132
Dade				
DeSoto	48,454	59,435	59,769	31,536
Dixie	17,511	16,048	15,987	4,957
Duval	452,991	402,131	1,935,116	789,346
Escambia	79,142	71,347	261,278	70,761
Flagler	16,172	16,847	44,619	15,801
Franklin	22,198	18,061	68,790	34,389
Gadsden	63,799	50,495	233,999	58,997
Gilchrist	9,603	6,773	56,240	15,848
Glades				
Gulf	18,606	17,812	76,580	32,634
Hamilton	35,488	35,980	288,895	59,212
Hardee	88,186	107,861	174,071	52,940
Hendry				
Hernando	8,499	6,987	27,754	8,564
Highlands	16,759	16,893	76,598	50,801
Hillsborough	542,997	594,880	3,113,539	1,297,202
Holmes	82,823	42,433	184,964	31,922
Indian River	11,472	14,880	33,578	13,877
Jackson	203,397	146,028	705,374	168,158
Jefferson	66,736	60,155	217,085	62,725
Lafayette	31,581	26,029	24,009	11,950
Lake	135,815	136,310	454,930	176,539
Lee	49,203	74,804	452,595	223,855
Leon	93,005	77,959	425,011	110,069
Levy	69,158	69,165	194,166	52,761
Liberty	19,674	22,400	30,403	9,074
Madison	64,969	24,918	212,906	53,642
Manatee	45,909	70,314	137,332	49,293
Marion	140,836	168,805	930,897	292,813
Martin	21,405	24,737	123,117	54,962
Monroe				
Nassau	101,457	127,259	489,784	167,597
Okaloosa	60,328	33,574	167,172	49,376
Okeechobee	7,591	7,591	622	510
Orange	103,658	89,130	144,930	58,207
Osceola	56,407	57,378	172,964	71,077
Palm Beach	54,190	30,004	95,376	31,888
Pasco	121,698	120,514	440,572	131,730
Pinellas	54,207	59,327	379,050	151,691
Polk	256,049	241,379	996,928	359,762
Putnam	54,683	50,356	142,294	44,379
St. Johns	36,730	41,275	248,005	92,873
St. Lucie	37,310	5,338	385,047	195,165
Santa Rosa	92,459	94,629	635,332	191,836
Sarasota	37,629	38,844	51,913	16,247
Seminole	28,998	32,912	40,947	17,897
Sumter	50,960	41,336	116,859	37,299
Suwannee	148,205	132,996	581,085	128,484
Taylor	36,677	39,542	121,616	37,374
Union	85,993	64,607	249,385	69,270
Volusia	101,628	54,481	716,985	178,423
Wakulla	23,271	15,748	72,828	34,330
Walton	106,028	57,081	4,462	1,000
Washington	54,448	42,667	228,859	69,551
Total	4,491,109	\$4,208,014	18,281,821	\$6,446,611

COUNTY	CHUFAS		
	Acres	Bushels	Value
Alachua			
Baker			
Bay			
Bradford			
Brevard			
Broward			
Calhoun	86	1,595	\$ 4,695
Charlotte			
Citrus			
Clay	9	40	270
Collier			
Columbia			
Dade			
DeSoto			
Dixie			
Duval			
Escambia			
Flagler			
Franklin			
Gadsden	138		1,395
Gilchrist	72		3,515
Glades			
Gulf			
Hamilton	74	1,435	3,020
Hardee			
Hendry			
Hernando	34	890	1,600
Highlands			
Hillsborough			
Holmes			
Indian River			
Jackson			
Jefferson			
Lafayette			
Lake			
Lee			
Leon			
Levy	329	10,176	31,880
Liberty			
Madison			
Manatee			
Marion	844	13,770	22,815
Martin			
Monroe			
Nassau			
Okaloosa			
Okeechobee			
Orange			
Osceola			
Palm Beach			
Pasco	181	1,934	3,868
Pinellas			
Polk			
Putnam			
St. Johns			
St. Lucie			
Santa Rosa			
Sarasota			
Seminole			
Sumter			
Suwannee			
Taylor	147	4,417	21,085
Union			
Volusia			
Wakulla			
Walton			
Washington			
Total	1,914	54,257	\$ 95,043

LIVE STOCK STATISTICS

COUNTY	Cows Kept for Milk Only, on Hand July 1, 1927		Stock Cattle Native Breeds, all Ages, on Hand July 1, 1927		Herefords	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
Alachua	1,735	\$ 110,920	19,555	\$ 195,550	340	\$ 7,800
Baker	96	5,860	6,659	65,934	1	50
Bay	551	23,334	5,337	52,724		
Bradford	194	13,224	5,554	55,802		
Brevard	1,050	68,950	9,275	92,990		
Broward	1,443	101,785	462	30,755	2	150
Calhoun	858	10,275	3,999	33,367		
Charlotte	231	19,610	1,888	19,050		
Citrus	173	11,190	3,687	36,975		
Clay	164	7,424	2,950	27,836	200	3,000
Collier						
Columbia	1,075	75,261	9,979	77,243	16	305
Dade	4,500	315,000				
DeSoto	473	37,315	10,345	101,005	39	3,000
Dixie	167	7,180	2,651	31,220		
Duval	6,086	477,414	3,810	48,356	21	420
Escambia	2,204	108,755	5,003	81,935	3	125
Flagler	896	57,015	685	7,060		
Franklin	158	10,950	761	7,610	1	50
Gadsden	1,516	54,837	2,280	25,643	150	1,800
Gilchrist	218	4,810	2,563	27,300		
Glades						
Gulf	127	5,525	3,034	33,010		
Hamilton	199	9,520	4,607	48,655	13	310
Hardee	407	23,505	9,690	147,274	1	100
Hendry						
Hernando	954	57,377	2,359	16,024	2	150
Highlands	567	22,030	27,782	290,615		
Hillsborough	9,610	672,570	9,318	125,278	151	5,605
Holmes	674	13,375	6,823	82,039	7	310
Indian River	308	22,650	420	11,000		
Jackson	3,118	79,739	11,408	130,879	49	1,710
Jefferson	1,249	50,025	8,000	117,592		
Lafayette	421	21,505	5,064	48,946		
Lake	968	63,439	7,276	56,085	35	743
Lee	861	42,800	4,242	51,183	6	700
Leon	3,090	117,378	4,137	41,092		
Levy	539	22,865	10,703	48,759		
Liberty	267	8,845	15,854	64,972		
Madison	1,354	33,532	7,869	88,101		
Manatee	1,509	103,130	5,065	61,040		
Marion	1,578	88,231	8,577	95,663	1	25
Martin	215	22,585	661	10,330		
Monroe						
Nassau	400	28,000				
Okaloosa	997	41,610	4,448	46,239	6	230
Okeechobee	127	7,760	9,961	38,235		
Orange	2,921	102,829	156	4,324		
Osceola	709	42,052	32,882	584,610		
Palm Beach	2,697	153,281	104	2,245	3	300
Pasco	668	47,750	9,902	100,675		
Pinellas	1,215	75,480	219	2,425		
Polk	2,493	186,949	21,140	216,323	52	5,210
Putnam	450	28,195	7,456	74,893	4	150
St. Johns	1,200	69,765	7,211	75,005		
St. Lucie	773	45,620	5,076	33,610		
Santa Rosa	1,689	51,458	4,578	51,688	64	793
Sarasota	924	63,440	1,112	12,568	34	3,060
Seminole	651	37,118	1,496	17,075	655	12,500
Sumter	462	22,217	4,050	36,397	8	80
Suwannee	853	14,741	16,825	167,094	204	4,685
Taylor	349	21,180	7,767	75,744	4	130
Union	136	12,635	5,845	32,185	250	1,875
Volusia	1,591	108,585	28,566	292,920		
Wakulla	50	775	4,222	29,287		
Walton	404	26,048	8,503	232,023		
Washington	508	18,751	6,346	81,194	1	100
Total	79,818	\$4,216,973	439,797	\$4,793,632	2,327	\$ 55,466

* Estimated.

THOROUGHbred CATTLE, INCLUDING THREE-QUARTER GRADES AND UPWARD, ALL AGES, ON HAND JULY 1, 1927

COUNTY	Shorthorns		Devon		Holstein	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
Alachua	162	\$ 5,960	15	\$ 850	4	\$ 325
Baker					2	40
Bay					7	265
Bradford					10	275
Brevard					23	500
Broward						
Calhoun					4	200
Charlotte					2	200
Citrus					4	300
Clay					12	605
Collier						
Columbia			2	50	23	1,215
Dade						
DeSoto					3	325
Dixie						
Duval	59	1,745	26	1,760	203	8,600
Escambia	3	150			79	4,200
Flagler					33	3,650
Franklin						
Gadsden	1	50			22	1,710
Gilchrist						
Glades						
Gulf						
Hamilton	167	7,285	13	310	12	695
Hardee	2	200	4	205	10	825
Hendry						
Hernando					27	935
Highlands						
Hillsborough	1	100	2	150	440	54,010
Holmes	2	100			19	895
Indian River	1	10	7	700	1	125
Jackson	8	200			155	8,215
Jefferson	25	400			180	15,000
Lafayette					1	90
Lake	3	175			16	1,095
Lee	6	600	6	600	27	2,800
Leon					2	120
Levy						
Liberty	8	160			18	590
Madison					25	3,725
Manatee					88	14,450
Marion	12	580			63	3,120
Martin						
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa					17	820
Okeechobee	1	100			22	1,250
Orange					63	5,685
Osceola					1	40
Palm Beach					156	13,500
Pasco	11	385	4	210	71	3,467
Pinellas					201	17,000
Polk			2	130	138	7,890
Putnam					124	6,595
St. Johns					127	8,350
St. Lucie						
Santa Rosa	1	25			34	1,430
Sarasota	10	350				
Seminole					11	1,125
Sumter					6	175
Suwannee			1	25	24	1,275
Taylor	7	465			25	1,075
Union	1	25			50	960
Volusia					10	300
Wakulla						
Walton					48	3,085
Washington					5	260
Total	491	19,065	82	\$ 4,000	2,618	\$ 203,922

THOROUGHBREED CATTLE—Continued.

COUNTY	Guernsey		Jersey		Aberdeen Angus	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
Alachua	13	\$ 550	2,632	\$ 116,112	321	\$ 4,090
Baker	40	2,000	46	2,125		
Bay			34	2,035		
Bradford	1	25	132	5,210		
Brevard	2	100	212	11,885	100	2,000
Broward	1	500				
Calhoun	1	50	56	2,720		
Charlotte						
Citrus	7	415	205	10,955		
Clay	20	440	111	5,520		
Collier						
Columbia	28	750	618	18,215		
Dade						
DeSoto	87	4,300	5	275		
Dixie						
Duval	169	5,823	1,483	46,381	6	210
Escambia	6	335	1,948	90,840	1	50
Flagler	20	2,000	365	31,520		
Franklin						
Gadsden			929	34,325	53	1,590
Gilchrist						
Glades						
Gulf						
Hamilton	7	700	35	2,150		
Hardee						
Hendry	6	350	308	18,275		
Hernando			114	4,565		
Highlands	40	2,000	9	360		
Hillsborough	436	39,360	4,694	397,425		
Holmes	128	5,855	230	8,735		
Indian River	15	1,500	147	16,200		
Jackson	11	885	1,168	48,310		
Jefferson	50	2,500	189	9,300		
Lafayette			28	3,450		
Lake	5	300	457	18,305	1	20
Lee	10	1,000	648	62,320	5	500
Leon	6	70	2,298	117,077	91	1,450
Levy	110	4,840	103	2,395		
Liberty	21	770	74	3,315	7	750
Madison			189	10,150		
Manatee	107	27,150	326	34,405		
Marion	13	1,150	1,591	89,085	441	14,150
Martin	3	300	52	3,400		
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa	67	2,895	71	3,215		
Okeechobee	11	2,100	467	12,765	5	375
Orange	57	4,800	1,202	197,008		
Osceola						
Palm Beach	245	9,200	1,357	124,250		
Pasco	8	390	963	57,475		
Pinellas	89	13,550	1,605	141,800		
Polk	177	16,595	2,392	158,970		
Putnam	15	975	449	32,899	2	150
St. Johns	26	810	590	20,500		
St. Lucie	1	275	13	375	20	1,000
Santa Rosa	37	2,480	124	4,635	1	100
Sarasota	142	42,200	11	2,745		
Seminole	3	225	128	5,690		
Sumter	34	880	65	1,093	15	900
Suwannee	1,034	21,325	518	20,830	2	40
Taylor	13	645	334	20,551		
Union	4	275	373	20,938	495	12,500
Volusia						
Wakulla			31	1,135		
Walton	2	75	400	126,480	2	180
Washington			10	530		
Total	3,424	\$ 225,703	32,568	\$ 2,122,384	1,568	\$ 40,055

CATTLE MOVEMENT THIS YEAR

COUNTY	Exported Living		Sold Living	
	Number	Value	Number	Value
Alachua	35	\$ 1,050	4,918	\$ 17,552
Baker	274	2,095	200	1,730
Bay	686	6,320	637	6,760
Bradford			544	6,499
Brevard	500	12,500	479	9,335
Broward			250	5,625
Calhoun			666	8,835
Charlotte				
Citrus				
Clay			488	6,012
Collier				
Columbia			1,580	9,088
Dade				
DeSoto			3	130
Dixie	3,420	33,900	20	200
Duval			24	750
Escambia	150	2,136	727	14,002
Flagler			35	3,230
Franklin				
Gadsden	28	700	1,243	29,238
Gilchrist			412	5,489
Glades				
Gulf	200	5,000	3	50
Hamilton	1,947	20,290	1,461	12,153
Hardee				
Hendry				
Hernando			445	7,205
Highlands			178	1,495
Hillsborough	312	4,340	701	21,383
Holmes	6	150	2,314	21,915
Indian River			13	960
Jackson	165	2,190	3,284	45,245
Jefferson	2,533	41,175	4,622	77,523
Lafayette	6,471	344,933	617	6,185
Lake			986	16,649
Lee			200	3,000
Leon			871	13,234
Levy			3,438	41,897
Liberty	52	1,125	651	12,094
Madison			2,206	23,117
Manatee	10	40	341	6,138
Marion	1	28	5,203	58,954
Martin				
Monroe				
Nassau				
Okaloosa	664	6,585	613	7,513
Okeechobee				
Orange			75	4,500
Osceola			6,593	92,380
Palm Beach	200	6,000	206	6,395
Pasco			687	7,259
Pinellas			218	13,416
Polk	7,045	88,400	14,377	157,725
Putnam	10	120	481	8,917
St. Johns			82	2,078
St. Lucie				
Santa Rosa			744	7,884
Sarasota			37	865
Seminole				
Sumter			729	9,126
Suwannee			457	4,316
Taylor	16,899	140,795	3,860	35,420
Union			1,075	12,230
Volusia				
Wakulla			216	1,430
Walton			427	3,597
Washington	120	1,785	52	700
Total	41,737	722,206	70,683	\$ 870,110

CATTLE MOVEMENT THIS YEAR—Continued.

COUNTY	Purchased		Died of Disease		Slaughtered	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
Alachua	2,051	\$ 28,954			2,790	\$ 48,735
Baker	20	215	6	60	49	720
Bay	264	3,649	30	488	826	12,447
Bradford	438	5,215			1	8
Brevard	344	5,780	183	2,016	377	8,525
Broward						
Calhoun	62	1,085	52	686	96	1,584
Charlotte						
Citrus			9	625		
Clay	680	7,195	15	161	663	9,216
Collier						
Columbia	2,124	28,215	123	1,338	2,104	35,417
Dade						
DeSoto	450	4,485	30	300	81	1,029
Dixie	658	1,140	96	964	52	124
Duval	6	425	8	375	4	70
Escambia	1,388	28,084	5	290	22	340
Flagler	74	3,860	1	75	54	1,330
Franklin						
Gadsden	598	12,320	80	2,179	389	6,739
Gilchrist	71	810	86	869	26	315
Glades						
Gulf	65	750			10	200
Hamilton	15	1,000	7	250	108	1,080
Hardee	110	1,380	50	400	30	450
Hendry						
Hernando						
Highlands	545	13,400			1,240	30,000
Hillsborough	4,232	59,708	212	14,592	6,776	51,100
Holmes	303	2,354	115	1,411	165	1,463
Indian River	81	2,930	25	815	85	1,275
Jackson	1,513	14,980	152	2,300	408	3,805
Jefferson	415	6,475	13	275	921	15,882
Lafayette	4,846	40,042	262	3,828	6	60
Lake	1,285	16,245	113	1,655	1,834	29,175
Lee					375	6,550
Leon	506	5,709	25	464	885	14,315
Levy	1,150	5,748			338	1,160
Liberty	264	4,692	46	665	171	3,063
Madison	1,514	17,928	28	295	191	2,655
Manatee	68	7,925	131	4,358	266	5,515
Marion	1,206	28,320	76	1,575	323	3,984
Martin						
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa	975	8,810	14	250	833	10,465
Okeechobee	405	700			75	750
Orange	17	820	13	1,130	2	44
Osceola	5,612	66,895	1,354	13,053	3,416	21,746
Palm Beach	323	29,685	238	23,475	38	809
Pasco	326	5,520	35	545	1,196	20,780
Pinellas	291	25,510	206	10,325	166	4,370
Polk	14,629	154,986	71	710	2,615	46,475
Putnam	394	5,275	2	20	355	5,712
St. Johns	196	3,980	29	653	1,350	40,434
St. Lucie						
Santa Rosa	198	3,085	10	345	267	3,820
Sarasota	20	200	4	50	126	2,620
Seminole	3	45	600	9,000	595	17,500
Sumter	1,847	17,680	35	310	1,295	22,300
Suwannee	172	1,770	10	169	190	2,706
Taylor	566	7,740	417	4,713	464	8,786
Union	460	3,896	24	220	306	3,130
Volusia					200	4,000
Wakulla						
Walton	24	418				
Washington	3	58			3	44
Total	53,617	\$ 698,091	5,045	\$ 108,277	35,158	\$ 515,422

MISCELLANEOUS

ORNAMENTAL NURSERY PLANTS

COUNTY.	Number	Value
Duval	10,000	\$ 10,000
Orange	36,000	33,500
Palm Beach	2,493,774	1,490,875
Pinellas	1,955,000	1,026,410
Polk	313,725	275,000
St. Lucie	23,400	22,500
Total	4,831,899	\$3,858,285

BLUEBERRIES

COUNTY.	Trees	Value
Calhoun	742	\$ 550
Escambia	12,861	10,000
Gadsden	800	1,280
Jackson	9,250	6,550
Leon	1,000	500
Liberty	60	60
Marion	140	100
Okaloosa	164,572	98,928
Santa Rosa	9,843	9,110
Walton	148	150
Total	198,624	\$ 28,300

CARROTS

COUNTY.	Acres	Value
Gadsden	5	\$ 125
Seminole	2	500
Total	7	\$ 625

OKRA

COUNTY.	Acres	Crates	Value
Alachua	75	4,765	\$ 6,830
Duval	3	175	300
Gadsden	1	100	125
Indian River	1	3	6
Marion	351	21,215	41,068
Orange	15	372	716
Palm Beach	7	360	700
Santa Rosa	1	50	200
Seminole	4	180	810
Total	383	22,455	\$ 50,755

WATERMELON SEED

COUNTY.	Acres	Pounds	Value
Jefferson	4,913	501,085	\$ 100,217
Leon	87	11,216	1,685
Okaloosa	116	17,000	3,400
Total	5,116	529,301	\$ 105,302

BLACKBERRIES

COUNTY.	Acres	Value
Hillsborough	16	\$ 850
Marion	1	147
Orange	7	1,230
Pasco	1	216
Pinellas	1	515
Seminole	1	103
Total	27	\$ 3,061

ESCAROLE

COUNTY.	Acres	Crates	Value
Manatee	36	16,870	\$ 14,946
Orange	92	52,178	47,117
Polk	8	4,800	5,000
Seminole	328	70,930	56,775
Total	464	144,778	\$ 123,838

CAULIFLOWER

COUNTY.	Acres	Crates	Value
Duval	5	400	\$ 1,000
Seminole	8	1,000	2,600
Total	13	1,400	\$ 3,600

BULBS

COUNTY.	Acres	Number	Value
Alachua	15	325,000	\$ 8,000
Lake	3	50,000	13,500
Marion	2	11,450	
Orange	20	1,139,000	23,000
Seminole	48	2,743,700	
Volusia	188	9,000,000	289,499
Total	261	13,269,150	\$ 323,999

TUNG OIL TREES

COUNTY.	Acres
Alachua	2,080
Bradford	250
Jackson	1
Total	2,331

FERNS

COUNTY.	Acres	Value
Brevard	5	\$ 10,000
Lake	142	364,372
Martin	10	22,500
Orange	630	7,710
Palm Beach	50	137,262
Pinellas	3	1,500
Putnam	8	11,200
St. Lucie		9,000
Seminole	106	154,000
Volusia	335	600,150
Total	1,289	\$1,317,694

TANGERINES

COUNTY.	Trees	Crates	Value
Hernando	7,307	2,007	\$ 2,910

RABBITS

COUNTY.	Number	Value
Duval	181	\$ 188
Orange	12	12
Pasco	105	535
Polk	312	3,006
Total	610	\$ 3,741

CITRUS FRUIT CROPS OF FLORIDA

Season	Total Boxes	Season	Total Boxes
1884-85	600,000	1906-07	3,900,000
1885-86	900,000	1907-08	3,250,000
1886-87	1,260,000	1908-09	4,634,587
1887-88	1,450,000	1909-10	6,130,798
1888-89	1,950,000	1910-11	4,360,497
1889-90	2,150,000	1911-12	4,708,350
1890-91	2,450,000	1912-13	8,125,465
1891-92	2,713,180	1913-14	7,651,514
1892-93	3,450,000	1914-15	9,573,011
1893-94	5,055,367	1915-16	8,205,434
1894-95	2,808,187	1916-17	6,960,000
1895-96	147,000	1917-18	5,581,309
1896-97	218,379	1918-19	8,946,204
1897-98	358,966	1919-20	12,495,925
1898-99	252,000	1920-21	13,195,398
1899-00	274,000	1921-22	13,331,949
1900-01	352,000	1922-23	16,886,701
1901-02	974,033	1923-24	19,200,000
1902-03	1,465,306	1924-25	19,171,440
1903-04	1,950,828	1925-26	14,694,120
1904-05	2,961,195	1926-27	16,588,800
1905-06	3,793,126		

MANUFACTURES—BY COUNTIES

KIND OF MANU- FACTURES	Number of Establishments	Capital Invested (including Lands, Buildings, Improvements, Machinery, Cash)	Average Number Wage Earners	Total Amount of Wages of All Employees	Men 16 Years and Over		Women 16 Yrs. and Over		Greatest Number Employed at Any One Time During the Year in This Industry.	Least Number Employed at Any One Time During the Year in This Industry.	Tobacco Manufactories		COST OF MATERIAL AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS		NAVAL STORES			
					Average Number	Total Amount of Wages Paid These Men	Average Number	Total Amount of Wages Paid These Women			No. Cigars	Value	Cost of Production and Material Used (including Mill or Mine Supplies and Fuel)	Value of output (including Custom Work and Repainting)	Turpentine		Rosa	
															Gallons	Value	Barrels	Value
-ALACHUA COUNTY																		
Brick Kiln	1	\$ 7,500	23	16,000	25	\$ 16,000			35	10			\$ 8,000	\$ 36,000				
Basket Factory	1	3,000	75	28,000	75	28,000			100	50			20,000	50,000				
Bottling Works	3	96,000	17	18,600	17	18,600			19	17			1,600	10,400				
Blacksmith Shops	2	3,400	2	1,500	2	1,500			2	1			3,000	4,100				
Building Material	1	6,000	2	2,500	2	2,500												
Concrete Blocks	1	10,000	4	3,600	4	3,600			4	4								
Fertilizer Works	1	50,000	6	5,000	6	5,000			12	2			6,500	100,000				
Cotton Gins	3	27,000	9	470	9	470			9	9								
Grist Mills	4	61,630	7	2,372	7	2,372			7	7			15,100	104,050				
Garages	26	234,200	137	17,251	137	17,251			164	113			48,730	241,200				
Ice Plants	3	79,000	14	20,700	14	20,700			17	11			24,600	56,000				
Machine Shops	2	3,500	5	3,300					5	5			2,700	7,500				
Moss Gins	2	30,000	13	11,100	13	11,100			18	8			19,600	53,400				
Naval Stores Plts.	15	412,000	460	209,865	460	209,865			565	330					300,000	\$ 100,507	18,085	\$ 325,810
Power Plants	2	67,600	9	8,140	9	8,140			9	9			68,800	108,360				
Rock Crusher	1	4,000	6	2,400	6	2,400			10	4			12,000	20,000				
Saw Mills	5	137,500	158	118,700	158	118,700			188	124			217,000	408,000				
Wagon Factories	2	30,700	4	5,200	4	5,200			4	4			2,900	13,500				
Septic T. Factory	1	4,000	2	1,200					2	2								
Vulcanizing Plant	1	6,800	6	4,800					8	4			3,000	40,000				
Mattress Factory	1	3,000	7	3,800					8	5			120					
Grand Total	78	\$ 1,276,830	968	\$ 466,972	954	\$ 474,198			1,186	719			\$ 453,650	\$ 1,253,410	300,000	\$ 100,507	18,085	\$ 325,810

Ginneries and Products—No. Bales of Upland Cotton ginned this year, 242. Value - \$400.

BAKER COUNTY

Garage	1	\$ 500	2	\$ 1,500	2				2	2								
Chevrolet Dealer	1	11,000	6	7,176	6				8	4								
Repair Shop	1	1,500	2	3,000	2				3	1								
Ford Dealer	1	40,000	6	6,000	6	6,000			10	5								
Lbr. & Nav. Stores	1	75,000	100	45,000	100	45,000			125	75					2,400	\$ 12,500	1,700	\$ 12,000
Lumber	1	10,000	20	15,000	20	15,000			30	15					2,400	12,000	1,700	12,000
Naval Stores	1	25,000	50	20,000	50	20,000			60	45								
Grist Mill	1	800	1	720	1	720												
Naval Stores	1	30,000	45	15,000	45	15,000			55	35					18,000	8,000	1,400	11,000
Nav. Stores Mfg.	1	100,000	200	10,000	215	10,000			240	190					15,000	75,000	12,000	18,000
Rosin Barrels	1	15,000	30	18,000	30	18,000			40	24								
Grand Total	11	\$ 308,800	462	\$ 141,396	477	\$ 129,720			573	390					37,800	\$ 107,500	16,800	\$ 53,000

BAY COUNTY

Auto Repairs	5	\$ 10,000	19	\$ 29,400	19	\$ 29,400			22	19								
Bakery Shops	2	5,500	8	14,000	8	14,000			10	8								
Boat Repair Shop and Builders	2	14,000	50	62,000	50	62,000			32	22								
Bottling Plants	2	32,000	9	17,000	9	17,000			12	9								
Battery & Vulc.	1	500	2	1,000	2	1,000			2	2								
Bicycle Shop	1	100	1	400	1	400			1	1								
Bridge Builder	1	100,000	500	75,000	500	75,000			500	500								
Cooperage Factory	1	750	3	1,500	3	1,500			3	1								
Canning Plants	3	10,000	13	9,200	13	9,200			15	12								
Hat Shops	3	7,600	7	1,650	7	1,650			7	6								
Jewelry Shops	3	4,300	5	6,800	5	6,800			7	5								
Mattress Rp. Shop	1	500	2	1,000	2	1,000			2	2								
Printers	2	8,200	6	12,000	4	8,200			6	4								

MANUFACTURES—BY COUNTIES—(Continued)

KIND OF MANUFACTURES	Number of Establishments	Capital Invested (Including Lands, Buildings, Improvements, Machinery, Cash)	Average Number Wage Earners	Total Amount of Wages of All Employees	Men 16 Years and Over		Women 16 Yrs. and Over		Greatest Number Employed at Any Time During the Year in This Industry.	Least Number Employed at Any Time During the Year in This Industry.	Tobacco Manufactories		COST OF MATERIAL AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS		NAVAL STORES			
					Average Number	Total Amount of Wages Paid These Men	Average Number	Total Amount of Wages Paid These Women			No. Cigars	Value	Cost of Production and Material Used (Including Mill or Mine Supplies and Fuel)	Value of output (Including Custom Work and Repairing)	Turpentine		Rosin	
															Gallons	Value	Barrels	Value

CHARLOTTE COUNTY

Bottling Works	1	\$ 15,000	3	\$ 1,500					4	3								
Bakery	1	5,000	6	6,000					6	4								
Cigars	1	1,500	2	1,500					2	2								
Cement Block Co.	1	17,000	9	7,100					25	1								
Blacksmith	1	1,300	1	1,000					1	1								
Fish	3	120,000	20	2,100					24	18								
Garages	2	2,500	3	3,200					3	2								
General Repairs	7	46,792	26	20,100					27	11								
Naval Store	1	1,000	2	700					2	1								
Metal Works	1	1,000	1	1,000					1	1								
Plumbing	2	4,000	5	5,500					5	2								
Saw Mill	1		3	3,600					6	3								
Watch Repair	1	2,500	1	1,250					2	1								
Shoe Repairs	2	2,100	4	3,000					4	2								
Grand Total	25	\$ 219,692	80	\$ 57,550					112	51								

CITRUS COUNTY

Garages	9	\$ 132,650	36	\$ 169	36	\$ 169			46	34			\$ 55,064	\$ 114,154				
Ice Manufacture	2	36,000	9	27	9	27			9	9			13,000	24,752				
Lime Rock	4	315,000	130	450	93	405	30	\$ 45	135	120			200,860	362,700				
Phosphate	1	100,000	40	140	30	125	10	15	45	40			76,540	130,800				
Grand Total	16	\$ 583,650	213	\$ 786	168	\$ 726	40	\$ 60	235	203			\$ 345,464	\$ 632,406				

CLAY COUNTY

Sawmills	7	\$ 29,000	43	\$ 22,450	43	\$ 22,450			47	40			\$ 213,100	\$ 225,000				
Naval Stores	3	33,000	74	37,500	74	37,500			83	67					30,000	\$ 15,000	1,900	\$ 7,600
Brick and Tile	2	125,000	55	33,000	55	33,000			55	55			90,000	135,000				
Garages	7	15,700	23	32,300	22	32,300			23	23			59,500	88,500				
Miscellaneous	6	20,300	26	15,500	25	15,500			27	23			23,900	40,600				
Grand Total	25	\$ 223,000	221	\$ 140,750	219	\$ 140,750			235	208			\$ 286,500	\$ 489,100	30,000	\$ 15,000	1,900	\$ 7,600

COLUMBIA COUNTY

Broom Factory	1	\$ 1,000	2	\$ 1,500	2	\$ 1,500			2	2			\$ 300					
Bottling Works	2	27,500	11	12,300	11	12,300			15	11			1,720	6,000				
Blacksmith	3	1,250	3	1,805	3	1,805			2	2			1,140	1,800				
Cane Mills & Birs.	75	5,165	164	1,687	163	1,687			160	160								
Electric Signs	1	200	3	3,500	3	3,500			6	3								
E. Power Plant	1	700,000	22	30,000	20	28,000	2	\$ 2,000	28	18			12,000	100,000				
Grist Mills	3	1,400	5	4,800	5	4,800			2	2			9,600	80				
Garages	16	133,150	72	86,840	71	86,840	1		91	62								
Ginnery	4	16,000	28	7,355	28	8,555			34	14			3,070	8,000				
Ice Cream	1	12,000	4	4,800	4	4,800			5	4								
Machine Shop	1	50,000	13	9,031					21	7			1,500	10,000				
Novelty Works	2	4,000	7	3,459	7	3,459			17	6			4,000	7,600				
Naval Stores	10	403,420	216	75,200	213	15,473	30	100	186	184			37,096	10,850	118,000	\$ 57,500	8,850	\$ 100,500
Planing Mill	1	10,000	12	7,380	12	7,380			19	4			750	9,500				
Repair Shops	2	1,100	8	2,600	8	2,600			11	6								
Shoe Shops	3	4,100	4	1,680	4	1,680			5	4								
Saw Mills	10	303,400	707	528,200	689	509,600			98	58			645,500	1,900				
Water Works	1	110,000	2	2,200	2	2,200			6	1			1,500	1,000				
Grand Total	137	\$ 1,783,685	1,283	\$ 784,346	1,245	\$ 696,179	33	\$ 2,100	708	548			\$ 718,176	\$ 156,130	118,000	\$ 57,500	8,850	\$ 100,500

Ginneries and Products—No. Bales of Upland Cotton ginned this year, 1,251. Value \$89,350.

MANUFACTURES—BY COUNTIES—(Continued)

KIND OF MANU- FACTURES	Number of Establishments	Capital Invested (Including Lands, Buildings, Improvements, Machinery, Cash)	Average Number Wage Earners	Total Amount of Wages of All Employees	Men 16 Years and Over		Women 16 Yrs. and Over		Greatest Number Employed at Any Time During the Year in This Industry.	Least Number Employed at Any Time During the Year in This Industry.	Tobacco Manufactories		COST OF MATERIAL AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS		NAVAL STORES			
					Average Number	Total Amount of Wages Paid These Men	Average Number	Total Amount of Wages Paid These Women			No. Cigars	Value	Cost of Production and Material Used (Including Mill or Mine Supplies and Fuel)	Value of output (Including Custom Work and Repairing)	Turpentine		Roain	
															Gallons	Value	Barrels	Value
DUVAL COUNTY—(Continued)																		
Roofing Mfg. Cos.	8	34,000	55	44,200	55	44,200			89	39			202,200	227,000				
Ship Buildg. Cos.	5	1,552,000	399	569,900	294	564,900	5	5,000	487	268			876,600	120,600				
Soft Drink Cos.	9	234,000	141	191,300	133	183,200	8	8,100	175	107			374,400	532,000				
Screen Mfg. Cos.	6	35,500	33	44,800	33	44,800			45	25			143,600	160,500				
Shoe Mfg. Cos.	22	32,850	69	84,700	69	84,500			91	51			223,600	258,000				
T. & Awning Cos.	4	17,000	28	25,400	28	25,400			36	18			122,300	139,400				
Turpentine Cos.	6	185,000	212	153,690	212	153,690			265	203					105,350	\$ 105,350	7,298	\$ 116,821
Grand Total	282	37,965,750	10,522	\$10,764,494	9,068	\$10,064,489	1,103	\$ 700,005	12,524	8,468	95,412,000	\$ 3,049,700	\$22,591,771	\$41,655,593	105,350	\$ 105,350	7,298	\$ 116,821

ESCAMBIA COUNTY

Auto Trimming	2	\$ 6,000	5	\$ 5,900	4	\$ 4,900	1	\$ 1,000	5	5								
Auto Painting	1	3,000	4	4,800	4	4,800			4	4								
Auto Repair	30	67,600	111	134,840	111	134,840			111	111								
Auto, Motor Bont & G. Upholstery	1	1,400	2	4,680	2	4,680			2	2								
Bty. & Elec. Shops	6	33,400	19	23,800	18	22,500	1	1,300	19	19								
Bakeries	6	273,400	114	117,700	99	107,604	15	10,096	114	114								
Barrel Factories	2	100,000	70	75,000	68	73,500	2	1,500	85	60								
Bicycle Repair	1	500	2	1,560	2	1,560			2	2								
Blacksmith & Wid.	3	5,100	8	10,445	8	10,445			8	8								
Boiler & Plate Sp.	1	760,000	12	12,000	12	12,000			12	12								
Bottling Works	6	285,500	57	93,500	56	93,000	1	500	62	52								
Boat Builders	1	25,000	10	10,500	9	9,500	1	1,000	14	8								
Brick Yards	2	340,000	90	53,000	90	53,000			112	64								
Cabinet Shop	1	500	1						1	1								
Candy Factories	2	31,600	7	4,500	4	3,780	2	720	7	7								
Cigar Factories	2	150	7	4,500	7	4,500			15	1	1,503,000	\$ 5,410						
Coffee Roasters	1	10,000	8	10,000	5	8,200	3	1,800	8	8								
Corn Mills	2	50,500	7	15,000	7	15,000			7	7								
Cotton Seed Pro.	1	50,000	25	25,000	25	25,000			60	10								
Concrete Building																		
Floors	2	31,000	13	12,600	13	12,600			27	8								
Creosoting	1	500,000	85	140,000	84	138,500	1	1,500	85	85								
Dry Cleaners	8	101,500	116	89,300	45	47,828	71	41,472	116	116								
Dry Dock & Ship Repair	1	760,000	42	42,000	42	42,000			350	40								
Dyers	2	500,000	6	6,600	6	6,600			6	6								
Elec. Repair Shop	1	1,000	6	5,875	6	5,875			9	1								
Excelsior Plant	1	46,000	32	25,000	30	22,700	2	2,300	60	6								
Fertilizer Plants	2	115,000	110	75,000	110	75,000			215	53								
Furniture Repair	1	300	1		1				1	1								
Foundries	2	765,000	13	18,000	13	18,000			13	13								
Fresh Fish	2	600,000	365	230,000	365	230,000			365	365								
Gen. Leather Wks.	1	1,500	1		1				1	1								
Hat Repairs	1	1,200	5		3		2		5	5								
Ice Plants	2	75,000	8	12,800	8	12,800			8	8								
Ice Cream Plants	4	17,700	24	19,910	22	18,760	2	1,150	24	24								
Jeweler & Watch Repairs	3	5,000	4	9,900	4	9,900			4	4								
Jewelry Repairs	1	630	1	629	1	629			1	1								
Lens Grinder	1	8,000	3	4,520	2	4,000	1	520	3	3								
Matra. Factories	2	10,700	24	19,910	22	18,760	2	1,150	24	24								
Marine Railway	1	20,000	20	35,000	20	35,000			20	20								
Machine Shops	5	2,414,845	532	724,183	531	722,683	1	1,500	549	526								
Medicine Mfg. Co.	1		4		2		2		4	4								

MANUFACTURES—BY COUNTIES—(Continued)

KIND OF MANUFACTURES	Number of Establishments	Capital Invested (including Lands, Buildings, Improvements, Machinery, Cash)	Average Number Wage Earners	Total Amount of Wages of All Employees	Men 16 Years and Over		Women 16 Yrs. and Over		Greatest Number Employed at Any One Time During the Year in This Industry.	Least Number Employed at Any One Time During the Year in This Industry.	Tobacco Manufactories		COST OF MATERIAL AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS		NAVAL STORES			
					Average Number	Total Amount of Wages Paid These Men	Average Number	Total Amount of Wages Paid These Women			No. Cigars	Value	Cost of Production and Material Used (including Mill or Mine Supplies and Fuel)	Value of output (including Custom Work and Repairing)	Turpentine		Rosin	
															Gallons	Value	Barrels	Value

GADSDEN COUNTY—(Continued)

Repair Shops	7	7,450	9	5,600	10	5,600			10	9			3,450	11,000				
Saw Mills	23	1,500,300	1,613	1,211,100	1,613	1,210,100	2	1,000	2,140	1,244			892,975	2,236,000				
Tinner	1	2,000		1,200	2	1,200			2	2			1,400	5,000				
Variety Works	1	1,000		800	2	800			2	1			1,000	2,500				
Grand Total	95	\$ 2,665,800	2,528	\$ 1,683,600	2,493	\$ 1,668,700	83	\$ 13,950	3,117	2,035	750,000	\$ 37,500	\$ 1,341,760	\$ 3,962,425	71,500	\$ 37,200	4,385	\$ 47,500

GILCHRIST COUNTY

Blacksmith Shops	2	\$ 450	2	\$ 2,000	2	\$ 2,000			2	2			\$ 550	\$ 3,600				
Bottling Works	1	5,000	5	5,000	5	5,000			5	5			5,000	15,000				
Garages	4	38,800	18	18,100	18	18,100			21	16			7,200	27,200				
Grist Mill	1	200	1	800	1	800			1	1			200	1,000				
Novelty Works	1	1,000	2	2,500	2	2,500			2	2			1,500	5,000				
Power Plant	1	6,000	3	2,500	3	2,500			4	2			500	5,000				
Saw Mill	1	50,000	25	25,000	25	25,000			30	20			50,000	100,000				
Stave Mill	1	10,000	8	8,000	8	8,000			10	6			15,000	30,000				
Turpentine	2	45,000	60	31,500	50	26,500	10	5,000	80	47					53,000	\$ 26,500	3,200	\$ 11,800
Grand Total	14	\$ 156,950	126	\$ 97,400	116	\$ 92,400	10	\$ 5,000	157	103			\$ 79,950	\$ 186,800	53,000	\$ 26,500	3,200	\$ 11,800

GULF COUNTY

Lumber and Ties	4	\$ 120,500	121	\$ 97,000	121	\$ 97,000			153	94			\$ 194,000	\$ 213,000				
Naval Stores	12	181,000	287	173,000	287	173,000			325	238					166,000	\$ 83,000	10,675	\$ 160,125
Repair Garages	5	28,000	14	23,500	14	23,500			19	11			43,000	52,000				
General Repair	1	30,000	20	25,000	20	25,000			25	15			50,000	55,000				
Candy Mfg.	1	1,000	2	2,000	2	2,000			3	2			3,000	3,500				
Baking	1	1,000	2	2,000	2	2,000			3	2			5,000	6,000				
Ice Mfg.	1	10,000	6	5,000	6	5,000			7	5			15,000	25,000				
Fish Oil & Scrap Mfg.	1	100,000	50	65,000	50	65,000			90	2			100,000	150,000				
Elec. Power & W.	2	32,000	6	8,000	6	8,000			8	4			13,000	13,000				
Painting & Signs	1	1,000	3	3,000	3	3,000			8	2			4,000	5,000				
Logging & Ties	1	1,000,000	400	400,000	400	400,000			450	350			500,000	600,000				
Moss Curing	1	13,000	18	10,000	18	10,000			20	15			15,000	18,000				
Printing	1	4,000	2	2,000	2	2,000			3	1			3,000	3,500				
Grand Total	82	\$ 1,521,000	931	\$ 815,500	931	\$ 815,500			1,114	741			\$ 945,000	\$ 1,144,000	166,000	\$ 83,000	10,675	\$ 160,125

HAMILTON COUNTY

Blacksmith	3	\$ 1,800	3	\$ 3,200	3	\$ 3,200			5	3			\$ 1,500	\$ 3,700				
Cotton Gins	4	20,000	18	1,050	18	1,050			18	16			2,130	2,660				
Garages	5	8,900	18	13,500	18	13,500			20	13			20,200	33,200				
Grist Mills	5	5,700	12	1,462	12	1,462			12	11			3,100	3,800				
Ice Mfg. Co.	1	15,000	4	3,000	4	3,000			5	4			6,000	10,000				
Lumber Mfg. Co.	5	69,000	79	84,000	79	84,000			90	66			141,000	166,000				
Millinery	2	1,800	2	1,800			2	1,800	3	2			1,700	3,000				
Naval Stores	15	602,000	654	236,800	654	236,800			723	573					372,650	\$ 260,625	24,700	\$ 234,800
Stave & Shingles	2	22,000	18	18,000	18	18,000			18	18			51,000	57,000				
Grand Total	42	\$ 746,200	802	\$ 361,012	804	\$ 361,012	2	\$ 1,800	894	706			\$ 226,630	\$ 279,360	372,650	\$ 260,625	24,700	\$ 234,800

Ginneries and Products—No. Bales of Upland Cotton Ginned this year, 357. Value \$21,420. No. Bales Sea Island Cotton ginned this year, 76. Value \$4,560.

HARDEE COUNTY

Garages	36	\$ 353,000	81	\$ 104,550	80	\$ 106,990	11		110	75								
Blacksmiths	3	4,800	4	1,300	4	1,300			4	4								

MANUFACTURES—BY COUNTIES—(Continued)

KIND OF MANUFACTURES	Number of Establishments	Capital Invested (including Lands, Buildings, Improvements, Machinery, Cash)	Average Number Wage Earners	Total Amount of Wages of All Employees	Men 16 Years and Over		Women 16 Yrs. and Over		Greatest Number Employed at Any Time During the Year in This Industry.	Least Number Employed at Any Time During the Year in This Industry.	Tobacco Manufactories		COST OF MATERIAL AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS		NAVAL STORES			
					Average Number	Total Amount of Wages Paid These Men	Average Number	Total Amount of Wages Paid These Women			No. Cigars	Value	Cost of Production and Material Used (including Mill or Mine Supplies and Fuel)	Value of output (including Custom Work and Repairing)	Turpentine		Rosin	
															Gallons	Value	Barrels	Value
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY—(Continued)																		
Tire Vulcanizing	14	51,050	37	57,920	22	42,720	5	5,200	38	37			94,550	172,400				
Wood Yards	9	8,573	25	24,725	25	24,726			20	20			69,900	16,850				
Water Works	3	82,000	7	13,000	71	13,000			7	7			25,600	43,000				
Piano Repairs	5	3,900	10	19,780	10	19,780			10	10			30,100	43,500				
Stone Works	2	65,000	3	5,560	3	5,560			2	2			6,900	11,400				
Grand Total	92	55,741,346	17432	\$21,836,557	13735	\$17,990,011	3,864	\$3,053,070	17,500	15,652	307,962,250	\$2,890,362	\$15,524,819	\$26,896,177	48,000	\$ 48,000	3,041	\$ 25,650

HOLMES COUNTY

Garages	10	\$ 55,600	25	\$ 22,770	25	\$ 22,770	1	\$ 1,000										
Grist Mills	2	2,500	3	1,500	3	1,500												
Cotton Gins	3	13,000	18	840	18	840												
Naval Stores	6	151,000	287	14,312	287	14,312												
Saw Mills	5	25,000	51	19,000	51	19,000												
Grand Total	26	\$ 247,100	384	\$ 58,422	384	\$ 58,422	1	\$ 1,000										

Ginneries and Products—No. Bales of Upland Cotton Ginned This Year, 2,086. Value \$116,000.

INDIAN RIVER COUNTY

Planing Mill	1	\$ 35,000	14	\$ 45,000	14	\$ 45,000			27	11								
Naval Stores	1												\$ 10,300	\$ 107,000	11,950	\$ 10,909	902	\$ 15,795
Saw Mill	1	2,268	5	3,262	5	3,262			7	4								
Ice Factory	1	50,000	18	10,000	18	10,000			20	12								
Battery Repairs	3	7,800	8	9,500	8	9,500			10	5								
Shoe Repairs	1	2,000	1	1,200	1	1,200			1	1								
Auto Repairs	4	55,000	22	31,140	22	31,140			30	17								
Blacksmith Shop	1	5,000	1	1,800	1	1,800			1	1								
Garages	6	38,400	22	37,116	22	37,116			33	26								
Boat Builder	1	1,000	2	1,000	2	1,000			2	2								
Grand Total	20	\$ 196,468	93	\$ 126,019	93	\$ 126,019			131	79			10,300	\$ 107,000	11,950	\$ 10,909	902	\$ 15,795

JACKSON COUNTY

Brick Mills	2	\$ 3,000	16	\$ 2,000									\$ 700	\$ 6,000				
Canning Plant	1	25,000	25	1,500									27,500	52,000				
Cotton Gins	10	15,300	62	19,400	57	\$ 19,400			67	28								
Fertilizer Mixer	1	1,500	10	1,800	10	1,800			10	10			90,000	150,000				
Garages	20	25,750	43	43,940									38,450	89,400				
Grist Mill Mfg.	1	40,000	8	6,260	8	6,260			8	8			36,000	66,000				
Grist Mills	9	5,300	14	4,250									3,375	10,275				
Ice Factory	1	13,895,305	4	3,468									360	30,000				
Mfg. Lumber	9	81,250	166	87,860	159	83,360			127	78			169,900	303,300				
Naval Stores	17	279,000	520	481,500	525	315,500			502	293					300,000	\$ 193,574	47,210	\$ 168,025
Pickling Plant	1	750	2	1,500									2,000	5,000				
Peanut Shell g. P.	2	33,500	85	17,550	85	17,550			110	45			25,000	70,000				
Road Material	1	150,000	40	38,400									63,400	200,000				
Work Shops	14	7,200	16	10,700									7,850	22,750				
Grand Total	90	\$14,062,855	1,011	\$ 720,128	844	\$ 448,870	85	\$ 8,750	824	462			\$ 452,535	\$ 1,004,725	300,000	\$ 193,574	47,210	\$ 168,025

Ginneries and Products—No. Bales of Upland Cotton ginned this year, 8,150. Value \$1,085,000.

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Basket factories	2	\$ 600	2	1,200	2	\$ 1,200						\$ 1,600	\$ 2,400				
Blacksmiths	19	7,200	19	9,500	19	9,500						13,100	19,300				
Bicycle Repairs	1	300	1	300	1	300						600	1,000				
Bottling Works	1	10,000	2	2,000	2	2,000						6,000	8,000				
Cane Mills	540	77,435	1,330	6,376	1,330	6,376		1,330	1,330			18,696	37,410				
Cotton Gins	7	22,000	19	1,600	19	1,600											
Cooperage Plants	14	11,000	14	8,400	14	8,400						28,000	42,000				
Garages	25	25,400	38	28,300	38	28,300						38,900	57,000				
Grist Mills	15	12,000	16	1,900	16	1,900						3,500	5,700				
Ice Plants	2	30,000	6	6,000	6	6,000						8,000	12,000				
Machine Shops	3	4,000	6	6,000	6	6,000						9,000	12,000				
Meal Plant	1	10,000	5	3,000	5	3,000						8,000	10,000				
Millinery	1	2,000	1	1,500	1	1,500						3,000	5,000				
Planing Mills	5	85,000	50	20,000	50	20,000						40,000	50,000				
Repair Shops	7	7,000	8	8,000	8	8,000						15,000	19,000				
Saw Mills	15	131,000	165	67,100	165	67,100						138,500	178,000				
Shingle Mill	1	2,000	5	2,000	5	2,000						4,000	5,000				
Shoe Shop	1	1,000	1	1,000	1	1,000						1,500	2,000				
Grand Total	660	\$ 437,935	1,689	\$ 174,176	1,689	\$ 174,176		1,804	1,591			\$ 337,396	\$ 466,810				

LAFAYETTE COUNTY

Bakery	1	\$ 500	2	1,000	2	\$ 1,000						\$ 800	\$ 1,500				
Blacksmiths	13	3,800	36	6,700	36	6,700						3,700	7,100				
Bottling Works	1	4,000	4	1,800	4	1,800						1,000	1,500				
Cooperage Shops	5	1,000	5	2,500	5	2,500						2,200	3,900				
Chair Shop	1	1,000	1	600	1	600						200	400				
Cross Ties	7	5,600	51	6,400	42	6,400											
Garages	9	6,800	18	19,600	18	19,600						7,500	11,300				
Grist Mills	4	4,600	9	1,500	9	1,500						500	1,000				
Machine Shop	1	5,000	5	3,000	3	3,000						100	2,000				
Millinery Shop	1	3,000	2	1,200	2	1,200						2,000	4,000				
Naval Stores	13	463,000	320	62,620	320	62,620								107,500	1,986,800	6,120	\$ 17,840
Shoe Shops	4	250	4	900	4	900						200	1,400				
Wagon & Cart Sp.	4	700	5	1,900	5	1,900						700	1,600				
Grand Total	64	\$ 501,250	464	\$ 105,720	448	\$ 108,520		4	\$ 2,200	532	323	\$ 18,900	\$ 35,700	107,500	1,986,800	6,120	\$ 17,840

LAKE COUNTY

Auto Top & Awnings	3	\$ 3,800	6	6,197								\$ 6,445	\$ 11,850				
Auto Repair & Garages	47	218,576	146	182,381								456,514	656,398				
Bldg. Contractors	9	4,550	50	88,343								242,000	321,100				
Blacksmiths	2	2,600	5	5,000								3,400	6,100				
Boat & Dredge Mfg. Co.	1	50,000	11	14,764								28,438	104,630				
Bottling Works	2	43,000	18	22,000								119,000	176,000				
Bakeries	2	19,500	12	14,800								44,300	66,000				
Bicycle Shop	1	150	2	2,600								2,250	2,900				
Cement Blocks & Concrete	5	152,700	347	351,607								602,095	720,218				
Cigar Mfg. Co.	1	800	3	4,000								5,800	7,400				
Crate Mfg. Co.	1	25,000	18	17,500								3,600	42,000				
Clay Mining	2	280,000	70	57,615								166,684	325,000				
Dredging	2	29,000	29	72,000								212,000	277,000				
Electrical Contr.	3	3,400	7	12,900								24,100	36,600				
Ice Plants	3	115,000	35	41,788								38,360	85,000				
Gas Engine Works	1	1,500	1	1,800								2,000	2,650				
Lumber Mfg. Co.	14	195,639	501	474,827								1,086,996	1,216,400				
Light and Power	2	180,000	16	27,465								113,995	173,856				
Mfg. Chemist	1	2,800	2	2,500								12,000	21,600				
Machine Shops	3	22,500	6	11,721								11,380	15,900				
Millinery	1	800	1	1,050								1,000	1,500				
Naval Stores	2	60,000	45	56,600										22,284	\$ 18,751	1,517	\$ 24,037
Packing Houses	11	380,000	438	315,150													
Paint Contractors	3	500	8	6,500								11,500	15,500				
Photographers	2	2,250	2	2,450								3,850	7,250				
Plumbing Contrs.	5	31,700	16	38,800								57,823	116,860				
Printers	4	77,000	19	30,600								69,640	100,700				
Sign Painters	2	275	3	4,370								5,750	9,100				
Sheet Metal Co.	1	2,500	4	8,200								12,000	14,500				
Well Drillers	2	4,100	4	3,700								5,700	7,000				
Grand Total	138	\$ 1,909,640	1,831	\$ 1,849,230								\$ 3,438,630	\$ 4,561,012	22,284	\$ 18,751	1,517	\$ 24,037

MANUFACTURES—BY COUNTIES—(Continued)

KIND OF MANUFACTURES	Number of Establishments	Capital Invested (Including Lands, Buildings, Improvements, Machinery, Cash)	Average Number Wage Earners	Total Amount of Wages of All Employees	Men 16 Years and Over		Women 16 Yrs. and Over		Greatest Number Employed at Any Time During the Year in This Industry.	Least Number Employed at Any Time During the Year in This Industry.	Tobacco Manufactories		COST OF MATERIAL AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS		NAVAL STORES			
					Average Number	Total Amount of Wages Paid These Men	Average Number	Total Amount of Wages Paid These Women			No. Cigars	Value	Cost of Production and Material Used (Including Mill or Mine Supplies and Fuel)	Value of output (Including Custom Work and Repairing)	Turpentine		Roain	
															Gallons	Value	Barrels	Value
LEE COUNTY																		
Auto Rpr., Sales.	27	\$ 448,500	127	\$ 244,702	123	\$ 230,702	4	\$ 5,000	196	91			\$ 1,847,800	\$ 2,303,900				
Awnings	1	2,500	2	2,300		2,300			4	2			4,000	6,000				
Auto Tops, Bodies	2	7,000	3	3,500		3,500			4	2			4,100	9,700				
Batteries	3	18,000	8	9,100	8	9,100			11	6			19,000	31,000				
Boat Yards	3	210,000	17	28,000	16	27,000	1	1,000	40	13			187,000	259,000				
Bakeries	2	12,500	5	5,400	3	3,200	2	2,200	6	4			11,000	20,000				
Brick and Tile	1	20,000	12	14,400	11	13,200	1	1,200	20	12			100,000	120,000				
Bicycle Shop	1	2,000	1	1,500	1	1,500			1	1			100	2,000				
Blacksmiths	2	18,000	6	11,800	6	11,800			9	4			15,000	30,000				
Builders Supplies	3	206,000	36	60,000	36	60,000			105	29			616,000	730,000				
Cigars	2	6,500	5	8,500	5	8,500			10	4	525,000	\$ 23,000						
Cabinet Works	1	1,500	1	1,800	1	1,800			2	1			100	1,600				
Candy Shop	1	4,000	2	3,000	1	1,800	1	1,200	2	2			6,000	16,000				
Dist. Water Wks.	1	6,000	2	3,800	2	3,800			2	2			250	7,800				
Electrical Shops	3	84,000	16	27,550	15	26,350	1	1,200	22	9			54,000	88,000				
Gun Shop	1	2,500	3	5,000	3	5,000			5	5			2,000	7,000				
Heating Co.	1	11,000	4	8,750	4	8,750			6	3			20,000	36,000				
Hatters	1	1,000	1	1,000	1	1,000			1	1			50	1,000				
Ice Cream Co.	1	40,000	6	7,500	5	6,500	1	1,000	7	4			25,000	37,000				
Lumber Co.	3	316,500	20	35,600	20	35,600			25	13			46,500	395,400				
Millinery	2	5,000	3	2,540			3	2,540	3	3			3,000	6,400				
Machine Shops	3	54,000	14	25,100	14	25,100			17	11			20,400	45,300				
Plumbers	4	41,500	19	37,600	18	35,800	1	1,800	46	16			54,600	123,900				
Printing Cos.	4	110,000	61	82,500	49	133,700	12	13,800	48	28			65,900	193,000				
Radio Shops	2	10,500	4	5,000	5	5,000			4	4			7,500	19,500				
Roofing Shop	1	5,000	3	3,000	3	3,000			23	2			20,000	35,000				
Saw Mills	7	1,017,300	160	168,750	159	167,570	1	1,200	172	152			69,400	216,250				
Sheet Metal Wks.	3	7,500	7	12,500	7	12,500			16	4			8,100	24,900				
Soft Drinks	1	75,000	12	13,000	11	12,000	1	1,000	13	12			92,000	137,000				
Signs	1	500	1	1,800	1	1,800			1	1			50	2,000				
Shoe Shops	2	6,000	4	6,000	4	6,000			4	4			3,000	11,000				
Tires	1	2,000	1	800	1	800			1	1			2,500	3,700				
Vulcanizing Co.	1	4,000	6	7,500	6	7,500			8	4			30,000	42,000				
Watch Repairs	3	29,800	5	10,550	4	9,350	1	1,200	6	5			21,500	34,000				
Locksmith	1	3,000	2	3,000	1	2,000	1	1,000	2	2			700	14,000				
Grand Total	98	\$ 2,687,600	579	\$ 862,842	549	\$ 892,522	32	\$ 35,340	842	454	525,000	23,000	\$ 3,356,350	\$ 5,009,350				

LEON COUNTY

Auto Repairing	7	\$ 37,939	32	\$ 38,319	32	\$ 38,319			34	30			\$ 53,091	\$ 99,196				
Bakeries	2	13,000	14	14,800	11	13,200	3	1,600	14	14			31,500	48,500				
Bottling Works	2	18,000	19	16,064	19	16,064			24	18			61,805	76,679				
Cane Mills	255	10,606	842	4,759	626	3,808	216	951	842	842			9,814	29,682				
Cotton Gins	6	20,600	21	2,825	21	2,825			21	21								
Cigar Mfg.	1	800	8	3,600	1	1,600	7	2,000	9	7	371,600	\$ 13,006						
Crate Mfg.	1	140,000	200	140,000	120	84,000	80	56,000	330	15			181,000	313,000				
Creamery	1	18,000	5	5,820	5	5,820			5	5			20,000	26,000				
Cross Ties	1	800	15	7,200	15	7,200			18	12			12,000	14,400				
Grist Mills	9	5,675	9	1,632	9	1,632			9	9			2,297	13,910				
Ice Mfg.	1	50,300	30	31,667	30	31,667			40	19			71,007	101,241				
Iron Works	1	100,000	11	16,426	11	16,426			11	11			10,246	44,151				
Millwork	1	30,000	15	28,000	15	28,000			16	13			61,474	92,000				
Machine Works	1	6,000	3	4,000	3	4,000			3	3			2,000	6,000				
Naval Stores	6	11,200	141	32,324	141	32,324			162	121					75,270	\$ 37,635	4,182	\$ 52,470

Planing Mills	3	80,000	88	52,750	88	52,750	110	66	165,443	223,336								
Plumbing	1	1,000	2	1,872	2	1,872	2	2	1,500	4,550								
Preserving	1	3,000	4	1,600	1	600	3	1,000	1,870	2,760								
Remilling	2	27,000	21	14,220	21	14,220	25	19	45,000	64,000								
Shoe Repairing	3	7,451	11	7,720	11	7,720	11	11	12,440	16,054								
Shuttle Blocks	1	15,000	6	2,200	6	2,200	6	6	5,620	9,000								
Saw Mills	10	126,184	371	194,566	371	194,566	435	303	453,924	613,494								
Tailoring	1	2,400	5	5,000	5	5,000	5	5	7,000	15,000								
Grand Total	317	\$ 598,955	1,873	\$ 600,364	1,564	\$ 565,813	309	\$ 61,551	2,172	\$ 1,554	371,600	\$ 13,006	\$ 1,219,031	\$ 1,813,553	75,270	\$ 37,635	4,182	\$ 52,470
Ginneries and Products—No. Bales of Upland Cotton ginned this year, 2,439. Value \$121,950.																		

LEVY COUNTY

Bottling Works	4	\$ 21,500	9	\$ 7,376					11	8								
Blacksmith Shops	5	2,800	7						7	6			\$ 6,020	\$ 8,100				
Crate Mills	2	153,375	158	52,594					211	115								
Garages	14	22,000	24	31,940					31	19			3,300	46,200				
Grist Mills	2	750	2										1,387	3,124				
Ice & Cold Storage	2	80,000	85	45,941	70	\$ 35,000	10	\$ 10,941	95	54			82,700	93,500				
Light & Power	1	25,000	5	7,200					5	5								
Limestone Quarry	8	410,000	350	275,800					470	164			565,000	933,000				
Naval Stores	11	200,000	330	163,840					440	280					232,850	\$ 115,000	14,260	\$ 142,600
Saw Mills	2	13,500	67	42,800					80	50			65,452	90,560				
Grand Total	51	\$ 928,925	1,037	\$ 627,491	70	\$ 35,000	10	\$ 10,941	1,350	701			\$ 723,859	\$ 1,174,484	232,850	\$ 115,000	14,260	\$ 142,600

LIBERTY COUNTY

Blacksmiths	7	\$ 2,500	12	\$ 4,800					20	12			\$ 2,530	\$ 4,985				
Cane Mill	1	500	5	600					5	4			200	600				
Bottling Works	1	1,400	3	1,200					4	2			3,000	7,500				
Croastie Works	2	1,200	28	16,800					40	16			7,500	29,800				
Coopering Works	1	100	1	125					1	1			200	375				
Garages	8	4,050	16	8,075					27	13			7,000	14,250				
Gunsmiths	2	175	2	125					2	2			220	410				
Grist Mills	2	675	2	550					4	3			575	1,300				
Jewelers	2	700	2	750					3	2			25	102				
Light Plants	3	3,050	4	1,800									1,625	3,250				
Machine Shops	2	5,000	7	1,000									7,000	12,000				
Millinery	1	1,500	1	60					10	5			75	150				
Naval Stores	11	132,000	262	80,300					358	211					169,500	\$ 126,140	11,215	\$ 128,600
Planing Mill	1	10,000	35	12,000					40	30			30,000	80,000				
Printing Plant	1	5,000	3	900					4	2			1,300	3,000				
Saw Mills	8	125,300	453	184,200					502	419			330,000	966,520				
Shoe Shop	1		1	150									15	25				
Shingle Mills	3	2,700	10	4,900					12	6			5,100	10,000				
Wood Works	2	400	2	850					7	3			375	600				
Grand Total	59	\$ 295,150	849	\$ 318,985					1,040	782			\$ 396,740	\$ 1,134,867	169,500	\$ 126,140	11,215	\$ 128,600

MADISON COUNTY

Cotton Gins	4	\$ 15,500	16	\$ 4,992														
Turpentine Stills	6	33,000	120	29,760														
Cooper Shops	6	1,350																
Blacksmith Shops	3	2,650	4	4,200														
Grist Mills	8	2,610	8	4,700														
Saw Mills	6	3,850	35	34,000														
Shingle Mill	1	700	4	600														
Shoe Shops	2	900	2	1,500														
Crate Factory	1	5,000	40	18,000									\$ 1,000	\$ 18,000				
Garages	6	62,200	20	17,200														
Printing Press	2	15,000	8	10,000														
Power Plants	2	150,000	19	25,000									4,000	15,000				
Plumbing Shop	1	500	2	2,400									10,000	50,000				
Cement Bk. Fty.	1	1,000	3	3,000									1,200	2,000				
Bottling Plant	1	29,000	5	6,000									1,800	5,000				
Cane Mills	393	39,300	3	3,930									25,000	50,000				
Ice Mch.	1	14,000	4	4,800														
Grand Total	444	\$ 370,560	293	\$ 169,782									\$ 43,000	\$ 140,000	69,700	\$ 36,346	4,725	\$ 57,062
Ginneries and Products—No. Bales of Upland Cotton ginned this year, 1,627. Value \$104,290.																		

MANUFACTURES—BY COUNTIES—(Continued)

KIND OF MANUFACTURES	Number of Establishments	Capital Invested (Including Lands, Buildings, Improvements, Machinery, Cash)	Average Number Wage Earners	Total Amount of Wages of All Employees	Men 16 Years and Over		Women 16 Yrs. and Over		Greatest Number Employed at Any One Time During the Year in This Industry.	Least Number Employed at Any One Time During the Year in This Industry.	Tobacco Manufactories		COST OF MATERIAL AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS		NAVAL STORES			
					Average Number	Total Amount of Wages Paid These Men	Average Number	Total Amount of Wages Paid These Women			No. Cigars	Value	Cost of Production and Material Used (Including Mill or Mine Supplies and Fuel)	Value of output (Including Custom Work and Repairing)	Turpentine		Rosin	
															Gallons	Value	Barrels	Value
MANATEE COUNTY																		
Auto Repairs	22	\$ 235,470	95	\$ 153,200	93	\$ 151,600	2	\$ 1,550	121	79			\$ 171,870	\$ 235,950				
Awning Shops	1	11,000	5	8,500	4	5,800	1	7,300	12	4			15,000	22,000				
Bicycle Repairs	1	8,200	4	5,800	4	5,800	1	5,800	6	4			1,500	4,500				
Bakeries	6	26,000	27	35,680	20	29,060	7	6,600	30	23			126,500	145,500				
Battery Repairs	1	2,300	3	3,000	2	2,400	1	800	3	3			5,000	7,000				
Bottling Works	1	68,000	18	24,000	18	24,000			22	18			255,000	315,000				
Blacksmiths	1	10,300	17	4,500	17	4,500			3	3			3,500	7,000				
Cabinet Shops	1	2,300	1	4,000	1	4,000			4	2			4,500	5,000				
Canning Factories	2	36,000	140	5,351	42	18,800	100	17,551	150	148			113,300	131,365				
Crate Mill	1	760,000	325	270,750	245	222,750	80	48,000	325	325			270,000	430,000				
Electricians	4	31,000	17	22,000	16	21,300		700	33	11			56,000	72,000				
Electric Power	1		75	135,000	69	126,800	6	8,200	95	55								
Elec. Construction	1		500	800,000	498	797,000	12	3,000	800	30								
Fishing Industries	4	16,500	6	4,920	6	4,920			6	6			79,000	100,500				
Gas Mfg.	1	200,000	6	10,730	6	10,730			6	6			15,000	10,000				
Grist Mill	1	300	1	100	1	100			1	1			100	200				
Hat Mfg.	1	800	1	2,000	1	2,000			1	1			2,000	2,500				
Ice Plants	4	140,000	26	24,600	26	24,600			20	26			40,000	125,000				
Ice & Ice Cream	1	300,000	23	17,500	22	17,000	1	500	23	23			63,200	89,200				
Ice Cream Mfg.	1		3	3,400	3	2,400	1	1,000	3	3								
Iron Works	1	30,000	13	25,000	13	25,000			18	3			35,000	50,000				
Jelly Factories	2	13,000	7	2,100	3	900	4	1,200	7	7			19,000	24,000				
Lumber	8	997,000	358	405,500	354	401,100	4	4,400	483	243			1,766,700	2,031,396				
Machinists	3	23,000	12	26,200	11	25,100	1	1,040	13	11			49,000	66,000				
Nurseries	1	253,550	90	59,826	84	52,826	6	7,000	140	55			150,000	200,000				
Naval Stores	6	1,160,000	280	216,000	280	216,000			342	218					216,000	\$ 165,550	13,380	\$ 222,680
Oil Well	1	65,000	4	10,500	4	10,500			4	4								
Packing Houses	21	1,018,000	880	372,485	597	281,885	283	90,600	1,177	535			1,485,750	2,002,070				
Meat Packing	1	10,000	13	12,000	11	10,000	2	2,000	15	14			130,000	145,000				
Publishers	3	157,500	34	66,000	28	59,760	6	6,240	36	32			111,800	181,000				
Printing	4	37,000	8	12,300	7	10,800	1	1,500	8	8			21,300	27,250				
Plumbing	3	75,000	33	63,500	32	62,500	1	1,000	55	29			141,000	205,000				
Photo Developing	5	5,700	10	8,000	6	5,100	4	2,900	10	10			10,600	18,200				
Shoe Repairing	5	13,600	7	7,340	7	7,340			9	5			10,800	19,000				
Ship Building	1	50,000	4	6,000	4	6,000			18	1			12,000	20,000				
Tailors	4	15,500	8	8,050	8	8,050			11	6			12,000	19,000				
Vulcanizing	4	11,500	8	8,200	8	8,200			8	8			11,700	18,600				
Well Drillers	3	13,000	8	8,100	8	8,100			8	8			9,000	14,500				
Grand Total	137	\$ 5,796,500	3,069	\$ 2,851,012	2,552	\$ 2,674,000	515	\$ 206,981	4,035	1,970			\$ 5,206,120	\$ 6,744,601	216,000	\$ 165,550	13,380	\$ 222,680

MARION COUNTY

Auto Repairing	38	\$ 187,400	125	\$ 162,010	123	\$ 160,210	2	\$ 1,800	151	95			\$ 65,677	\$ 179,928				
Bakeries	5	44,000	15	15,000	10	12,000	4	2,550	20	14			14,000	22,900				
Basket Making	1	20											25	200				
Battery Repairs	4	30,000	8	10,800	8	10,800			12	7			3,600	12,600				
Blacksmiths	6	1,425											1,165	3,315				
Boiler Works	1	5,000	3	5,500	3	5,500			6	2			1,500	9,000				
Bottling Works	2	16,000	9	12,920	9	12,920			13	7			18,000	40,000				
Bldg. Materials	3	16,200	7	7,000	7	7,000			12	5			1,100	2,220				
Cane Mills	178	16,820	109	2,570	109	2,570							3,795	42,925				
Canneries	2	3,000	25	280	10	120	15	160	35	18								
Cigar Factory	1	500											575	630				
Canes	1	500									18,000	\$ 630	300	550				
Crate & Basket Mills	3	400,000	410	321,000	365	282,680	45	38,320	485	255			135,000	661,450				

Creamery	1	40,000	21	25,200	21	25,200		25	18			104,380						
Elec. Contracting	2	4,500	6		6			6	6									
Ferneries	8	28,800	20	17,100	20	17,100		20	20		3,185	33,700						
Fertilizer Mat'l.	1	30,000	20		20			30	15									
Furniture Repairs	1	712	1	1,200	1	1,200		2	1									
Gas Plant	1	100,000	6	9,570	5	8,620	1	950	8	5	9,405	19,337						
General Repairs	2	2,700	2	1,875	2	1,875			2	2	2,000	5,700						
Grist Mills	3	3,600									285	1,600						
Grape Juice Mfg.	1	100									50	150						
Hatcheries	4	17,300	3		1		2		5	3	547	2,050						
Hay Press	1	75	1	200	1	200			1		50	1,200						
Hemstitching	2	510	1	550			1	550			90	510						
Ice Plants	4	22,000	59	49,750	59	49,750			65	55	13,375	147,750						
Iron Works	1	65,155	24	40,742	24	40,742			33	20	24,415	108,538						
Irrigation Plants	3	2,500																
Jewelry Repairs	7	5,050	2	5,200	2	5,200					3,300	9,500						
Lime Stone	1		8	5,665	8	5,665			10	8	7,256	7,649						
Millinery	2		4	4,900			4	4,900	4	3								
Moss Gin	1	1,000	4	3,600	4	3,600			4	4	30,000	35,000						
Oil Wells	2	150,000	10	28,000	10	28,000												
Optometrist and Optician	1	5,000																
Orange Syrup	1																	
Packing Houses	10	157,000	478	136,200	276	80,000	17		618	111	136,759	350,041						
Plumbing	4	22,500	29	46,780	20	31,780	1	1,000	41	25	78,800	112,000						
Paint Mfg.	1	10,000	2		2							190,000						
Power Plant	1	90,000	2	2,160	2	2,160												
Phosphate	1	2,000,000	130		130				165	110								
Printers & Publ.	6	83,750	31	61,204	29	58,904	2	2,300	32	30	56,635	69,220						
Road Construction	1	150,000	275	276,000	275	276,000												
Rock Crusher	1	15,000	42	34,000	42	34,000			60	25	50,000	72,000						
Road Matl., L. R.	11	1,055,000	505	381,326	505	381,326			835	384	154,970	2,046,808						
Saw Mills	17	38,870	103	77,700	103	77,700			126	81	53,670	196,220						
Sign and Cabinet Making	2	3,500	3	5,500	3	5,500			3	3	2,000	7,000						
Sheet Metal Wks.	2	4,000	5	4,920	4	3,720	1	800	6	3	2,000	3,000						
Shoe Repairs	6	3,340	6	3,825	6	3,825			7	6	3,700	8,120						
Tailors	3	4,800	6	4,100	4	3,380	2	720			5,020	5,000						
Turpentine Still	12	184,000	245	92,200	245	92,200			296	184	76,811	171,845	148,184	\$ 80,701	6,824	\$ 84,500		
Vulcanizing	1	100	2	2,700	2	2,700			2	1								
Wagon Works	1	15,000	8	9,100	8	9,100			11	7	20,000	30,000						
Well Driller	1	200									100	500						
Wood Saws	4	485									565	3,550						
Grand Total	380	\$ 5,037,112	2,775	\$ 1,868,347	2,484	\$ 1,743,247	97	\$ 54,050	3,151	1,485	18,000	\$ 630	\$ 1,000,285	\$ 4,805,086	148,184	\$ 80,701	6,824	\$ 84,500

MARTIN COUNTY

Bakery	1	\$ 12,000	5	\$ 5,000				9	4		\$ 25,000	28,000				
Contractors	9	119,800	125	231,000				267	60		645,000	695,000				
Furniture Repairs	5	48,000	9	12,000				9	6		56,000	60,000				
Fishing Cos.	9	94,250	32	34,600				32	22		65,700	100,500				
Garages	22	215,000	72	60,830				67	40		322,300	359,980				
Jewelry & Watch Repairs	2	11,500	4	6,200				6	3		18,000	27,000				
Miscellaneous	53	2,560	103	119,770				134	73		251,700	309,060				
Printing Cos.	2	65,000	25	35,000				36	8		75,000	100,000				
Naval Stores	3	140,000	215	117,000				215	215				2,658	\$ 45,624	10,400	\$ 104,000
Shoe Shops	2	1,100	2	2,350				2	2		3,400	5,750				
Grand Total	108	\$ 932,250	592	\$ 623,750				777	433		\$ 1,462,100	\$ 1,685,290	2,658	\$ 45,624	10,400	\$ 104,000

NASSAU COUNTY

Bakeries	2	\$ 12,000	10	\$ 6,028	5	\$ 5,300	1	728	6	6		\$ 32,344	\$ 41,875			
Brick	1	19,000	8	4,000	8	4,000							20,000			
Boat Building	2	6,000	9	17,930	9	17,930			14	4		109,200	123,000			
Butcher	2	1,500	1	500	1	500			1			2,790	6,100			
Bicycle Repair Sp.	1	500										300	900			
Bottling Works	1	15,000	6	3,572	6	3,572			6	6		22,095	24,064			
Cigar Factory	1	500	2	1,660	2	1,660			4			11,600	4,700			
Cooperage	2	3,500	4	4,200	4	4,200			7	2		11,000	14,000			
Fish & Shrimp	11	193,000	131	78,833					456	66		462,532	537,904			
Garages	8	65,550	18	25,467	17	24,574	1	900	20	17		220,899	272,714			
Fertilizer Factory	2	207,100	75	89,368	75	89,368			150	10		208,641	214,667			
Lumber	3	27,000	12	11,100	11	10,560	1	540	22	5		64,000	33,600			
Machine Shop	1	15,000	4	3,943	4	3,943			4			22,095	24,064			

MANUFACTURES—BY COUNTIES—(Continued)

KIND OF MANU- FACTURES	Number of Establishments	Capital Invested (Including Lands, Buildings, Improvements, Machinery, Cash)	Average Number Wage Earners	Total Amount of Wages of All Employees	Men 16 Years and Over		Women 16 Yrs and Over		Greatest Number Employed at Any One Time During the Year in This Industry.	Least Number Employed at Any One Time During the Year in This Industry.	Tobacco Manufactories		COST OF MATERIAL AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS		NAVAL STORES			
					Average Number	Total Amount of Wages Paid These Men	Average Number	Total Amount of Wages Paid These Women			No. Cigars	Value	Cost of Production and Material Used (Including Mill or Mine Supplies and Fuel)	Value of output (including Custom Work and Repairing)	Tarpestine		Rosin	
															Gallons	Value	Barrels	Value

NASSAU COUNTY—(Continued)

Motor Car Rep. Sp.	1	5,000	4	7,080	4	7,080			6	3								
Piling and Logs	1	1,000	2	1,872	2	1,872			2	2			2,100	3,120				
Naval Stores	10	302,136	316	194,799	316	194,799			317	296					204,895	\$ 176,528	13,178	\$ 227,622
Plumbing	3	3,325	4	1,725	4	1,725			11	2			3,735	5,700				
Oil Distribution	22	50,000	11	10,000	11	10,000			20	9				230,000				
Oyster Farms	12	14,000	8	1,700	2	1,100	4	600	6				5,550	11,550				
Printing & Pub.	1	10,000	4	4,800	3	4,200	1	600	4	4								
Power, Water & Light	1	300,000	30	27,228	30	20,988			30	30			90,739	145,762				
Shoe Repair	1	1,000											1,200	2,100				
Saw Mills	4	24,500	62	41,500	62	41,500			81	35			134,000	123,700				
Watchmaker	1		1	1,200			1	1,200	1	1			4,500	5,100				
Grand Total	64	\$ 1,284,711	722	\$ 538,505	576	\$ 533,037	9	\$ 4,568	1,068	491			\$ 1,434,620	\$ 1,840,431	204,895	\$ 176,528	13,178	\$ 227,622

OKALOOSA COUNTY

Auto Repairs	14	\$ 39,300	32	\$ 26,100	32	\$ 26,100			43	23								
Bakery	1	1,200	2	1,920	1	1,400	1	\$ 520	2	1								
Blacksmiths	8	1,800	8	1,750	8	1,750			8	8								
Battery Shop	1	500	1	1,000	1	1,000			1	1								
Construction	1	1,000	12	3,000	12	3,000			15	10								
Cabinet Mfg.	1	500	1	500	1	500			1	1								
Cane Mills	108	12,175	397	8,460	386	8,190	11	270	468	331								
Feed Mills	3	700	5	300	5	300			5	5								
Ginneries	4	10,150	13	1,750	13	1,750			23	10								
Grist Mills	13	6,500	14	4,050	14	4,050			14	14								
Ice	3	86,500	14	15,425	14	15,425			15	13								
Novelty Shops	2	800	2	850	2	850			3	2								
Naval Stores	8	84,500	233	57,500	233	57,500			243	221					68,800	\$ 41,800	8,780	\$ 64,100
Power Plant	1	46,000	3	2,400	3	2,400			3	3								
Printing Cos.	2	47,000	7	6,600	5	4,100	2	2,500	14	7								
Shoe Repair	1	500	1	750	1	750			1	1								
Shingle Mills	3	2,150	17	2,400	17	2,400			23	11								
Saw Mills	11	11,300	83	28,975	83	28,975			109	64								
Variety Mill	1	4,000	3	2,000	3	2,000			5	2								
General Repairs	2	6,000	6	4,800	6	4,800			6	6								
Grand Total	188	\$ 362,575	826	\$ 170,530	840	\$ 167,240	14	\$ 3,290	1,002	734					68,800	\$ 41,800	8,780	\$ 64,100

Ginneries and Products—No. Bales of Upland Cotton ginned this year, 1,050. Value \$55,000.

OKEECHOBEE COUNTY

Blacksmiths	3	\$ 2,700	4	\$ 4,800														
Naval Stores Co.	1	300,000	30	2,300											100,000	\$ 48,000	6,000	\$ 96,000
Saw Mill	1	1,000,000	350	210,000														
Grand Total	5	\$ 1,302,700	384	\$ 217,100											100,000	\$ 48,000	6,000	\$ 96,000

ORANGE COUNTY

Auto Painting	3	\$ 6,000	7	\$ 12,700	7	\$ 12,700			12	6			\$ 31,700	\$ 38,000				
Awning	2	26,000	16	25,200	12	21,200	4	\$ 4,000	20	14			47,500	53,000				
Bakeries	3	272,500	92	130,800	83	122,700	9	8,100	112	76			447,000	512,000				
Brooms	2	800	2	2,400	2	2,400			2	2			3,600	4,200				
Candy Mfg. Co.	1	50,000	8	9,600	4	6,600	4	3,000	10	6			32,000	40,000				
Cigar Mfg. Co.	1	9,200	50	40,000	15	15,000	35	25,000	55	45	2,750	\$ 85,000						

Conet. & Cement.	7	445,200	103	187,080	102	187,050	1	1,000	187	75			296,320	399,000				
Fireworks Mf. Co.	1	18,000	7	8,500	5	6,500	2	2,000	12	4			18,000	18,000				
Light & Power Co.	1	4,000,000	150	216,000	145	210,000	5	6,000	175	120								
Fire Tractor Co.	1	4,000	3	4,300	3	4,300			3	3			22,500	31,500				
Bottling Works	2	115,000	17	23,000	17	2,300			24	14			125,000	165,000				
Ice Mfg. Cos.	3	298,000	41	44,500	41	44,500			52	30			109,000	137,000				
Ice Cream Mf. Co.	3	129,000	25	35,700	25	35,700			30	19			141,000	190,000				
Insecticides	4	126,000	26	49,000	24	46,400	2	2,600	32	20								
Boat Mfg. Co.	1	12,000	3	5,400	3	5,400			7	2			11,500	12,000				
Machine Shops	2	1,700	3	3,200	3	3,200			3	3			4,800	5,200				
Mill Works	3	108,500	43	62,100	43	62,100			84	35			345,000	437,000				
Crate & Box Mill	1	200,000	60	50,000	50	42,000	10	8,000	125	10			100,000	120,000				
Rustic Furniture	1	1,000	1	600	1	600			1	1			1,600	2,000				
Mattress Factory	2	46,000	12	15,800	10	14,200	2	1,600	14	13			30,800	35,000				
Printing Plants	14	408,000	117	184,580	92	155,780	24	2,880	164	96			418,365	551,100				
Photographs	4	11,500	13	18,100	7	11,530	6	6,570	18	10			26,100	37,500				
Roof & Iron Wks.	4	54,500	59	89,300	59	89,300			106	44			298,000	328,000				
Signs	2	1,500	3	5,316	3	5,316			5	3			10,390	10,750				
Upholsteries	2	1,550	3	4,850	3	4,850			3	3			8,300	9,000				
Tailors	2	37,500	16	19,840	11	13,240	5	6,600	29	16			62,000	76,000				
Screen Doors & Windows	1	20,000	4	7,500	4	7,500			8	3			17,500	24,000				
Grand Total	74	\$ 6,403,450	884	\$ 1,235,366	774	\$ 1,112,366	100	\$ 77,350	1,283	672		2,750	\$ 85,000	\$ 2,605,975	\$ 3,235,250			

OSCEOLA COUNTY

Blacksmith		\$ 7,000	2	\$ 2,100									\$ 5,750	\$ 6,800				
Bottling Works		21,500	8	11,500									50,000	61,000				
Garages		135,350	39	51,568									88,500	110,100				
Crate Mill		30,000	55	27,000	45	22,000	10	\$ 5,000	78	8			110,000	112,000				
Lumber Mfg.		833,000	593															
Naval Stores		120,000	46	619,000	46					132	100							
Grand Total		\$ 1,146,850	743	\$ 711,168	91	\$ 22,000	10	\$ 5,000	210	108			\$ 254,250	\$ 289,900				

PALM BEACH COUNTY

Antique Iron Wks.	3	\$ 205,000	28	\$ 62,000	28	\$ 52,000			35	21			\$ 1,000					
Ice Mfg. Cos.	5	1,340,000	112	136,650	111	135,400	1	\$ 1,250	122	110			\$ 333,140	479,250				
Ice Cream	1	23,000	12	10,000	6	6,300	6	3,700	20	8			40,000	50,000				
Light & Power	1	790,000	30	62,000	25	58,000	5	4,000	40	25			140,000	250,000				
Machine Shops	3	130,000	17	47,200	17	47,200			-19	12								
Mattress Factory	1	10,000	4	10,000	8	8,000	2	2,000	30	2								
Novelty Works	2	79,000	24	32,500	23	31,100	1	1,400	30	19			42,200	49,000				
Saw Mill	1	750,000	100	105,500	99	104,000	1	1,500	121	79			150,000	200,000				
Sewer Pipe	1	100,000	22	25,000	22	25,000			30	7			120,000	132,000				
Ship Bldg. Cos.	4	515,000	29	47,470	17	22,750			47	14			53,900	120,000				
Stone & Tile Cos.	6	420,000	81	164,640	80	163,440	1	1,200	95	67								
Tire & Tube Co.	1	150,000	6	14,040	6	14,040			7	5			20,000	30,000				
Grand Total	29	\$ 4,512,000	467	\$ 707,000	442	\$ 667,230	17	\$ 15,050	596	359			\$ 899,240	\$ 1,311,250				

PASCO COUNTY

Bakers	5												\$ 13,000	\$ 17,000				
Blacksmiths	5												8,600	10,000				
Bottling Works	1												25,000	30,000				
Cane Mills	27												4,100	5,000				
Packing Houses	5												82,800	90,000				
Contra. & Bldrs.	4												800	2,000				
Crossies	5												15,000	20,000				
Cut Off Saws	3												1,200	2,000				
Charcoal Burners	6												1,800	3,000				
Well Drillers	4												2,800	5,000				
Elec. Light Cos.	12												56,550	60,000				
Florists	4												42,100	50,000				
Garages	81												95,725	110,000				
Ice Cream Mfg.	2												10,500	15,000				
Ice Plants	3												41,000	50,000				
Lumber Cos.	5												200,000	210,000				
Printing Plants	4												60,000	70,000				
Saw Mills	5												1,010,000	1,200,000				
Mfg. Chemist	1												1,200	3,000				
Tailors	1												200	1,000				
Vulcanizing	1												250	1,000				
Concrete Works	2												2,000	30,000				
Nurseries	2												80,000	100,000				
Grand Total	188												\$ 1,754,625	\$ 1,994,000				

MANUFACTURES—BY COUNTIES—(Continued)

KIND OF MANU- FACTURES	Number of Establishments	Capital Invested (Including Lands, Buildings, Improvements, Machinery, Cash)	Average Number Wage Earners	Total Amount of Wages of All Employees	Men 16 Years and Over		Women 16 Yrs. and Over		Greatest Number Employed at Any One Time During the Year in This Industry.	Least Number Employed at Any One Time During the Year in This Industry.	Tobacco Manufactories		COST OF MATERIAL AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS		NAVAL STORES			
					Average Number	Total Amount of Wages Paid These Men	Average Number	Total Amount of Wages Paid These Women			No. Cigars	Value	Cost of Production and Material Used (Including Mill or Mine Supplies and Fuel)	Value of output (including Custom Work and Repairing)	Turpentine		Rosin	
															Gallons	Value	Barrels	Value
PINELLAS COUNTY																		
Auto Repairs	32	\$ 136,650	147	\$ 239,326	144	\$ 239,326			233	103			\$ 414,802	\$ 479,380				
Bakeries	5	194,400	66	84,050	56	77,410	10	\$ 6,640	86	60			295,998	328,918				
Blacksmith	1	3,000	1	1,560	1	1,560			3	1			4,650	5,600				
Cigars	22	11,000	5	6,300	5	6,300			6	5	543,510	\$ 20,032						
Canning Factories	2	80,000	270	72,000	70	30,000	200	42,000	310	200			260,000	285,000				
Const. Prod., Tile & Orn. Stone	3	63,700	29	55,020	29	55,020			58	13			110,270	118,770				
Fishing Industries	5	135,482	38	45,840	38	45,840			58	30			196,538	361,001				
Gas, (Mfg.)	2	1,763,000	104	169,595	102	167,095	2	2,500	14	80			360,577	500,547				
Ice	2	4,000,000	177	152,000	177	152,000			190	127			411,000	642,500				
Ice Cream	3	850,000	80	93,725	58	81,505	22	12,220	111	65			725,479	998,733				
Job Printing	9	101,500	30	45,950	27	41,200	3	4,750	43	19			85,094	105,164				
Ladders	1	400	1	160	1	160			2	1			250	700				
Millwk., Nov. Wks. & Gen. Wdwks.	12	610,886	95	184,236	95	184,236			152	45			782,321	917,380				
Machine Shops	3	100,000	39	78,500	39	78,500			60	19			96,200	134,000				
Packing Houses	8	412,000	353	165,200	214	117,400	139	47,800	567	117			599,306	1,433,619				
Power Company	1	22,095,873	439	858,900	391	781,711	48	77,189	547	347			1,890,633	2,158,522				
Ranch Powder	1	5,000	1	600	1	600			1	1			1,000	1,500				
Soft Drinks	5	340,000	58	85,800	54	79,880			68	49			251,168	442,688				
Ship Building	3	133,000	27	42,400	27	42,400	4	5,920	38	13			112,500	132,500				
Sheet Metal Wks.	2	5,500	11	13,560	11	13,560			26	4			28,100	34,100				
Sponge Industry	1	500,000	500	779,000	500	779,000			500	500			21,000	800,000				
Saw Mill	1	20,000	12	8,600	12	8,600			14	8			14,000	24,000				
Sail Maker	1	500	1	1,500	1	1,500			2	1			1,500	3,000				
Sign Ptr. & Dectr.	1	500	2	5,000	2	5,000			5	2			6,000	7,000				
Grand Total	106	\$31,562,391	2,486	\$ 3,188,822	2,055	\$ 2,989,803	428	\$ 199,019	3,204	1,810	543,510	\$ 20,032	\$ 6,668,356	\$ 9,914,622				

POLK COUNTY

Auto Repairs	101	\$ 157,961	281	\$ 368,898	280	\$ 367,938	1	\$ 960	338	243			\$ 571,000	\$ 952,242				
Bottling Works	3	12,614	18	25,080	18	25,080			21	15			93,820	36,000				
Boat Builder	1	500	1	2,500	1	2,500			1	1			4,200	4,500				
Auto Top Repairs	8	9,075	27	35,940	27	35,940			33	20			16,350	26,200				
Bakeries	10	111,150	55	78,680	49	73,700	6	4,980	63	50			64,670	107,560				
Recycle Repr. Sp.	3	1,450	3	2,580	3	2,580			3	3			3,490	5,350				
Battery Repair and Factory	8	19,700	12	14,948	12	14,948			15	10			17,170	21,700				
Blacksmiths	8	6,800	19	26,044	19	26,044			24	15			31,564	33,982				
Cement & St. Wks.	3	4,600	12	14,228	12	14,228			26	8			9,500	22,000				
Cigar Factories	4	25,900	109	80,400	23	19,400	86	61,000	114	108	8,420,080	\$ 693,233	7,500	15,000				
Cabinet Makers	2	9,800	3	2,700	3	2,700			6	3								
Chemical Factory	1	69,600	10	1,820	10	1,820			16	6								
Candy Factory	1	3,000	4	3,600	4	3,600			10	3								
Cold Drinks	28	555,000	46	54,840	46	54,840			58	42			119,315	202,418				
Canning Factories	2	58,000	200	75,000	80	41,500	120	33,500	200	200			206,000	265,000				
Dressmakers	3	860	4	3,000	1	960	3	2,040	5	3			4,305	6,750				
Dentists	9	21,000	18	26,760	10	24,080	3	2,680	14	12			25,760	57,400				
Electricity & Rep.	9	11,078	28	38,768	25	36,128	3	2,640	39	21			103,897	199,577				
Fertilizer, Mfg. Cos.	2	45,000	20	27,800	19	26,600	1	1,200	24	16			46,000					
Grist Mills	2	450	2	625	2	625			2	2			775	1,200				
Glove Factory	1	2,800	7	1,200	1	150	6	1,050	9	2			2,200	3,000				
Lock & Gunsmith	1	150	1	600	1	600			1	1			650	1,100				
Ice Cream Mfgs.	4	39,500	15	16,800	14	16,500	1	300	15	15			61,680	103,500				
Ice Factories	6	1,115,000	117	146,020	117	146,020			162	93			258,360	494,000				
Junk Breakers	2	5,075	5	5,460	5	5,460			17	4			5,460	7,500				

Laundries	4	74,500	69	52,174	23	27,546	46	24,628	88	50			93,174	149,500				
Machine Shops & Iron Works	8	37,200	25	27,873	24	26,973	1	900	35	11			42,685	50,133				
Mattress Factories	3	23,250	10	10,276	9	9,276	1	1,000	10	10			9,500	11,500				
Sausage Mfg. Cos.	37	109,880	50	78,520	50	78,520			58	48			457,417	626,240				
Naval Stores	1	900,000	1,000	600,000	999	598,800	1	1,200	1,000	1,000								
Printing Offices & Newspapers	13	346,330	138	261,231	113	235,263	25	25,968	161	125			360,416	491,980				
Plumbers	8	8,300	51	72,480	51	72,480			98	21			162,580	310,818				
Optician	1	7,000	1	2,400	1	2,400			1	1			3,500	11,000				
Photographers	2	4,300	4	7,440	3	6,240	1	1,200	6	2			13,040	17,040				
Phosphate Mines	10	3,875,000	962	1,398,298	947	1,382,998	15	15,300	959	889			824,007	871,780				
Syrup Mills	15	1,095	15	495	15	495			15	15			1,545	2,250				
Sprayer Factory and Repair	1	5,000	5	7,200	5	7,200			5	4			16,200	32,500				
Sign Painter	1	1,000	2	4,800	2	4,800			2	2			4,800	5,000				
Shoe Repairs	13	10,935	20	22,196	18	20,906	2	1,200	20	19			31,920	50,370				
Saw & Png. Mills	16	777,300	720	949,019	709	932,719	11	16,300	879	639			2,104,820	2,397,209				
Sand Mine	1	50,000	9	15,510	9	15,510			9	9								
Tailors	2	1,800	3	3,520	3	3,520			3	2			4,580	8,000				
Watch Repairs	12	6,650	13	26,020	13	26,020			13	13			29,235	38,771				
Well Drillers	2	350	3	950	3	950			3	3			1,350	1,900				
Wtr. & Light Pits.	7	3,167,250	229	606,889	220	596,189	9	10,600	258	210			258,874	784,584				
Vulc. & Tire Rpr.	14	10,545	20	25,740	20	25,740			21	20			28,557	42,975				
Grand Total	393	\$11,693,748	4,361	\$ 5,227,922	4,019	\$ 5,019,216	342	\$ 208,646	4,860	3,995	8,420,080	693,233	\$ 6,101,866	\$ 8,470,530				

PUTNAM COUNTY

Auto Paint Co.	1	\$ 5,000	4	\$ 4,460									\$ 12,000	\$ 19,000				
Bakeries	2	9,000	6	5,560									17,000	24,000				
Bicycle Shops	3	1,500	1	1,820														
Blacksmiths	6	3,700	2	1,760														
Bottling Works	3	54,000	17	18,372				17	14									
Building Material	1	15,000	15	15,000									35,000	35,000				
Candy & Ck. Shops	2	2,000	2	2,220														
Cigar Factories	2	2,400	7	8,200				10	3	305,000	\$ 25,200							
Cement Bk. Mfg.	1	1,500	1	780									1,400	3,000				
Chemical Mfg. Co.	1	25,000	5	14,100				6	2									
Contractors	4	25,000	58	70,000				77	45									
Crate Mfg. Cos.	6	100,000	125	105,000									275,000	300,000				
Elec. Conct. Cos.	4	48,000	12	19,18				21	8									
Fisheries	4	95,000	140	117,900									147,000	200,000				
Fish Hatchery	1	55,000	3	4,200														
Foundry	1	30,000	25	41,600				30	20				150,000	175,000				
Garages	27	352,905	127	174,270	1	1,200		164	115									
Mill Wk. & Barrel Cos.	2	363,000	191	229,600				308	160				315,622	858,000				
Ice Mfg. Co.	3	135,000	29	31,056									56,320	90,500				
Mattress Mfg. Co.	1	600	1	900									1,200	1,900				
Moss Mfg. Co.	1	3,000	300	10,000									25,000	30,000				
Mining Mfg. Cos.	5	301,000	194	33,900				219	178				305,000	350,000				
Naval Stores	9	181,000	292	74,600														
Packing Houses	5	119,500	295	41,700														
Printing Cos.	6	86,500	31	49,700														
Plumbing Cos.	4	34,000	18	79,900									160,000	314,000				
Saw Mills	10	5,159,200	521	691,400				610	485				1,640,000	1,893,600				
Shoe Shops	3	7,700	4	4,460														
Stave Factory	1	10,000	15	11,700									50,000	60,000				
Syrup Factory	1	500	1	1,000									5,000	7,000				
Stone Yards	2	4,500	2	2,000														
Tank Mfg. Co.	1	100,000	15	15,000									200,000	250,000				
Tailor	1	300	1	900														
Grand Total	125	\$ 7,308,805	2,370	\$ 1,864,992	1	\$ 1,200	1,462	1,030		305,000	\$ 25,200	\$ 3,395,542	\$ 4,611,000	115,000	\$ 58,000	6,200	\$ 57,400	

ST. JOHNS COUNTY

Awnings & Shades	1	\$ 1,600	3	\$ 48,000					4	2			\$ 59,000	\$ 83,000				
Polar Water	1	35,000	8	11,200									30,000	49,548				
Auto Body Refng.	1	500	1										1,000	1,500				
Photographers	5	22,300	14	11,590					16	12			36,885	73,104				
Sheet Metal Wks.	2	5,000	13	22,160					16	10			50,816	51,781				
Typewriter Repr.	1	1,000	1	3,000					1	1			6,500	8,000				
Plasting & Hem-stitching	3	1,500	3						3	3			2,100	3,750				
Watch Repairing	5	9,400	6	8,000					6	6			9,450	15,464				

MANUFACTURES—BY COUNTIES—(Continued)

KIND OF MANUFACTURES	Number of Establishments	Capital Invested (Including Lands, Buildings, Improvements, Machinery, Cash)	Average Number Wage Earners	Total Amount of Wages of All Employees	Men 16 Years and Over		Women 16 Yrs. and Over		Greatest Number Employed at Any Time During the Year in This Industry.	Least Number Employed at Any Time During the Year in This Industry.	Tobacco Manufactories		COST OF MATERIAL AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS		NAVAL STORES			
					Average Number	Total Amount of Wages Paid These Men	Average Number	Total Amount of Wages Paid These Women			No. Cigars	Value	Cost of Production and Material Used (Including Mill or Mine Supplies and Fuel)	Value of output (Including Custom Work and Repairing)	Turpentine		Rosin	
															Gallons	Value	Barrels	Value
ST. JOHNS COUNTY—(Continued)																		
Millinery	2	300											2,510	3,056				
Bicycle Rpr. Sps.	4	16,000	5										25,500	41,000				
Tailor & Rpr. Sps.	7	13,400											26,100	35,000				
Piano & Phonograph Repairing	1	200											4,000	5,000				
Shoe Rpr. Shops	5	12,150											16,700	29,400				
Opticians	2	4,500											6,300	9,300				
Ice Cream Mfg.	1	22,000											44,798	48,000				
Battery Service	2	6,000	8	11,000					10	6			72,000	80,000				
Cabinet Makers	2	10,500	5	7,280					6	4			18,362	20,580				
Gas Plant	1	310,000	17	31,171					21	16			114,905	161,282				
Sign Painters	2	900											7,000	9,500				
Welding & Repair	1	1,500	1	2,080									2,500	9,060				
Elec. Rpr. Shops	2	14,000	21	49,320					23	15			89,000	98,000				
Top Repairing & Upholstering	1	75											400	2,000				
Garages & Repair Shops	19	214,750	88	139,220					100	60			530,680	739,350				
Cigar Factories	5	58,000	60								1,646,850	\$ 154,800	164,000	178,000				
Printing & Book Binding	2	306,000	73	134,000					98	67			225,000	255,000				
Vulc. & Rpr. Shop	1	5,000	1	1,200									1,550	1,600				
Saw Mills	2	31,370	54	35,250					70	40			272,762	297,221				
Naval Stores	11	252,500	352	153,280					455	265					197,800	\$ 138,360	12,000	\$ 183,000
Barrel Factory	1	75,000	40						75	25			140,000	150,000				
Grand Total	95	\$ 1,729,445	776	\$ 679,710					904	532	1,646,850	\$ 154,800	\$ 1,968,818	\$ 2,458,526	197,800	\$ 138,360	12,000	\$ 183,000

ST. LUCIE COUNTY

Awnings	1	\$ 2,000																
Bakeries	2	80,000	17	\$ 11,500	17	\$ 11,500												
Body Builder	1	4,500	1	1,200	1	1,200												
Bottling Works	1	60,000	3	52,000	3	52,000												
Boat Mfg.	1	15,000	3	5,500	3	5,500												
Concrete	2	2,700	3	3,000	3	3,000												
Dental Lab.	1	600																
Dressmakers	5	4,150	3	2,800			3	\$ 2,800										
Fish Companies	5	46,500	70	16,600	70	9,800												
Ice Company	1	150,000	20	20,000	20													
Ice Cream Co.	1	60,000	7	6,000														
Milling	1	125,000	25	26,000	25													
Novelty Shop	1	200	1	800			1	800										
Optical Goods	1	1,500	1	2,000			1	2,000										
Painting	1	7,500	2															
Printing	2	66,000	15	12,400	14	11,400	1	1,000										
Plumbing	3	25,000	4	4,500	3	3,700												
Power and Lights	1	326,434	20	288,954	20	288,954												
Repair Shops	18	117,700	26	42,300	24	37,600	1	750										
Sign Men	2	2,100	1	900														
Spring Water	2	3,600	3	3,600														
Tile Man	1	6,000																
Tinsmiths	2	10,300	2	1,500														
Water Works	1	632,876	7	5,125	7	5,125												
Grand Total	57	\$ 1,749,660	234	\$ 506,679	210	\$ 429,779	7	\$ 7,350										

SANTA ROSA COUNTY

Bakery	1	\$ 5,000	5	\$ 5,000							\$ 10,000	\$ 13,000						
Blacksmith Shops	2	750	3								1,200	3,500						
Furn. and Repair	3	3,500	7	8,500							4,500	22,000						
Garages	13	14,400	26								14,500	42,000						
Grist Mills	5	4,300	8								3,700	10,500						
Ginneries	2	5,500	9	6,500							3,500	16,000						
Ice Plant	1	25,000	10	9,800							15,450	20,150						
Tailoring	2	1,000	4	5,500							7,000	12,000						
Printing	2	9,000	8	11,000							16,000	25,000						
Turpentine and Tar Plants	5	350,000	330	100,600							150,000	250,000	1,190	\$ 8,860	7,200	\$ 190,000		
Saw Mills	4	1,754,500	1112	761,000							452,600	1,259,500						
Ship Yard	1	1,000	10	7,500				17	2		40,000	50,000						
Shoe Repairs	2	3,250	4	7,000							6,200	16,000						
Water and Light	2	175,000	7	9,500							39,000	50,000						
Grand Total	48	\$ 2,352,200	1543	\$ 931,900				17	2		\$ 762,650	\$ 1,889,650	1,190	\$ 8,860	7,200	\$ 190,000		

No. bales Upland Cotton ginned at this gin this year, 1,500; value, \$15,000.

SARASOTA COUNTY

Bakeries	6	\$ 111,941	42	\$ 57,665	21	\$ 27,853	11	\$ 7,760	73	38								
Barrel Mfg. Co.	1	2,000	1	2,400					2	1								
Blacksmiths	2	625	3	2,700					3	2								
Bottling Works	2	30,000	19	20,800	4	10,400			22	14								
Candy Mfg. Co.	1	1,600	1	2,400					3	1								
Contra. & Bldrs.	21	1,033,900	871	2,655,767	291	418,627	4	5,460	1,942	470								
Dredging	1	30,000	3	7,500					5	3								
Elec. Contract. Co.	5	33,500	16	42,220	10	24,440	1	1,400	26	11								
Fish Cos.	3	38,500	15	18,220					19	14								
Garages	23	174,315	80	121,305	48	65,625	4	4,500	96	70								
Glass Works	1	500	1	1,800					5	1								
House and Auto Painting	3	3,250	5	8,000					7	5								
Iron Works	2	2,800	6	5,200					6	6								
Ice & Ice Cream	1	30,000	30	31,200	30	31,200			35	25								
Landscape Co.	1	3,500	4	8,000					4	1								
Lumber Cos.	2	18,100	6	6,040					10	4								
Marine Repair Cos	2	57,000	19	32,880					24	14								
Mattress Mfg. Co.	1	4,000	1	1,200					4	1								
Mosquito Gas Mfg. Co.	1	3,200	5	6,500					5	5								
Novelty Mfg. Co.	1	18,000	16	35,000					25	1								
Optician	1	2,530	2	4,000					3	2								
Plumbing Cos.	5	21,000	33	54,437	19	34,437	1	1,040	80	16								
Power and Ice	1	65,000	10	18,000					18	10								
Printing	1	12,000	3	15,600	3	15,600	1	1,040	10	3								
Repair Shops	20	38,785	40	59,920	1	1,460	1	1,040	56	41								
Shades & Awnings	2	7,000	5	24,400					8	4								
Sheet Metal Cos.	5	26,800	19	35,128	6	15,060				2								
Septic Tank Co.	1	1,500	2	2,400	2	2,400			6	2								
Sign Painters	2	37,200	8	21,120					6	3								
Tailors	7	5,365	9	15,145					15	9								
Tile & Concrete	11	237,000	77	95,169	20	13,185			204	39								
Well Drilling Co.	1	18,000	5	7,150					7	2								
Grand Total	136	\$ 2,091,681	1,357	\$ 3,418,366	455	\$ 660,287	23	\$ 22,240	2,738	818								

SEMINOLE COUNTY

Auto Repair and Reclaim	1	\$ 6,000	2	\$ 3,640	1	\$ 2,600	1	\$ 1,040	3	2		\$ 1,040	\$ 5,200					
Auto Top	3	700	3	5,460	3	5,460			7	3		2,340	16,640					
Awnings	2	3,000	3	3,380	2	2,340	1	1,040	6	3		3,900	9,100					
Baking	5	13,600	18	24,492	18	22,256	2	2,236	20	18		37,440	109,200					
Battery	3	6,500	7	9,340	7	9,340			7	7		16,600	22,100					
Bicycle	4	11,150	4	6,600	4	6,600			4	4		156	8,420					
Blacksmith	4	2,450	6	7,540	6	7,540			7	6		1,040	11,256					
Blueprints	1	1,500	1	832	1	832			1	1		836	1,000					
Boat Building	2	3,000	8	11,700	8	11,700			8	3		1,600	15,400					
Body and Fender Repair	1	75	1	2,340	1	2,340			1	1			3,900					
Bottling Works	4	63,200	22	23,528	22	23,528			25	19		40	118,520					
Brake Lining	1	1,100	2	4,160	2	4,160			2	2		2,080	6,240					
Bldg. Contra.	14	28,500	101	190,632	101	190,632			314	69		224,800	580,200					

MANUFACTURES—BY COUNTIES—(Continued)

KIND OF MANUFACTURES	Number of Establishments	Capital Invested (Including Lands, Buildings, Improvements, Machinery, Cash)	Average Number Wage Earners	Total Amount of Wages of All Employees	Men 16 Years and Over		Women 16 Yrs. and Over		Greatest Number Employed at Any One Time During the Year in This Industry.	Least Number Employed at Any One Time During the Year in This Industry.	Tobacco Manufactories		COST OF MATERIAL AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS		NAVAL STORES			
					Average Number	Total Amount of Wages Paid These Men	Average Number	Total Amount of Wages Paid These Women			No. Cigars	Value	Cost of Production and Material Used (Including Mill or Mine Supplies and Fuel)	Value of output (including Custom Work and Repairing)	Turpentine		Rosin	
															Gallons	Value	Barrels	Value
SEMINOLE COUNTY—(Continued)																		
Burial Vaults	1	1,000	1	1,040	1	1,040			1	1				780				
Cabinet Shops	2	5,700	6	13,060	6	13,060			13	6				18,560				
Candy	1	5,100	5	8,310	4	6,640	1	1,670	8	4				26,400				
Canning	1	37,000	7	3,460	1	884	6	2,576	13	3				3,460				
Cigars	1	13,000	25	46,400	20	35,800	5	10,600	43	20	1,900,000	\$ 100,000						
Cold Storage	1	40,000	1	26,000	1	26,000			1	1				3,900				
Crate Mills	3	70,000	150	73,400	110	51,850	40	21,520	165	125				35,000				
Creamery	1	6,000	2	5,200	2	5,200			3	2				2,600				
Cross-ties	2	600	5	2,850	5	2,850			7	4				350				
Dressmaking	14	2,211	15	18,220			15	18,220	15	15				1,040				
Electric Shops	5	21,500	18	44,772	17	43,472	1	1,300	39	16				33,280				
Fertilizer Factory	1	120,000	14	14,040	14	14,040			22	8				400,000				
Fisheries	5	3,900	23	13,780	23	13,780			92	23				5,800				
Fruit Juice Mfg.	1	30,000	40	18,000	10	4,500	30	13,500	40	30				20,000				
Furniture Repair	2	400	2	6,500	1	6,500			2	2				1,040				
Garages	38	293,575	128	202,606	127	201,306	1	1,300	174	125				32,916				
Gas	1	280,000	20	15,560	19	14,300			20	20				26,000				
Hemstitching	1	524	2	2,080			2	2,080	2	2				3,380				
Ice Cream	2	47,000	15	22,320	12	17,640	3	4,680	17	13				41,600				
Ice Plants	2	151,400	28	45,500	28	45,500			82	26								
Jewelry Repair	7	3,050	9	24,700	9	24,700			14	9				3,900				
Ladder Mfg.	1	4,000	3	2,808	3	2,808			3	1				3,120				
Locksmith	2	850	2	3,380	2	3,380			2	1				3,380				
Machine Mfg.	3	54,000	21	35,620	21	35,620			49	21				53,560				
Map Drawing	6	9,000	9	17,220	9	17,220			16	8				1,000				
Mattress Repair	1	1,000	2	1,872	2	1,872			2	2				2,080				
Millinery	8	24,690	14	15,080	1	1,300	13	13,780	20	14				6,580				
Naval Stores	2	7,500	50	27,040	50	27,040			60	35					17,500	\$ 12,250	1,050	\$ 20,500
Opticians	2	6,000	2	5,200	2	5,200			2	2								
Packing	12	277,000	302	188,940	150	103,160	152	85,780	440	207				780				
Paint	8	22,525	19	26,568	19	26,568			25	15				7,200				
Paper	1	425,000	30	46,800	29	44,980	1	1,820	30	32				56,960				
Photography	6	5,600	7	11,700	4	8,320	3	3,380	11	7				330,200				
Plumbing	7	37,600	49	98,500	46	93,090	3	5,410	87	36				3,844				
Pre-cooling	2	136,000	13	23,600	13	23,600			105	13				341,600				
Printing	8	29,850	70	133,340	64	126,880	6	6,460	95	70				52,780				
Planing Mills	6	74,000	34	57,232	34	57,232			48	34				46,800				
Radiator Repair	1	400	1	2,600	1	2,600			1	1				520				
Railroad Repair	1		160	240,000	150	235,080	10	4,920	200	160								
Saw Mills	6	1,102,000	228	268,560	228	268,560			448	219				7,200				
Sewer Pipe	1	200,000	15	13,520	15	13,520			85	15				156,000				
Sheet Metal Wks.	2	9,000	12	127,000	12	127,000			22	10				55,400				
Shoe Repair	9	11,040	13	18,720	13	18,720			14	12				9,516				
Signs	3	850	6	11,020	5	10,400	1	620	13	6				1,040				
Sport Goods Mfg.	2	67,000	26	123,900	26	123,900			26	11				600				
Stuccoing	4	20,000	14	22,700	14	22,700			29	11				22,000				
Tailoring	3	1,350	4	7,540	3	6,500	1	1,040	4	4				1,000				
Tile-Cement	7	49,000	26	27,092	26	27,092			60	15				15,224				
Tombstones	2	4,000	2	3,952	2	3,952			3	2								
Tire Repair	5	7,900	6	6,240	6	6,240			7	6				1,040				
Vulcanizing	7	20,500	15	19,656	15	19,656			19	14				11,024				
Water	4	589,000	27	25,240	25	22,900	2	2,340	29	26				14,780				
Welding	2	900	2	3,720	2	3,720			2	2				1,500				
Well Digging	2	900	4	3,276	4	3,276			5	3				5,200				
Wood Yard	3	2,500	5	2,680	5	2,680			8	5				450				
Grand Total	283	\$ 4,472,690	1,887	\$ 2,523,758	1,585	\$ 2,315,186	64	\$ 208,572	3,148	1,614	1,900,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 2,128,136	\$ 6,155,752	17,500	\$ 12,250	1,050	\$ 20,500

MANUFACTURES—BY COUNTIES

KIND OF MANUFACTURES	Number of Establishments	Capital Invested (Including Lands, Buildings, Improvements, Machinery, Cash)	Average Number Wage Earners	Total Amount of Wages of All Employees	Men 16 Years and Over		Women 16 Yrs. and Over		Greatest Number Employed at Any One Time During the Year in This Industry.	Least Number Employed at Any One Time During the Year in This Industry.	Tobacco Manufactories		COST OF MATERIAL AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS		NAVAL STORES			
					Average Number	Total Amount of Wages Paid These Men	Average Number	Total Amount of Wages Paid These Women			No. Cigars	Value	Cost of Production and Material Used (Including Mill or Mine Supplies and Fuel)	Value of output (including Custom Work and Repairing)	Turpentine		Rosin	
															Gallons	Value	Barrels	Value
Blacksmith Shops	8	\$ 6,000	14	\$ 5,355	14	\$ 5,355												
Bean & Pea Huller	1	75	1	20	1	20												
Cooper Shops	7	1,300	7	775	7	775												
Cane Mills	3	1,700	22	40	22	40												
Feed Mill	1	20	1	25	1	25												
Ginneries	4	3,200																
Grist Mills	8	2,390	7	700	7	700												
Garages	7	28,190	26	1,438	26	1,438												
Ice Plant	1	25,000	3	275	3	275												
Light Plant	1	25,000	3	275	3	275												
Millinery Shop	1	1,000																
Naval Stores	7	257,000	192	75,840	192	75,840									237,670	\$ 140,285	31,664	\$ 147,127
Planers	3	950	4	100	4	100												
Peanut Picker	1	200	5	25	5	25												
Rice Mills	2	1,150																
Saw Mills	9	82,350	149	43,255	149	43,255												
Shingle Mill	1	300																
Shoe Factory	1	42,000																
Tannery	1	5,000																
Shirt Factory	1	30,000																
Tag Factory	1	42,000																
Grand Total	68	\$ 554,825	434	\$ 128,123	434	\$ 128,123									237,670	\$ 140,285	31,664	\$ 147,127

VOLUSIA COUNTY

Bakeries	18	\$ 737,650	128	\$ 134,800	111	\$ 115,140	17	\$ 19,660	153	105			\$ 1,086,600	\$ 1,234,000				
Bottling Works	11	763,000	90	121,790	89	120,790	1	1,000	90	90			449,837	559,178				
Bicycle Shops	8	35,150	11	17,560	11	17,560			11	11			72,540	84,480				
Blacksmith Shops	15	22,700	23	29,330	23	29,330			23	23			49,050	68,800				
Cigar Mfg. Cos.	2	11,000	10	10,800	10	10,800			10	10	550,000	\$ 17,900						
Concrete Works	28	183,900	86	109,860	86	109,860			86	86			287,320	310,200				
Cross-ties Cos.	61	54,870	247	203,260	247	203,260			247	222			300,230	402,850				
Electric Shops	39	277,000	94	116,580	93	114,580	1	1,200	97	95			265,070	373,460				
Garages	143	1,688,474	459	660,857	451	652,211	6	8,640	462	448			4,802,070	6,309,399				
Ice Mfg. Cos.	8	655,000	90	96,760	89	95,260	1	1,500	96	84			165,400	224,000				
Ice Cream Cos.	7	86,800	31	33,960	28	31,160	3	2,800	31	31			83,060	112,400				
Naval Stores	7	110,791	159	59,423	159	59,423			159	159					53,200	\$ 28,584	3,196	\$ 29,196
Novelty Shops	14	98,960	35	48,140	35	48,140			35	35			150,198	193,787				
Packing Houses	28	743,570	524	435,610	383	301,960	138	110,550	683	68			937,100	1,255,580				
Paint Contractors	46	197,800	97	136,120	97	136,120			97	97			229,105	365,918				
Plumbing Contrs.	24	265,300	65	93,400	65	93,400			65	65			196,900	339,700				
Pw. & Light Cos.	6	1,353,000	226	271,600	218	250,600	8	11,000	236	184			422,200	639,000				
Printing Cos.	16	336,762	218	219,185	183	176,600	35	32,085	234	174			455,325	535,261				
Sheet Metal Shops	10	46,600	31	48,240	31	48,240			31	31			100,900	137,000				
Shell Mining Cos.	7	97,000	41	36,200	41	36,200			41	41			63,700	87,200				
Saw Mills	14	1,014,300	400	401,820	400	401,820			583	357			1,041,650	1,349,400				
Shoe Shops	25	18,620	29	36,950	29	36,950			29	29			17,812	63,582				
Veneer Block Cos.	17	30,800	80	50,900	80	50,900			80	80			94,150	117,330				
Watch Rpr. Shops	15	21,700	17	31,400	17	31,400			17	17			33,300	64,000				
Grand Total	569	\$ 8,850,747	3,191	\$ 3,404,545	2,976	\$ 3,171,704	210	\$ 188,435	3,597	2,542	550,000	\$ 17,900	\$11,303,517	\$14,826,525	53,200	\$ 28,584	3,196	\$ 29,196

WAKULLA COUNTY

Garages	3	\$ 3,000	3	\$ 1,800															
Hdwd. Saw Mill	1	10,000	15	9,000															
Fish Packing Cos.	3	34,000	66	42,600															
Naval Stores Cos.	6	144,000	187	88,000												133,000	\$128,500	\$15,500	\$ 119,000
Syrup Mills	25	2,500	30	250															
Grand Total	38	\$ 193,500	301	\$ 141,650												133,000	\$128,500	\$15,500	\$ 119,000

WALTON COUNTY

Auto Gen. Repairs	7	\$ 60,000	20	\$ 13,500															
Blacksmith Shops	9	7,400																	
Cooper Shops	9	2,900																	
Cane Mills	214	19,670																	
Feed Mills	4	500																	
Grist Mills	11	4,600																	
Turpentine Stills	9	289,000	501	200,400				621	329							385,650	\$ 222,020	4,818	\$ 250,846
Saw Mills	24	2,190,941	938	649,043	395	\$ 324,123		1,073	820			\$ 1,088,718	\$ 1,606,720						
Tar Plant	1	10,000	13	5,156				20	10										
Grand Total	288	\$ 2,585,011	1,472	\$ 868,099	390	\$ 324,123		1,714	1,159			\$ 1,088,718	\$ 1,606,720			385,650	\$ 222,020	4,818	\$ 250,846

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Blacksmith Shop	1	\$ 150	1	\$ 900	1	\$ 900						\$ 400	\$ 500					
Grist Mills	3	2,850	1	250	1	250												
Mfg. Auto Bodies	1	1,500	5	8,000	5	8,000		7	3			2,800	9,450					
Mfg. Rustn Bbls.	1	15,000	38	17,000	38	17,000		45	4			32,000						
Naval Stores	6	172,000	262	53,040	262	53,040		300	185						193,750	\$ 88,375	12,513	\$ 141,830
Novelty Mill	1	2,500	3	2,500	3	2,500		4	1			2,500	4,500					
Shingle Mill	1	300																
Saw Mills	3	3,000	5	1,200	5	1,200		8	3			8,000	9,000					
Grand Total	17	\$ 197,300	315	\$ 82,890	315	\$ 82,890		360	196			\$ 45,500	\$ 23,450		193,750	\$ 88,375	12,513	\$ 141,830

NATIVITY OF FOREIGN NATION POPULATION OF FLORIDA BY COUNTIES.

COUNTY	Africa	Alaska	At Sea	Austria	Australia	Bahama	Belgium	Bohemia	Canada	Cent. America	Cuba	Denmark	England	East Indies	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Holland	Iceland	Ireland
Alachua				11			1		32	1	2	3	41				30	12	1		9
Baker									4				3				5				1
Bay				17					26				4				3	17			12
Bradford				8					30				15				1	22			
Brevard	1			29			1		76	1	18	21	96				10	112	3		13
Broward	1		1	10	1	109			115		26	39	73				7	64	2	4	28
Calhoun									10				2				1	4			6
Charlotte				5			1		21		14	2	17				1	15	4	1	4
Citrus			1						9				6				9	7	15		1
Clay				6					15				14				2	13		1	1
Collier				1			2		7			2	7					2			1
Columbia				3			1		9				28		1		3	15	1	1	3
Dade	9	5	1	195	28	9,510	37		1,234	10		130	988	6	26	95	623	121	71	2	238
DeSoto				3					23		2		26			2	17	5			2
Dixie									2												
Duval	5	1	5	166	7	26	18	11	543	3	18	54	700	8	1	59	522	132	70		137
Escambia	3		4	115	1		4		151	2		24	148	2	5	31	169	95	9		63
Flagler				9			2		24			2	26				1	22			2
Franklin						2					1	2	5				2	4	68		1
Gadsden				2					4			2	3				9		9		
Glades				3			7		12			33	8				1	14		2	2
Hamilton									4				1				2				
Hardee				9			1		44			3	20				9	14		2	2
Hendry				1		1			8				6								
Hernando				1		1	1		40			1	16				17	11	1		1
Highlands				2		2			34	3	1	3	40				17	16			4
Hillsborough	9	1	2	134	18	110	46	5	794	53	5,433	44	559			163	463	89	80		137
Holmes				1					2								1	1			
Jackson									2			1	5		1	1	4	2			
Jefferson									1		1		2			1	4	1			1
Lafayette									1		1										1
Lake	1			11	3		4	5	134	11	7	9	110		17	5	66	4	4		16
Lee		1		5	2	4			50			12	60	2	1	12	52	11	2		13
Leon	1				2		1		12			1	9			5	10	12			7
Levy									1			1	3			3	4	3			2
Liberty									1			1	1				1				
Madison				2					13								4				2
Manatee			1	4	1		1		143			3	61			6	48	30	9		16
Marion		1		3					89			7	94				75	5	2		12
Monroe				8	1	1,413			32	1	1,103	3	14	1		5	11	3			5
Nassau				11		2			41			2	11			9	40	13			10
Okaloosa				1					17				7			3	8	1			1
Okeechobee				8		7			13	2			6			2	5		1	1	
Orange	10			65	7	3	4		406	2		18	258	3	3	18	225	20	18		53
Osceola				16		2	1		93		3		74			7	62		1		11
Palm Beach			1	48	12		7		459	5		42	391	3	30	33	200	30	36		99
Pasco				23	2	8	8	1	120		2		89			15	124	2	10		19
Pinellas	4	3	2	46	12		5	10	648	13	20	36	552			30	246	575	33		87
Polk	1			32	1				346			25	117	5	2	16	131	28	15		44
Putnam				6			3		68		1	13	103			13	54	1	6		16
Santa Rosa					1				7				3			6	20	2			1
St. Johns				12	1		1	1	60	2	11	9	86			19	47	15	6		42
St. Lucie				16		4	7		74			45	46		10	3	54	8			18
Sarasota				1			1	1	90			6	56		1	4	32	14	2		7
Seminole				4			1		37	2	3		38			6	33	4	1		7
Sumter	1								8				9			2	5	4	3		
Suwannee									4			1	4			1	2				
Taylor					1				7		1		6		5	1	2		6		
Union																					
Volusia	1			19	22		5		266		20	19	339			31	199	8	4		33
Wakulla									4				1				2	4			
Walton				4	1	1			63				18		3		14	2	1		
Washington									4		1		2				3				1
Total	47	12	18	1,077	127	11,219	171	34	6,585	111	6,700	630	5,451	30	110	671	3,979	1,396	401	3	1,192

NATIVITY OF FOREIGN NATION POPULATION OF FLORIDA BY COUNTIES—(Continued.)

COUNTY	India	Italy	Mexico	Middle Europe	Norway	Panama	Portugal	Palestine	Poland	Rumania	Russia	Scotland	So. America	Spain	Syria	Switzerland	Sweden	Turkey	West Indies	Total
Alachua		5			3				4	3	16	5		3	2	11	7	2		204
Baker		1										2								16
Bay		3	1	14							13	15								148
Bradford		2	3			1					1	2								93
Brevard		15	1	1					2	1	7	16	3		2	3		1		434
Broward	1	6	1	1		2			3		17	9	5	2	2	2		1		532
Calhoun		2									1	1								27
Charlotte	1	2				2			1	1		1				4				97
Citrus												4					4			59
Clay		2	3	3			2			2		6				1	6		1	83
Collier					2							1		3		2	2		12	44
Columbia		2		2						3	6	2	3				3		3	89
Dade	8	277	11	20	149	27	5		50	54	319	322	39	144	76	47	201	10	241	15,329
DeSoto	12	5		5	1							3	1		1	1	3			112
Dixie																			1	4
Duval	1	170		64	62	2		7	58	62	378	130	31	64	266	28	87	6	10	3,912
Escambia	4	121	10	10	81	3	15		17		37	28	1	17	8	3	56	3	54	1,294
Flagler				2	2				48		7	6				2	7			163
Franklin		50								1	1						2	1	2	145
Gadsden									2	2	3	2	3			1				46
Glades		11			3				5			1				4	10		13	129
Hamilton		1	2	2							4	1					1			20
Hardee	1		2	2					26		3	3				4				145
Hendry																				18
Hernando		1	1	16					8		5	3				1			1	131
Highlands		1		1							3	3				2			7	144
Hillsborough	6	3,769	49	43		11		11	48	121	117	143	67	3,954	17	52		4	842	17,884
Holmes				5							2	1							1	12
Jackson		3									2							4		25
Jefferson									4			1				3			2	26
Lafayette											1									6
Lake	3	16	1		11				2	2	6	20	2	1		10	57		4	542
Lee	1	15	1	17	9		5					24		3	3	8	20		3	336
Leon			2		2	2				7	1	2		1	12	1	4			94
Levy					1										2	1	1			22
Liberty																1				4
Madison				4							3	1						2		31
Manatee		12	1		7	3			4		11	20		1	2	9	16	11	28	448
Marion	1	11	1		10			1	1	3	8	26	3	1	25	6	11		10	415
Monroe	1	11	2	21	3			3		18	6	12	1	82		1	3		78	2,844
Nassau	2	51			5		50		3		5	4		4		2	8		2	278
Okaloosa					2						1	1				1	6			48
Okeechobee		6								1	1	1				2				56
Orange	10	41	8	88	43		1	17	8	9	64	49	7	1	16	16	42	11	21	1,515
Osceola	1	12			4						1	8				7	10		1	316
Palm Beach	3	27		1	36				14	6	40	95	5	15	29	9	106		1,869	3,652
Pasco		20		4	19				11		4	8	1	2	2	16	15	1	9	530
Pinellas		19	2	17	59			2	8	8	34	106	9	8	6	26	46	13	117	2,793
Polk		12	5		33	2			15	6	39	58	3	13	6	19	68	2	24	1,068
Putnam		21			20			1	1	1	18	24	3		6	3	22		14	418
Santa Rosa		3			2				2		3				1	1	9		1	61
St. Johns	1	19		4	7				8		24	11	2	25	3	4	10		21	451
St. Lucie		6		8	14	1	1		4		5	6		7	3	7	45	2	7	401
Sarasota		7	1		2				5	1	17	19		1	1	3	16		8	301
Seminole		8		16	9					5	3	10		3		5	19			214
Sumter		4	1	1	1			1	2			6		1		1	2		1	53
Suwannee		2									9	1		2	6		2		1	35
Taylor				19					1	2	6	1			1		1	4		64
Union																				2
Volusia		7			50				9	5	24	40	5	2	10	17	61		26	1,222
Wakulla																				11
Walton		1			7				2		3		3			2	5	8		138
Washington											2	1					1			15
Total	57	4,780	109	341	651	57	81	43	376	328	1,279	1,264	197	4,360	511	346	998	87	4,757	60,556

NATIVITY OF POPULATION OF FLORIDA BY COUNTIES

NATIVITY OF POPULATION OF FLORIDA

	Alachua	Baker	Bay	Bradford	Brevard	Broward	Calhoun	Charlotte	Citrus	Clay	Collier	Columbia	Dade	DeSoto	Dixie	Duval	Escambia	Flagler	Franklin	Gadsden	Glades	Hamilton	Hardee	Hendry	Hernando	Highlands	Hillsborough	Holmes	Jackson	Jefferson	Lafayette	Lake	Lee	Leon	Levy
Florida	23,028	4,352	7,049	5,342	5,487	4,880	8,117	1,891	4,261	3,232	751	11,733	20,606	4,551	3,118	57,681	24,730	896	3,717	16,894	1,301	6,865	5,914	704	2,716	3,085	66,398	7,736	25,944	11,725	3,471	8,159	6,389	16,267	8,62
Alabama	762	77	1,989	96	308	259	1,063	88	82	48	46	201	2,654	263	68	3,303	10,246	32	434	1,054	59	95	795	19	140	267	3,679	3,708	4,041	145	98	659	435	478	35
Arizona	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Arkansas	59	2	21	12	28	34	6	8	3	8	4	10	254	34	3	168	70	2	8	17	9	1	59	3	21	14	352	3	17	2	1	43	52	15	
California	12	2	8	4	21	9	2	3	2	2	3	8	264	6	87	18	4	1	1	1	1	1	7	4	3	6	138	1	1	1	11	13	4		
Colorado	12	1	1	1	16	13	1	8	2	4	5	5	186	14	82	16	5	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	3	7	98	1	1	1	20	22	3		
Connecticut	31	2	14	5	62	51	1	5	3	5	3	5	953	5	272	22	1	2	1	1	1	1	12	6	18	305	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Delaware	9	5	5	1	5	7	1	1	1	3	3	1	131	1	42	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	58	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Dist. of Col.	12	1	1	1	13	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	186	1	115	26	2	2	1	1	1	1	10	1	528	1,334	17,657	584	1,954	1,614	844	3,302	1,817	2,020	90
Georgia	3,889	785	1,160	744	2,439	3,069	1,815	467	503	509	176	1,998	19,948	1,505	765	30,471	1,226	452	609	3,707	336	2,362	1,579	111	528	1,334	17,657	584	1,954	1,614	844	3,302	1,817	2,020	90
Idaho	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Illinois	132	5	112	27	281	342	1	48	16	39	13	39	3,288	152	3	1,032	356	43	4	22	1	3	3	17	103	84	1,620	16	24	22	2	386	294	31	
Indiana	109	8	68	16	128	662	2	52	10	17	7	37	2,622	33	780	257	19	5	8	8	25	1	45	8	75	93	1,348	3	18	15	3	226	145	26	
Iowa	48	1	31	7	74	69	8	8	2	7	2	14	644	41	272	76	5	5	6	6	25	1	40	9	36	27	501	1	20	2	3	117	107	20	
Kansas	37	8	18	4	49	136	2	3	2	14	2	13	406	22	1	195	52	1	3	1	36	1	17	5	8	19	331	3	5	3	78	49	4		
Kentucky	132	12	44	12	278	265	4	26	16	24	10	37	1,505	58	8	949	202	14	6	53	28	19	84	18	72	70	1,444	3	23	5	5	392	221	50	
Louisiana	36	2	17	13	41	208	32	27	5	1	1	5	299	25	11	450	439	2	13	17	6	7	20	2	16	562	13	23	7	16	41	35	17		
Maine	17	1	35	3	40	52	1	1	1	6	1	1	378	6	1	183	41	1	3	10	3	1	10	1	2	202	1	1	1	1	81	37	8		
Maryland	29	13	10	25	59	59	2	7	10	7	13	660	7	1	353	40	3	3	3	4	1	5	1	10	23	288	1	6	2	1	52	40	8		
Massachusetts	65	1	19	12	77	128	3	4	5	28	2	8	1,630	12	2	599	84	9	35	7	5	1	18	2	8	32	991	1	2	1	156	94	19		
Michigan	79	5	73	21	186	209	9	16	11	13	13	19	1,490	24	1	626	218	65	10	5	11	5	55	14	64	50	985	3	4	7	3	228	102	5	
Minnesota	20	1	9	1	54	45	1	3	2	2	1	1	495	15	3	164	36	3	1	1	12	1	12	10	14	9	212	1	1	1	63	25	5		
Mississippi	98	7	83	21	54	30	53	26	27	9	11	37	430	33	3	511	613	12	42	181	33	1	106	2	29	65	843	56	39	27	13	83	97	123	
Missouri	86	4	28	11	69	181	3	18	32	24	1	8	1,105	72	2	573	134	19	1	7	47	6	51	39	34	803	6	7	2	5	129	81	29		
Montana	1	1	1	1	3	10	1	3	1	1	1	1	59	2	2	23	11	2	4	4	1	2	5	2	7	14	132	10	3	1	28	22	11		
Nebraska	12	1	16	3	38	35	1	1	1	5	1	1	230	16	1	99	27	1	1	4	13	1	1	5	7	14	132	10	3	1	28	22	11		
Nevada	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
N. Hampshire	20	4	2	2	29	24	3	3	6	6	1	1	182	11	1	80	12	1	1	2	2	3	14	2	4	20	425	4	4	1	46	35	1		
New Jersey	41	3	21	5	110	76	13	13	3	11	9	10	2,147	11	1	459	33	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
New Mexico	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31	1	1	19	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
New York	125	14	111	29	355	386	15	38	7	59	22	32	5,532	53	1	2,076	217	37	3	26	23	1	61	6	49	118	2,562	12	14	1	449	214	72	2	
N. Carolina	578	42	138	98	307	347	153	186	67	67	39	212	1,799	128	89	2,419	235	68	37	175	40	160	193	15	111	156	1,745	102	154	60	66	493	197	175	
North Dakota	10	1	1	1	12	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	110	1	1	15	31	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Ohio	152	21	135	29	300	448	6	64	15	73	8	32	4,013	81	3	1,230	220	26	4	21	38	7	89	30	90	143	2,016	15	17	9	4	628	197	40	
Oklahoma	29	1	10	2	27	58	18	2	1	3	1	6	245	5	1	80	32	2	2	2	11	1	10	9	3	7	176	1	11	1	1	73	19	1	
Oregon	2	1	2	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	38	3	1	25	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Pennsylvania	148	53	44	233	304	8	35	11	114	11	50	3,508	37	5	1,302	197	46	14	19	24	3	64	12	44	218	1,620	1	22	1	4	432	209	18		
Rhode Island	10	3	7	10	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	190	3	1	108	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
S. Carolina	1,703	150	172	233	621	419	137	102	151	189	21	425	2,276	408	120	8,447	265	137	105	179	73	152	284	13	171	309	2,848	95	188	118	114	845	225	219	
South Dakota	19	6	1	7	27	2	2	2	2	4	3	3	78	1	1	32	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Tennessee	188	14	33	20	44	61	19	21	5	6	10	15	585	28	7	426	186	3	7	21	19	4	43	4	18	25	440	20	28	3	1	47	52	19	
Texas	63	1	30	5	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	32	3	1	23	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Utah	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	201	2	3	77	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Vermont	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Virginia	161	5	47	35	115	142	22	32	18	33	10	29	1,303	42	2	1,127	97	8	5	34	19	18	36	3	25	104	1,279	3	11	7	2	204	85	52	
Washington	4	2	4	1	17	9	6	2	2	7	2	20	358	6	1	277	35	11	2	3	7	2	19	1	8	63	391	6	5	6	145	23	18		
West Virginia	71	5	6	18	101	64	21	20	7	12	17	17	672	8	1	266	132	23	2	3	10	4	16	6	21	35	352	4	8	4	68	64	10		
Wisconsin	32	5	42	9	88	85	1	1	1	1	1	1	30	1	1	11	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Wyoming	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
*Total	9,052	1,180	4,585	1,572	6,868	8,391	3,412	1,306	1,047	1,395	459	3,368	65,184	3,267	1,114	61,327	16,196	1,103	1,376	5,638	1,020														

NATIVITY OF POPULATION OF FLORIDA BY COUNTIES.

	Hillsborough	Holmes	Jackson	Jefferson	Lafayette	Lake	Lee	Leon	Levy	Liberty	Madison	Manatee	Marion	Monroe	Nassau	Okaloosa	Okechobee	Orange	Osceola	Palm Beach	Pasco	Pinellas	Polk	Putnam	Santa Rosa	St. Johns	St. Lucie	Sarasota	Seminole	Sumter	Suwannee	Taylor	Union	Volusia	Wakulla	Walton	Washington	Total	
50	66,398	7,736	25,944	11,725	3,471	8,139	6,389	16,267	8,623	3,488	12,974	11,508	18,062	10,302	6,495	6,185	2,421	11,453	4,259	11,781	5,765	18,035	28,959	8,856	10,080	8,868	6,694	4,279	7,465	5,129	13,184	6,686	4,091	17,852	5,048	9,889	8,247	664,628	
51	3,679	3,708	4,041	145	98	659	435	478	358	323	83	821	553	41	67	2,593	261	1,936	327	1,408	268	1,128	3,484	290	3,345	226	179	305	550	629	221	1,411	35	760	150	2,497	1,245	63,185	
52	16			1	1		1					3						2	4	8	2	8	10	3				4	2	8		8					129		
53	353	3	17	2	1	43	52	15	7			45	104	3	3	2	5	106	53	93	66	139	219	26	11	12	29	37	27	8	18	17	6	71	2	2	1	2,457	
54	138			1		11	13	4	2			13	26	5	6	6	6	59	3	27	10	75	38	8	1		5	13	4	3	10	2	37			2	1,011		
55	98			1		20	22	3				15	4		3	2	3	56	19	57	9	52	27	4		2	13	14	9	4	2	26			1	853			
56	305			3		76	20	1				59	33	10	3	1	11	193	45	185	29	412	96	52	1	49	31	92	18	3		296			2	3,618			
57	58					12	12	1				3	6		1			20		34	2	64	20	7	2		11	6			24			1		536			
58	133					13	12	7				12						34		37	4	61	16	4		3	12	15			36					807			
59	17,657	584	1,954	1,614	844	3,302	1,817	2,020	909	808	1,996	3,840	3,272	125	1,724	330	864	8,226	1,719	7,032	1,587	8,015	14,407	3,494	470	2,737	1,647	1,642	3,363	1,136	1,811	3,811	452	7,251	448	359	466	196,220	
60	14					1	1					7					1	25	1	15	9	6	1				1	1	2			9				173			
61	1,620	16	24	22	2	386	294	31	8	4	16	405	161	7	29	76	11	848	214	1,059	186	1,125	1,119	147	23	199	363	292	94	35	31	9	3	709	3	50	13	15,930	
62	1,348	3	18	15	3	226	145	26	31	3	6	422	111	10	26	32	11	738	185	719	174	1,074	793	122	19	75	180	146	51	10	3	4	3	420	1	8	29	12,271	
63	501		20	2	3	117	107	20	2			81	52	3	9	7	5	218	94	309	43	307	274	34	5	33	96	47	32	5	15	7				19	8	4,078	
64	331		5	3		78	49	4	2	2	2	53	59	10	1	6	1	194	76	197	61	152	218	26	8	13	85	19	44	5	11	8	74		12	2	2,956		
65	1,444		23	5	5	392	221	50	9	3	20	470	270	25	17	31	11	562	195	487	163	883	864	112	1	99	110	101	92	55	13	41	10	566	5	42	7	11,293	
66	502	13	23	7	16	41	35	17	47	3	12	50	36	17	3	49	16	60	72	109	107	94	100	15	15	13	24	41	20	5	7	218	2	89	29	12	3,492		
67	202		1			81	37	8				56	14	19	8	2	1	205	58	160	58	369	106	65	2	42	27	106	23		4	2	93		5	1	2,561		
68	288		6	2	1	52	40	8	3		3	20	30	12	16	2	4	141	16	106	40	192	117	40	2	40	16	30	47	1	2	2	149	1	4		7,225		
69	991		2			156	94	19	3		2	124	53	47	10	7	7	499	53	515	105	911	207	110	11	69	40	137	57	4	8	3	1	462		9	1	7,214	
70	985		4	7	3	228	102	5	9	1	2	328	88	20	26	15	10	580	166	725	193	1,308	414	111	7	55	66	119	73	22	12	5	1	516	1	15	8	9,525	
71	212		1	1		63	25	5	3	1	7	55	26	5	4	4	5	98	31	149	50	299	180	18		15	30	29	26	1	5	1	109	1	17	2	2,489		
72	843	56	39	27	13	83	97	123	12	22	18	207	105	7	18	70	35	293	425	190	115	236	332	65	98	37	59	71	64	69	26	66	9	175	6	103	48	6,779	
73	803	6	7	2	5	120	81	29	6	1	3	101	93	13	19	6	11	309	196	369	82	373	352	43	12	50	192	85	30	26	39	13	14	219	16	16	10	6,326	
74	28					2	6	2				25	11	1	1	1	1	14	1	16	1	15	7	11	1	5	4	1	3			8				288			
75	132		16	3		28	22	11	1			32	22	3		2	8	67	52	79	35	90	108	21	4	7	22	11	1			2	1		42		6	1	1,361
76	12					1												6	1	7		10	4					2								62			
77	81			1		46	35	1				56	8	3				148	22	67	37	244	41	17		23	13	31	13					100				1,378	
78	425		4	4		112	57	19	1	1	4	89	54	22	7	1	8	266	47	438	40	614	196	65	1	75	78	72	53			2	1		310	1	7		6,088
79	28		1			13	1					2					1	6	3	11	2	7	11	2	1	3	9	1					7				195		
80	2,562		12	14	1	449	214	72	29	3	7	462	174	110	99	29	22	1,402	307	1,503	315	2,456	696	343	9	286	165	407	258	15	30	11	8	1,489	2	42	2	23,401	
81	1,745	102	154	60	66	493	197	175	93	63	87	528	310	44	248	96	108	804	203	523	228	939	1,298	333	198	303	235	277	473	120	160	215	52	810	34	185	125	19,943	
82	41		3			13	3	2		4		25		1				11	6	42	5	37	41	8		9	6	4					27		10	1	549		
83	2,016	15	17	9	4	628	197	40	20	3	10	471	212	25	48	23	13	1,167	433	1,191	332	1,957	1,202	183	18	204	280	183	34	18	11	3	867	1	24	2	19,486		
84	176	1	11			73	19	1		1	3	186	29	5	6	1	2	1,98	33	116	18	65	5	15	3	6	34	21	21	5	6		29		2	1	1,556		
85	56					2	7				2	5	4	1				20		21	3	11	102	1		1	2	3					7		1		355		
86	1,620	1	22	1	4	432	209	18	15	2	19	342	204	53	34	8	9	1,023	316	760	307	2,241	931	212	12	186	186	195	155	28	23	5	1	1,117	3	25	1	17,224	
87	66		1			17	14					31	8			1	1	44	9	38	7	84	31	23		12	16	11	3			81		1		877			
88	2,848	95	188	118	114	845	225	219	332	92	164	894	1,448	51	298	94	153	1,405	339	1,136	391	1,636	2,342	927	268	1,379	404	285	703	305	443	344	140	2,087	75	164	101	40,414	
89	56		7			8	8					15	3			1	1	40	6	35	17	42	28	8		8	5	5	1			25				524			
90	1,749	5	47	28	5	397	173	53	7	1	16	345	278	26	37	20	15	832	151	456	135	1,083	1,203	89	8	148	116	188	155	75	51	26	8	365	6	21	9	12,976	
91	440	20	28	3	1	47	52	19	8	3	5	96	47	19	9	28	17	157	51	159	39	151	241	28	55	37	45	32	28	28	15	32	1	95	2	22	17	3,733	
92	15					2						6	2					1		3	1	10	6				2	1				15		1		147			
93	80					53	4	1			2	103	13	6	1	2		152	21	84	38	185	43	31		16	18	37	12	1	1		201		1		1,515		
94	1,279	3	11	7	2	204	85	52	11		14	162	91	30	11	8	14	229	28	260	122	757	447	123	13	116	147	78	94	44	15	15	9	462	1	26		8,451	
95	44		1			5	6					7	7		5		2	26	4	21	4	24	15	5		9	1	18	8			17		4		456			
96	391		6	5	6	145	23	18	12		2	91	65	3	1																								

CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA FOR YEAR 1927

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU.
CHARLES F. MARVIN, CHIEF

FLORIDA SECTION

ALEXANDER J. MITCHELL, METEOROLOGIST

COMPARATIVE ANNUAL DATA FOR FLORIDA

Year	Temperature					Precipitation				
	Mean	Departure from the normal	Highest	Lowest	Average	Departure from the normal	Greatest In 24 hours	Month and Date	Greatest Monthly	Month.
1892	70.4	-0.5	101	22	47.99	- 4.30			23.25	June
1893	71.0	+0.1	104	19	53.01	+ 0.72	6.03	April 19	14.13	June
1894	71.2	+0.3	101	12	52.51	+ 0.22	12.50	Sept. 25-26	19.78	Sept.
1895	69.9	-1.0	100	11	45.50	- 6.79	5.07	July 11-12	21.03	Oct.
1896	71.0	+0.1	103	20	49.62	- 2.67	9.05	July 7	20.90	June
1897	71.2	+0.3	104	17	56.69	+ 4.40	8.50	Sept. 21	23.01	Sept.
1898	70.5	-0.4	102	17	48.36	- 3.93	7.78	July 11	31.26	Aug.
1899	71.0	+0.1	104	2	53.93	+ 1.64	12.18	Oct. 3	29.10	Oct.
1900	70.7	-0.2	104	13	61.19	+ 8.90	8.85	June 22	17.94	June
1901	68.8	-2.1	107	12	58.47	+ 6.18	13.32	June 1	21.72	June
1902	70.8	-0.1	105	15	51.24	- 1.05	8.76	Dec. 3	20.25	Sept.
1903	69.8	-1.1	105	17	55.79	+ 3.50	9.06	May 12-13	19.04	Sept.
1904	69.9	-1.0	102	20	48.15	- 4.14	10.48	Oct. 17	21.39	Oct.
1905	70.5	-0.4	103	10	61.43	+ 9.14	10.00	Sept. 27	24.76	Aug.
1906	70.9	0.0	101	14	53.76	+ 1.47	10.12	Sept. 27	20.99	Aug.
1907	71.5	+0.6	102	21	49.15	- 3.14	14.96	Nov. 22-23	20.05	Sept.
1908	71.2	+0.3	103	20	48.54	- 3.75	9.79	Sept. 17	27.86	Oct.
1909	71.1	+0.2	103	16	49.52	- 2.77	12.00	July 2	26.00	July
1910	69.2	-1.7	102	19	50.88	- 1.41	9.70	Oct. 15	27.81	Oct.
1911	72.3	+1.4	104	15	47.40	- 4.89	12.50	Aug. 23-24	17.73	Aug.
1912	71.1	+0.2	104	21	64.88	+12.59	11.00	Nov. 21	28.14	Sept.
1913	71.2	+0.3	104	23	48.02	- 4.27	8.52	Mar. 9-10	22.87	Sept.
1914	70.3	-0.6	107	19	49.08	- 3.21	7.66	Nov. 13-14	13.53	Nov.
1915	70.4	-0.5	105	23	56.30	+ 4.01	15.45	Aug. 2	20.70	Aug.
1916	71.1	+0.2	102	21	47.10	- 5.19	10.84	July 8	30.57	July
1917	70.3	-0.6	102	13	41.36	-10.93	7.94	Oct. 16	20.06	Aug.
1918	71.3	+0.4	106	11	50.09	- 2.20	6.98	May 1	15.88	Dec.
1919	71.6	+0.7	101	14	57.35	+ 5.06	11.95	Sept. 9-10	18.87	July
1920	70.1	-0.8	102	19	57.79	+ 5.50	9.30	Feb. 2	21.50	Feb.
1921	72.2	+1.3	103	27	45.24	- 7.05	11.73	Oct. 25	31.34	Oct.
1922	72.3	+1.4	103	21	57.53	+ 5.24	7.91	Sept. 26	23.89	Oct.
1923	71.4	+0.5	102	15	50.17	- 2.12	9.00	Oct. 17	19.93	May
1924	70.8	-0.1	103	12	61.62	+ 9.33	23.22	Oct. 8-10	39.08	Oct.
1925	71.7	+0.8	107	15	52.64	+ 0.35	15.10	Nov. 29-30	18.74	May
1926	70.5	-0.4	99	21	59.58	+ 7.29	10.00	Sept. 19-20	22.78	July
1927	72.3	+1.4	100	12	40.71	-11.58	6.13	April 23-24	17.91	Dec.
Mean	70.9				52.29					

KILLING FROSTS, 1927

Stations	Last in Spring	First in Autumn	Stations	Last in Spring	First in Autumn
Northern Division					
Carrabelle	Mar. 4	Dec. 9	Plant City	Mar. 4	Dec. 20
Cedar Keys	Mar. 3	Dec. 9	St. Cloud	Mar. 4	"
Crescent City	Mar. 4	Dec. 20	St. Leo	Mar. 4	Dec. 20
Federal Point	Jan. 16	Dec. 20	St. Petersburg	Jan. 16	None.
Fernandina	Mar. 3	Dec. 9	Sanford	Jan. 16	Dec. 21
Gainesville	Mar. 4	Dec. 20	Tampa	Jan. 16	None.
Glen St. Mary	Mar. 5	Dec. 5	Tarpon Springs	Jan. 16	Dec. 22
Hastings	Mar. 5	Dec. 20	Titusville	Jan. 16	Dec. 22
Hilliard	Mar. 5	Dec. 9			
Jacksonville	Mar. 3	Dec. 20	Southern Division		
Jacksonville (2)	Mar. 5	Dec. 9	Arcadia	Mar. 3	Dec. 21
Lake City	Mar. 4	Dec. 9	Avon Park	Jan. 26	None.
Live Oak	Mar. 4†	"	Belle Glade	Mar. 4	Dec. 21
Madison	Mar. 5	Dec. 9	Bradenton	Jan. 16	None.
Middleburg	Mar. 5	Dec. 9	Chapman F'd G'd'n.	"	None.
Monticello	Mar. 5	Dec. 9	Coral Gables	"	None.
Mount Pleasant	Mar. 5	"	Davie	Mar. 4	Dec. 22
Palatka	"	Dec. 20	Everglades	Jan. 12	None.
Penney Farms	"	Dec. 18	Fort Lauderdale	None.	None.
Quincy	Mar. 5	Nov. 19	Fort Myers	Jan. 16	None.
Ralford	Mar. 3	Dec. 9	Homestead	Jan. 12	None.
St. Augustine	Mar. 3	Dec. 20	Hypoluxo	None.	None.
Starke	Mar. 5	Dec. 9	Jupiter	None.	None.
Tallahassee	Mar. 4	Nov. 19	Key West	None.	None.
Central Division					
Bartow	Mar. 4	Dec. 21	Long Key	None.	None.
Brooksville	Mar. 3	Dec. 20	Miami	None.	None.
Clermont	Jan. 16	Dec. 20	Miami Beach	None.	None.
Davenport	Mar. 4	Dec. 21	Moore Haven	Jan. 12	Dec. 21
Daytona Beach	Mar. 3	None.	Punta Gorda	Jan. 16	None.
De Land	Mar. 4	Dec. 20	Ritta	None.	Dec. 22
Eustis	Mar. 4	Dec. 20	Venice	"	None.
Fellsmere	Jan. 16	Dec. 21	Western Division		
Fort Pierce	Jan. 11	None.	Apalachicola	Jan. 17	Dec. 9
Inverness	Jan. 16	"	Blountstown	Mar. 4	Nov. 19
Kissimmee	Mar. 4	"	Bluff Springs	Mar. 3	Dec. 8
Lake Alfred	Mar. 4	Dec. 20	Bonifay	Mar. 4	Nov. 19
Lakeland	Jan. 16	Dec. 20	Cottage Hill	Mar. 4	Dec. 9
Lake Wales	Mar. 4	Dec. 21	De Funiak Springs	Mar. 4†	Dec. 9
Merritts Island	None.	"	Garniers (near)	Mar. 25	Nov. 20
New Smyrna	Jan. 16	Dec. 20	Marianna	Mar. 5	Nov. 19
Ocala	Jan. 4	Dec. 9	Pensacola	Jan. 16	Dec. 9
Okeechobee	Mar. 4	Dec. 20	St. Andrew	Mar. 3	Dec. 9
Orlando	Jan. 16	Dec. 20	Vernon	Mar. 4	Nov. 20
Pinellas Park	Jan. 16	Dec. 22			

* Record incomplete. † Data incomplete, but this date probably correct.

CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA FOR YEAR 1927—(Continued.)

Stations	Counties	Elevation, feet	Temperature, in degrees Fahrenheit						Precipitation, in inches						Number of rainy days	Sky			Prevailing wind direction
			Length of record years	Annual mean	Highest	Date	Lowest	Date	Length of record years	Total for year	Greatest monthly	Month	Least Monthly	Month		Total snowfall	Number of clear days	Number of partly cloudy days	
Northern Division																			
Carrabelle	Franklin	10	30	68.8	99	June 4†	14 Jan. 16	31	42.67	8.06	July	0.18	May	0	69				s.
Cedar Keys	Levy	20	39				20 Jan. 16	41	31.15	7.08	Aug.	0.00	Jan.	0	50	190	134	41	s.
Crescent City	Putnam	45	29	72.4	100	June 5	25 Jan. 12†	29	37.42	7.95	June	0.18	May	0	96	132	164	69	se.
Federal Point	do	10	36	72.0	101	June 5	28 Jan. 16	36		8.45	June	0.25	Jan.	0					
Fernandina	Nassau	15	35	70.6	102	June 4†	22 Jan. 16	35	39.46	8.55	July	0.37	April	0	88	157	125	83	se.
Gainesville	Alachua	176	32	71.2	103	June 5	20 Jan. 16	39	36.89	10.53	June	0.19	Jan.	0	98	135	186	44	sw.
Glen St. Mary	Baker	138	31		104	June 5	18 Jan. 12	31		8.76	July	0.20	May	0					
Hastings	St. Johns	10	3	70.7	102	June 5	21 Jan. 12	3	41.25	10.18	Aug.	0.44	Jan.	0	99	108	171	86	ne.
Hilliard	Nassau	69	19	68.8	104	June 4	17 Jan. 12	19	43.67	12.69	July	0.00	Nov.	0	78				
Jacksonville	Duval	222	57	70.6	99	June 4	22 Jan. 16	57	30.44	7.56	June	0.09	May	0	109	134	134	97	sw.
Jacksonville (2)	do	15	11				18 Jan. 16	11						0					
Lake City	Columbia	210	44	70.6	105	June 5	17 Jan. 16	44	40.69	11.41	June	0.10	Jan.	0	89				
Live Oak	Suwannee	109	21		103	June 1†		26						0					
Madison	Madison	143	29	70.4	103	June 5	14 Jan. 16	29	38.40	9.60	June	0.08	Jan.	0	84	153	82	130	
Middleburg	Clay	163	27	70.1	105	June 5	19 Jan. 12	27	39.96	10.05	June	0.13	April	0					
Monticello	Jefferson	39	24	69.0	104	June 5	14 Jan. 16	24	37.33	9.46	June	0.10	Jan.	0					
Mount Pleasant	Gadsden	207	21					21						0					
Palatka	Putnam	306	3					3						0					
Quincy	Gadsden	24	13	69.7	103	June 5	14 Jan. 16	13	39.66	7.56	June	0.24	Jan.	0	114	180	109	76	sw.
Raiford	Union	256	32		103	June 6	18 Jan. 16	32	45.18	11.16	June	0.05	Jan.	0	92				
St. Augustine	St. Johns	133	76		100	July 1†	23 Jan. 16	59		5.56	June	T. May		0					se.
Starke	Bradford	10		70.6	104	June 5	19 Jan. 16	1	41.73	10.08	June	0.17	May	0	103	178	127	60	
Tallahassee	Leon	192	42	69.8	103	June 4†	15 Jan. 16	43	46.08	11.41	June	0.22	Jan.	0	89				s.
Central Division																			
Bartow	Polk	115	41	73.6	102	June 5†	24 Jan. 12	41	36.43	9.20	July	0.10	Jan.	0	116				
Brooksville	Hernando	131	36	74.3	104	June 5†	22 Jan. 16	36	37.83	11.33	July	0.13	Jan.	0	88				w.
Clermont	Lake	105	35	74.8	99	June 6†	28 Jan. 16	35	38.59	9.68	Aug.	0.11	Jan.	0	94				w.
Davenport	Polk	157	5		102	June 5	26 Jan. 12†	5	34.49	10.07	Aug.	0.07	Jan.	0	90				
Daytona Beach	Volusia	10	5	71.1	98	July 2	28 Jan. 11†	5	31.51	9.08	June	0.40	May	0	65				e.
DeLand	do	27	33	72.4	101	June 5	24 Jan. 12	25	42.62	12.06	June	0.36	Jan.	0	113				e.
Eustis	Lake	66	37	73.0	102	June 5	23 Jan. 16	37	32.70	5.50	July	0.24	Jan.	0	93				
Fellsmere	Indian River	25	15	72.8	100	June 5	27 Jan. 12	16	43.38	12.43	Aug.	1.02	Jan.	0	112	186	126	53	ne.
Fort Pierce	St. Lucie	21	27	74.9	100	July 2	30 Jan. 11	33	42.80	11.81	Sept.	0.56	Dec.	0	116	74	174	117	se.
Inverness	Citrus	43	27				23 Jan. 12	27						0					
Isleworth	Orange	111						12	33.20	7.75	July	0.20	Jan.	0	77				
Kissimmee	Osceola	65	35		102	June 5†	27 Jan. 12	35		12.64	Aug.	0.20	Jan.	0					
Lake Alfred	Polk	180	3	73.9	103	June 2†	24 Jan. 12	3	41.50	10.78	Aug.	0.00	Jan.	0	79				n.
Lake Kerr	Marion		1					1		8.84	June			0					
Lakeland	Polk	211	13	73.7	100	June 5	26 Jan. 16	13	34.93	8.50	Aug.	0.04	Jan.	0	89				ne.
Lake Wales	do	153	6	73.3	102	June 4†	23 Jan. 12	6	38.67	10.52	Aug.	0.00	Jan.	0	87				se.
Lynn (near)	Marion	98						14		10.96	July	0.06	Jan.	0					
Merritts Island	Brevard	28	45	72.2	94	July 2	33 Jan. 11†	49	43.25	9.33	Oct.	0.34	April	0	119	214	108	43	sw.
New Smyrna	Volusia	20	44	70.9	100	June 3†	28 Jan. 11	44	32.62	9.72	June	0.33	April	0	70	107	179	79	se.
Ocala	Marion	14	35		101	June 1†	19 Jan. 12	35	48.32	15.10	Aug.	0.15	Jan.	0	99	197	88	80	
Okeechobee	Okeechobee	98	9		99	June 29	27 Jan. 11	9						0					
Orlando	Orange	27	36	73.2	101	June 5	25 Jan. 12†	36	33.84	9.03	July	0.11	Jan.	0	115				e.
Pinellas Park	Pinellas	111	16		95	June 22	25 Jan. 16	16	41.03	11.20	July	0.00	Jan.	0	80				sw.
Plant City	Hillsborough	20	31	71.8	97	June 5†	18 Jan. 12	31	40.41	9.89	Aug.	0.07	Jan.	0	84				e.
St. Cloud	Osceola	121	14		99	May 31†	27 Jan. 12†	14		8.07	June	0.01	Jan.	0					ne.
St. Leo	Pasco	85	33	71.3	100	June 5	22 Jan. 16	33	48.51	9.93	June	0.25	Jan.	0	104	182	136	47	e.
St. Petersburg	Pinellas	140	16	75.0	94	July 28†	30 Jan. 16	16	34.01	7.15	July	0.13	Jan.	0	88				se.
Sanford	Seminole	70	19	73.6	99	June 2†	30 Jan. 11†	19	40.21	10.31	June	0.17	Jan.	0	103				e.
Tampa	Hillsborough	103	38	73.8	95	Sept. 16	28 Jan. 16	38	34.77	7.48	Aug.	0.08	Jan.	0	95	114	171	80	e.
Tarpon Springs	Pinellas	20	43	74.0	98	May 21†	23 Jan. 12†	36	33.28	9.02	July	T. May		0	69	167	109	89	w.
Titusville	Brevard	15	33	73.1	102	July 2	26 Jan. 11	33	37.52	8.05	Aug.	0.32	April	0	95	140	121	104	sw.

Southern Division

Arcadia	DeSoto	61	26	73.6	103	June 5	20	Jan. 12	26	45.44	13.52	Aug.	0.02	Jan.	0	97	150	137	78	ne.
Avon Park	Highlands	150	30	74.5	102	June 5	30	Jan. 12	30	35.88	8.59	June	0.10	Jan.	0	110	157	141	67	ne.
Belle Glade	Palm Beach	7	3	71.9	97	June 15	26	Jan. 12	3	54.09	12.77	July	0.32	Jan.	0	119	165	157	43	e.
Bradenton	Manatee	22	44		98	June 22	24	Jan. 12	44	42.34	12.90	July	T.	Jan.	0	59	214	107	44	
Chapman F'd G'd'n	Dade	14	5		96	July 2	34	Jan. 11	5		11.58	Sept.	0.45	June	0					e.
Coral Gables	do		1		94	July 1†			1		10.49	Sept.			0					e.
Davie	Broward	10	15		97	July 2			15		10.42	Sept.			0					
DeSoto City	Highlands	75							2	39.06	8.11	June	0.10	Jan.	0	66				e.
Everglades	Collier	11	1		100	July 10	32	Jan. 12	1	37.90	8.53	July	0.26	Dec.	0	74				ne.
Fort Lauderdale	Broward	12	15	75.6	96	June 1	35	Jan. 11†	15	50.35	10.93	Sept.	0.78	Mar.	0	109				se.
Fort Myers	Lee	12	65	74.8	97	June 5	32	Jan. 16	60	32.85	8.78	July	0.30	Jan.	0	96				e.
Homestead	Dade	13	15		98	July 2	30	Jan. 2†	15				0.26	May	0					se.
Hypoluxo	Palm Beach	12	33	76.0	100	July 2	34	Jan. 11†	33		8.69	Sept.			0					se.
Jupiter	Martin	21	30		96	Aug. 12	34	Jan. 11	30		11.91	Sept.	0.10	Jan.	0					
Key West	Monroe	16	57	78.1	94	July 9	48	Jan. 12	57	22.31	9.16	Oct.	T.	May	0	87	181	126	58	se.
Long Key	Monroe	9	12	78.4	98	July 2	45	Jan. 12	12	31.09	11.23	Oct.	0.15	May	0	85	204	100	61	e.
Miami	Dade	83	26	75.5	92	July 2	37	Jan. 12	37	33.69	8.83	Sept.	0.68	May	0	114	120	170	75	e.
Miami Beach	do		1		92	Aug. 14			1						0					
Moore Haven	Glades	27	10	73.6	101	June 4	28	Dec. 21	10	44.93	10.79	June	0.11	Jan.	0	95	170	123	72	ne.
Punta Gorda	Charlotte	7	13	74.4	96	June 5	30	Jan. 16	13	30.03	9.94	July	0.01	May	0	76				s.
Ritta	Palm Beach	27	15	73.2	96	July 2	30	Dec. 22	15	44.32	10.15	Sept.	0.08	Nov.	0	103	121	172	72	e.
Venice	Sarasota	35	1		93	June 28			1						0					e.

Western Division

Apalachicola	Franklin	24	24	69.6	96	June 1	21	Jan. 16	24	36.81	5.90	Oct.	0.07	April	0	85	184	111	70	w.
Blountstown	Calhoun		15	69.3	105	June 5	16	Jan. 16	17	46.05	10.95	June	0.23	Jan.	0	71				s.
Bluff Springs	Escambia	55	6	69.2	102	June 5	15	Jan. 16	6	57.02	9.72	Dec.	1.14	Jan.	0	96	219	69	77	s.
Bonifay	Holmes	111	21				16	Jan. 16	21				0.58	Nov.	0					sw.
Cottage Hill	Escambia	130	6	69.3	101	Sept. 16†	16	Jan. 16	6	67.00	11.95	June	1.10	May	0	93	138	180	47	s.
DeFuniak Springs	Walton	193	29	70.1	103	June 1†	16	Jan. 16	29	62.11	15.83	June	0.37	April	0	103				s.
Garniers (near)	Okaloosa	22	15		100	Sept. 16†	18	Jan. 12	15	57.52	11.40	July	0.11	May	0	78				se.
Marianna	Jackson	120	28		102	June 5	16	Jan. 16	28	42.14	10.86	Dec.	0.22	Jan.	0	102	169	145	51	se.
Metts ††	Santa Rosa	25							1						0					
Niceville	Okaloosa	20							1		13.63	July	0.23	May	0					
Pensacola	Escambia	149	48	69.1	96	Sept. 17	21	Jan. 16	48	49.07	9.40	June	0.77	May	0	93	122	133	110	s.
St. Andrew	Bay	14	31		100	Sept. 16	16	Jan. 16	31	41.98	8.70	June	0.34	April	0	68	221	94	50	sw.
Vernon	Washington	50	4	68.1	102	June 4	16	Jan. 16	4	53.34	17.91	Dec.	0.13	April	0					

† On other dates also.

MONTHLY SUMMARY, 1927

Month	Temperature				Precipitation		Average Number days				Wind
	State average	Departure from normal	Highest	Lowest	State average	Departure from normal	Rainy, 0.01 inch or more	Clear	Partly cloudy	Cloudy	Prevailing direction
January	58.7	-0.1	88	12	0.42	-2.41	2	16	9	6	ne.
February	67.1	+7.0	91	33	3.50	+0.33	7	13	9	6	sw.
March	65.7	0.0	91	26	2.38	-0.52	6	16	9	6	e.
April	72.4	+2.5	94	37	1.36	-1.14	3	16	10	4	se.
May	77.2	+1.6	102	42	0.93	-3.03	3	18	10	3	sw.
June	81.8	+1.9	105	57	6.99	+0.41	13	9	13	8	sw.
July	81.9	+0.7	102	61	6.99	-0.23	15	9	15	7	se.
August	81.9	+0.5	100	58	6.27	-0.76	13	10	15	6	se.
September	79.5	+0.1	108	49	4.14	-2.39	10	13	13	4	e.
October	73.8	+0.8	98	34	3.78	-0.61	8	15	10	6	ne.
November	67.9	+2.9	90	28	1.19	-1.06	5	15	10	5	ne.
December	59.5	-0.2	88	22	2.76	-0.14	6	13	8	10	n.
Year	72.3	+1.4	105	12	40.71	-11.58	91	163	131	71	ne.

CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA FOR YEAR 1927—(Continued.)

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL PRECIPITATION FOR THE YEAR 1927, WITH DEPARTURES FROM THE NORMAL

Stations	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		Annual		
	Precipitation	Departure	Precipitation	Departure	Precipitation	Departure	Precipitation	Departure	Precipitation	Departure	Precipitation	Departure	Precipitation	Departure	Precipitation	Departure	Precipitation	Departure	Precipitation	Departure	Precipitation	Departure	Precipitation	Departure	Precipitation	Departure	
Northern Division																											
Carrabelle	0.32	-2.85	4.64	+1.03	1.64	-2.06	0.82	-1.82	0.18	-2.75	6.69	+2.01	8.06	+1.18	7.77	+1.27	2.09	-5.03	5.14	+1.85	0.72	-1.46	4.60	-0.52	42.67	-9.15	
Cedar Keys	0.00	-3.26	3.00	+0.44	1.34	-1.56	0.22	-1.59	0.57	-1.62	5.82	+0.55	6.17	-1.94	7.08	-0.62	1.11	-4.62	3.00	-0.07	0.42	-1.81	2.42	-0.36	31.15	-16.36	
Crescent City	0.28	-2.01	2.92	-0.28	0.99	-1.97	1.12	-1.02	0.18	-4.70	7.95	+0.99	6.10	-0.76	5.93	-0.57	2.86	-3.40	3.10	-1.33	4.42	+2.90	1.47	-1.34	37.42	-13.49	
Federal Point	0.25	-2.45	3.81	+0.51	1.57	-1.66	1.04	-1.56	-0.66	-2.48	8.45	+2.01	7.58	+0.88	7.87	+1.33	1.18	-5.78			2.76	+0.79	1.71	-1.37			
Fernandina	0.60	-2.11	4.44	+1.04	3.13	+0.01	0.37	-2.07	1.13	-2.30	7.99	+3.02	8.55	+2.66	7.18	+1.29	0.73	-6.49	0.87	-3.95	1.48	-0.95	2.99	-0.39	39.46	-10.24	
Gainesville	0.19	-3.05	5.78	+2.87	2.33	-0.83	0.46	-1.68	0.46	-2.68	10.53	+4.02	5.46	-1.86	5.48	-1.27	1.02	-4.63	2.33	-0.56	1.03	-0.95	1.82	-1.45	36.89	-12.07	
Glen St. Mary	0.40	-2.25	6.22	+2.54	2.93	-0.55	1.33	-1.33	0.20	-3.91	7.69	+1.95	8.76	+1.71	8.72	+1.77					0.68	-0.84	2.24	-1.18			
Hastings	0.44		3.79		2.03		0.44		1.15		7.77		7.28		10.18		2.07		1.52		3.00		1.58		41.25		
Hilliard	0.72	-1.53	5.42	+2.13	3.48	+0.25	0.35	-1.94	0.38	-4.11	9.88	+4.02	12.69	+4.82	6.42	-1.97	1.95	-3.37	1.51	-2.01	0.00	-1.80	0.87	-2.51	43.67	-8.02	
Jacksonville	0.40	-2.72	3.54	+0.11	1.67	-1.85	0.18	-2.54	0.09	-4.16	7.56	+2.03	6.85	+0.65	1.98	-4.23	2.39	-5.64	2.20	-2.86	0.83	-1.36	2.75	-0.24	30.44	-22.51	
Jacksonville (2)	0.68		4.47		2.82																	1.92					
Lake City	0.10	-3.33	6.27	+2.36	1.99	-1.96	0.55	-2.13	2.39	-1.05	11.41	+4.59	4.04	-3.41	6.27	-0.04	1.69	-3.59	0.64	-2.30	1.76	-0.60	3.58	-0.18	40.69	-11.64	
Live Oak							0.78	-1.28	1.01	-3.15	12.43	+4.86	4.56	-2.08													
Madison	0.08	-3.36	4.83	+0.47	1.96	-1.38	1.41	-1.70	0.25	-4.13	9.60	+3.55	4.27	-3.03	5.12	-1.52	1.04	-4.47	3.36	+0.77	2.09	-0.12	4.39	+0.05	38.40	-14.87	
Middleburg	0.45	-2.21	5.05	+1.73	2.67	-0.91	0.13	-2.63	0.17	-5.13	10.05	+3.26	9.77	+2.65	6.35	-0.31	1.18	-4.80	1.90	-2.46	0.60	-0.99	1.64	-1.62	39.96	-13.42	
Monticello	0.10	-4.00	3.06	-0.90	2.13	-0.92	0.35	-3.11	1.37	-2.84	9.46	+3.11	5.28	-1.74	6.77	+0.43	1.81	-3.63	1.77	-1.03	0.94	-1.17	4.29	-1.10	37.33	-16.90	
Mount Pleasant	0.15	-3.70	4.03	-1.00	3.44	+0.06	0.65	-3.17			7.50		3.60										1.65				
Palatka			3.71		2.04		2.42	1.18	-1.77	1.46	-3.58	7.56	+1.60	5.87	-0.43	5.01	-0.76	2.27	-2.51	1.91	-0.65	0.82	-2.11	7.59	+2.65	39.66	-15.22
Quincy	0.24	-4.39	5.72	+2.42	2.96	-0.16	4.12	+2.08	0.31	-3.56	11.16	+5.15	8.66	+1.11	6.25	-0.81	0.79	-4.03	1.38	-1.76	2.19	+0.66	1.59	-2.19	45.18	-3.53	
Ralston	0.05	-2.44	3.79	+0.64	1.76	-1.16	2.40	-0.19	7.7	-3.64	5.56	+0.41	5.19	-0.19	4.34	-1.39	3.40	-3.14	3.30	-1.81	1.87	-0.36	2.30	-0.53			
St. Augustine			6.15		2.33		0.39		0.17		10.08		7.84		5.10		3.42		3.77		0.55		1.74		41.73		
Starke	0.19		5.17	+0.61	2.13	-2.23	0.65	-2.63	0.70	-3.16	11.41	+4.92	10.65	+3.20	2.60	-4.10	4.20	-0.96	2.60	-0.41	0.87	-1.68	4.88	+0.33	46.08	-9.73	
Tallahassee	0.22	-3.63	5.17	+0.61	2.13	-2.23	0.65	-2.63	0.70	-3.16	11.41	+4.92	10.65	+3.20	2.60	-4.10	4.20	-0.96	2.60	-0.41	0.87	-1.68	4.88	+0.33	46.08	-9.73	
Central Division																											
Bartow	0.10	-2.29	2.03	-0.69	2.66	+0.26	2.07	+0.06	1.11	-3.32	6.64	-1.36	9.20	+1.39	5.80	-1.96	4.58	-3.15	1.03	-2.89	0.29	-1.46	0.92	-1.40	36.43	-15.81	
Brooksville	0.13	-2.76	2.99	-0.06	3.00	+0.53	1.43	-0.78	0.70	-3.50	4.88	-3.45	11.33	+1.36	5.19	-3.23	2.52	-4.23	2.29	-1.34	1.00	-1.14	2.37	-0.36	37.83	-18.96	
Clermont	0.11	-2.37	3.75	+0.86	2.99	+0.82	1.02	-1.12	0.51	-3.94	7.32	+0.59	5.27	-1.99	9.68	+2.26	4.11	-2.10	2.06	-1.43	0.59	-1.04	1.18	-1.23	38.59	-10.69	
Davenport	0.07		2.00		2.82		1.45		0.78		5.91		5.98		10.07		1.84		2.94		0.36		0.87		34.49		
Daytona Beach	0.59		2.09		1.36		0.89		0.40		9.08		3.68		3.19		2.82		4.15		2.16		1.10		31.51		
DeLand	0.26	-2.07	2.91	-0.06	2.87	+0.29	1.49	-0.66	0.54	-4.16	12.06	+4.66	7.43	-0.43	3.69	-3.09	4.09	-1.49	3.89	-1.83	1.44	-0.50	1.85	-0.68	42.62	-10.02	
Eustis	0.24	-2.49	1.83	-0.91	3.22	+0.70	1.02	-1.18	2.17	-1.69	5.22	-1.00	5.50	-1.74	2.47	-3.70	4.73	-1.19	3.23	-0.48	1.99	+0.09	1.08	-1.31	32.70	-14.90	
Fellsmere	1.02	-1.62	2.94	+0.67	1.44	-0.35	2.24	-0.28	1.86	-2.62	5.82	-0.42	3.04	-3.73	12.43	+5.79	4.42	-3.02	4.48	-1.53	2.66	+0.46	1.03	-0.98	45.38	-7.63	
Fort Pierce	0.65	-2.60	0.86	-1.76	1.56	-1.10	1.21	-3.32	0.92	-3.25	3.00	-3.30	4.93	-0.77	15.13	+15.81	11.81	+4.81	10.22	+4.10	1.95	-1.13	0.56	-1.59	42.80	-8.06	
Inverness	0.20	-2.23	2.60	-0.11																							
Isleworth	0.20	-1.82	2.59	+0.40	3.25	+1.09	0.60	-2.21	1.20	-4.11	3.00	-3.03	7.75	+0.90	7.33	+1.40	2.48	-3.43	2.68	-0.72	1.01	-1.18	1.11	-1.42	33.20	-14.13	
Kissimmee	0.20	-2.59	1.40	-1.75	2.45	+0.07	1.76	-0.32	3.08	-1.28	5.27	-1.58	5.97	-1.39	12.64	+5.69											
Lake Alfred	0.00		2.86		2.92		1.59		1.22		6.74		6.75		10.78		5.09		1.88		0.78		0.89		41.50		
Lake Kerr					1.39		0.89		0.16		8.84		6.85		4.97		2.81		3.05		2.34		1.54				
Lakeland	0.04	-1.90	3.41	+1.12	4.25	+1.79	0.47	-1.87	1.25	-5.29	6.21	-0.73	6.11	-2.27	8.50	+0.76	2.42	-3.58	1.60	-2.09	0.23	-2.04	0.44	-1.78	34.93	-17.97	
Lake Wales	0.00		1.51		1.79		0.70		0.78		8.25		9.58		10.52		1.51		2.63		0.39		1.01		38.67		
Lynne (near)	0.06	-2.49	1.15	-1.35	1.05	-1.75	0.71	-2.03	2.25	-3.34			10.96	+3.53			2.25	-2.81	1.47	-2.30	1.57	-0.31	1.97	-1.18			
Merritts Island	0.97	-1.93	2.26	-0.37	1.57	-0.86	0.34	-2.20	1.37	-2.59	6.97	+0.69	7.13	+1.38	4.61	-0.76	5.30	-2.13	9.33	+3.12	1.72	-0.59	1.68	-0.81	48.25	-7.05	
New Smyrna	0.77	-2.17	3.13	+0.19	2.37	-0.55	0.33	-1.65	0.53	-3.26	9.72	+4.42	4.95	-0.67	4.62	-0.96	1.49	-5.75	3.29	-3.42	0.47	-2.22	0.95	-1.63	32.62	-17.67	
Ocala	0.15	-2.28	3.42	+0.35	1.89	-0.99	0.65	-1.64	0.78	-3.73	7.44	+0.16	11.02	+2.95	15.10	+7.68	1.90	-4.62	3.44	+0.35	0.72	-1.19	1.81	-1.00	48.32	-3.96	
Okeechobee	0.54		0.84		1.00		1.15		1.79		5.71		5.92				7.43		4.70		0.66		0.80				
Orlando	0.11	-2.44	1.71	-0.85	2.30	-0.08	0.62	-1.59	0.47	-4.01	3.84	-3.36	9.03	+1.27	5.71	-1.16	4.13	-2.88	3.89	-1.23	0.74	-0.99	1.29	-1.10	33.84	-18.42	
Pinellas Park	0.00	-3.10	3.44	+0.52	4.42	+2.55	0.80	-1.35	0.72	-3.68	3.76	-2.13	11.20	+1.39	5.78	-3.51	5.59	-2.02	2.45	-2.97	0.30	-2.46	2.57	-0.16	41.03	-16.92	
Plant City	0.07	-2.53	3.42	+0.42	2.26	+2.33	1.30	-0.64	1.61	-2.85	7.01	-1.12	8.70	+0.67	9.89	+0.75	2.35	-4.29	1.59	-1.86	0.35	-1.28	1.86	-0.50	40.41	-13.36	
St. Cloud	0.01	-2.74	1.71	-1.16	2.22	+0.21	1.55	-0.75	0.94	-3.21	8.07	+2.18	6.72	+0.54	3.76	-2.41	4.48	-0.73	6.39	+2.35	0.12						

Southern Division

Arcadia	0.02	-2.13	3.07	-0.23	2.30	-0.35	0.80	-1.26	0.94	-3.56	6.39	-0.94	10.82	+2.77	13.52	+5.11	4.12	-1.98	1.53	-2.44	1.32	-0.28	1.61	-0.47	45.44	-5.76
Avon Park	0.10	-2.12	1.87	-0.73	2.29	+0.46	1.52	-0.53	0.31	-4.44	8.59	-0.04	5.39	-2.85	5.93	-1.63	3.98	-1.88	3.80	-0.52	0.39	-1.34	1.71	-0.29	35.88	-15.91
Belle Glade	0.32		2.90		2.18		2.44		3.19		7.08		12.77		11.45		6.41		4.50		0.43		0.42		54.09	
Bradenton	T.	-2.79	2.65	-0.30	3.39	+1.27	1.08	-0.96	0.24	-3.06	8.34	+0.88	12.90	+2.55	4.63	-4.64	4.50	-2.67	1.39	-2.04	0.59	-1.40	2.63	+0.22	42.34	-12.94
Chapman Fld G'd'n	0.67		2.22				1.32		1.05		0.45		3.51		3.26		11.58		8.03		1.02		0.66			
Coral Gables											2.65		1.10		1.34		10.49		5.27		1.43		0.50			
Davie			3.47	+1.26	1.08	-2.34	5.94	+1.75	1.12	-4.89	5.62	-1.87	9.24	+2.43	8.78	+2.47	10.42	+2.45	5.80	-3.70	2.18	-1.47	1.70	-0.02		
DeSoto City	0.10		2.34		1.80		0.58		0.49		8.11		7.45		6.61		6.75		2.46		0.51		1.86		39.06	
Everglades	0.28		1.11		1.56		1.23		1.60		3.16		8.53		8.00		6.49		4.51		1.17		0.26		37.90	
Fort Lauderdale	0.91	-1.89	3.71	+1.84	0.78	-2.63	7.35	+3.14	1.24	-6.02	4.15	-1.71	3.11	-2.37	4.12	-1.68	10.93	+3.25	10.18	-0.69	2.12	-1.96	1.75	-0.47	50.35	-11.19
Fort Myers	0.30	-1.80	0.76	-1.40	1.42	-0.53	0.80	-1.39	1.23	-2.71	8.04	-1.06	8.78	+0.55	3.14	-4.98	5.59	-2.00	1.78	-2.08	0.30	-1.15	0.71	-0.98	32.85	-19.53
Homestead	1.26	-0.08	4.17	+2.45	1.25	-0.73	2.77	-1.39	0.26	-7.33	4.98	-3.15	7.74	-0.07	6.15	-0.69			11.10	+2.73	0.31	-3.46	0.57	-0.31		
Hypoluxo	2.43	-0.64			1.99	-0.83	7.54	+4.48	0.99	-4.75	2.56	-5.42	1.42	-4.08	8.60	+3.58	8.69	+0.47	6.27	-3.96	1.76	-1.80	0.94	-1.22		
Jupiter	0.10	-3.48	1.80	-1.25	2.58	-0.54	5.42	+2.79	1.74	-3.02	4.51	-2.01	4.32	-1.53	5.75	-0.06	11.91	+3.39	6.00	-4.63			1.40	-1.09		
Key West	0.24	-1.74	0.85	-0.79	0.83	-0.65	0.25	-1.05	T.	-3.36	0.14	-4.11	2.46	-1.14	1.66	-3.03	5.37	-1.42	9.16	+3.78	0.58	-1.78	0.78	-1.06	22.31	-16.35
Long Key	0.19	-1.06	1.22	-0.14	0.70	-0.54	1.27	-0.75	0.15	-4.92	0.68	-2.53	3.74	-0.31	2.37	-2.79	8.54	+0.24	11.23	+4.23	0.56	-1.41	0.44	-0.70	31.09	-10.68
Miami	1.60	-1.13	2.52	+0.39	0.88	-1.73	2.23	-1.10	0.68	-5.80	2.40	-4.73	5.00	-1.17	4.40	-2.02	8.83	+0.11	3.73	-5.23	0.90	-1.94	0.52	-1.48	33.69	-25.83
Miami Beach			2.88		0.54		4.46		1.12		1.45		5.54				5.10		2.61		1.58		0.21			
Moore Haven	0.11		2.09		1.70		2.02		1.94		10.79		5.79		8.61		6.99		4.12		0.38		0.39		44.93	
Punta Gorda	0.21	-1.82	2.03	+0.33	4.83	+3.75	1.16	-0.88	0.01	-4.06	3.08	-2.72	9.94	+1.77	1.86	-4.57	3.81	-3.94	1.78	-2.84	0.32	-2.22	1.00	-0.99	30.03	-18.19
Ritta	0.43	-0.87	2.33	+1.08	3.13	+1.68	1.22	-0.98	1.82	-3.58	6.81	+1.68	7.30	+0.80	7.85	+2.71	10.15	+4.63	2.91	-2.45	0.08	-1.24	0.29	-0.86	44.32	+2.60
Venice			0.85		2.38		0.66		0.49		1.88		7.21				1.86		2.33		0.77		1.17			

Western Division

Apalachicola	1.15	-2.52	5.18	+1.59	1.72	-1.60	0.07	-2.70	0.19	-3.75	5.85	+1.38	4.14	-3.73	3.83	-3.91	3.41	-5.27	5.90	+2.46	0.65	-2.13	4.72	-0.64	36.81	-20.82
Blountstown	0.23	-3.87	5.52	+1.00	2.19	-0.92	0.33	-4.50	2.15	-2.25	10.95	+4.23	5.95	-1.63	4.84	-0.91	4.23	+0.50	3.80	+1.04	0.42	-2.13	5.44	+1.01	46.05	-8.43
Bluff Springs	1.14		7.28		5.16		1.56		2.42		6.97		5.57		4.43		3.28		3.80		4.69		9.72		57.02	
Bonifay	1.07	-3.60	4.30	-0.52	2.18	-1.64	1.08	-3.63	1.18	-3.11	6.95	+1.75	7.01	-0.87	3.60	-1.86	3.34	-0.47	3.37	+0.62	0.58	-2.72				
Cottage Hill	1.30		10.03		3.55		2.05		1.10		11.95		9.65		5.35		2.73		4.99		3.71		10.59		67.00	
DeFuniak Springs	0.48	-3.56	6.80	+0.79	3.55	-1.46	0.37	-3.55	1.80	-2.85	15.83	-9.73	8.06	-0.24	6.04	-2.50	2.84	-2.62	3.84	+0.46	0.82	-2.83	11.68	+6.55	62.11	-2.08
Garniers (near)	1.35	-0.06	5.14	+0.73	4.85	+0.97	1.78	-2.85	0.11	-4.25	6.91	-3.17	11.40	+3.52	4.20	-3.61	1.84	-3.90	5.73	+1.41	6.16	+2.74	8.55	+3.71	57.52	-1.42
Marianna	0.22	-3.68	4.43	-0.32	1.59	-2.65	0.49	-3.16	1.23	-2.82	7.85	+2.78	4.45	-2.65	2.44	-2.99	5.56	+0.31	2.33	-0.61	0.69	-2.14	10.86	+6.10	42.14	-11.83
Metts	1.05		4.43		3.37		1.01		0.25		6.88		5.86													
Niceville			7.23		4.97		0.69		0.33		7.53		13.63		3.77		4.02		3.83		0.77		11.23			
Pensacola	0.79	-3.25	6.90	+2.41	3.60	-1.76	1.36	-1.80	0.77	-1.91	9.40	+4.53	5.18	-2.09	5.01	-2.15	2.57	-2.66	2.99	-1.09	3.05	-0.69	7.45	+3.28	49.07	-7.18
St. Andrew	0.41	-3.44	5.39	+1.09	2.44	-0.98	0.34	-2.64	0.36	-3.62	8.70	+4.12	4.49	-2.90	7.12	-0.98	1.40	-4.91	1.96	-2.32	1.46	-1.82	7.91	+2.53	41.98	-15.87
Vernon	0.72	-3.19	4.68	+0.08	2.97	-1.42	0.13	-3.81	2.14	-2.46	7.62	+2.19	4.42	-3.34	7.61	+1.03	1.28	-4.34	2.49	-0.34	1.36	-2.08	17.91	+12.88	53.34	-4.80

T. Amount too small to measure. † Indicates plus.

MAXIMUM RAINFALL AT REGULAR STATIONS, 1927

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
6 minutes	28 ¹	66 ²	30 ³	17 ⁴	19 ⁵	49 ⁶	50 ²	47 ⁴	56 ¹	65 ¹	39 ⁴	34 ⁴	66
10 minutes	40 ¹	105 ²	48 ³	25 ⁴	28 ⁵	81 ⁶	74 ²	79 ⁴	88 ¹	115 ¹	64 ⁴	58 ⁴	115
15 minutes	52 ¹	126 ²	58 ³	31 ⁴	34 ⁵	111 ⁶	92 ²	106 ⁴	89 ¹	138 ¹	77 ⁴	73 ⁴	138
30 Minutes	64 ¹	196 ²	66 ³	44 ⁴	39 ⁵	176 ⁶	164 ²	130 ⁴	89 ¹	210 ¹	93 ⁴	97 ⁴	210
1 hour	67 ¹	217 ²	66 ³	58 ⁴	40 ⁵	215 ⁶	196 ²	209 ⁴	111 ¹	273 ¹	102 ⁴	142 ⁴	273
2 hours	76 ¹	240 ²	78 ³	63 ⁴	40 ⁵	236 ⁶	224 ²	224 ⁴	134 ¹	309 ¹	112 ⁴	160 ⁴	309

¹ Apalachicola; ² Jacksonville; ³ Key West; ⁴ Miami; ⁵ Pensacola; ⁶ Tampa.

PRESSURE, WIND, HUMIDITY, AND SUNSHINE, 1927.

Stations	Atmospheric Pressure (Reduced to sea level)			Wind			Relative humidity, mean an'l.		Percentage of sunshine
	Mean	Highest	Lowest	Average hourly velocity	Maximum velocity	Direction	Date	8 a. m.	8 p. m.
Apalachicola	30.07	30.53	29.52	7.7	47	se.	Sept. 18	83	67
Jacksonville	30.08	30.55	29.47	11.0	56	nw.	Feb. 25	80	57
Key West	30.03	30.36	29.67	9.9	56	nw.	Feb. 19	77	68
Miami	30.07	30.40	29.65	8.6	36	s.	July 9	75	64
Pensacola	30.07	30.60	28.52	12.5	48	ne.	Sept. 5	83	71
Tampa	30.06	30.48	29.55	6.0	34	ne.	June 28	81	56

CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA FOR YEAR 1927—(Continued.)

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL MEAN TEMPERATURES FOR THE YEAR 1927 WITH DEPARTURES FROM THE NORMAL

	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		Septemb-		October		November		December		Annual		
Stations	Temperature	Departure	Temperature	Departure	Temperature	Departure	Temperature	Departure	Temperature	Departure	Temperature	Departure	Temperature	Departure	Temperature	Departure	Temperature	Departure	Temperature	Departure	Temperature	Departure	Temperature	Departure	Temperature	Departure	
Northern Division																											
Carrabelle	52.0	-2.0	60.6	+5.8	60.2	-1.2	68.6	+1.8	73.4	-0.8	81.0	+1.1	81.4	-0.1	81.0	-0.2	78.6	-0.1	71.4	+0.5	64.2	+3.0	53.1	-1.4	68.8	+0.5	
Cedar Keys	55.0	-2.7	62.8 ²	+3.6	62.0	-1.8	72.4	+2.6	74.6	-1.2	81.0	+1.1	81.0 ²	-1.1	81.0	-0.7	79.5	+0.2	72.9	+0.3	67.4	+4.4	55.2 ³	-3.5	72.4	+2.0	
Crescent City	58.7	+0.9	67.4	+8.2	66.0	+0.4	72.8	+3.4	78.2	+2.5	82.4	+2.3	82.4	+0.6	82.5	+0.7	79.5	+0.2	72.9	+0.3	67.4	+2.8	59.2	+1.2	72.4	+2.0	
Federal Point	57.8	+0.4	65.6	+7.0	65.0	+0.3	74.7 ²	+3.0	77.3	+2.5	82.8	+3.3	82.4	+1.0	82.4	+0.9	79.8	+0.9	74.0 ²	+1.7	67.6	+3.4	58.0	0.0	72.0	+2.0	
Fernadina	54.6	+0.1	64.0	+8.4	63.0	+0.7	71.2	+2.7	76.8	+3.0	81.4	+2.1	81.1 ²	+0.1	81.4	+0.5	79.8	+1.5	72.4	+0.1	65.3	+2.3	56.0	-0.1	70.6	+2.0	
Gainesville	56.8	-0.1	65.4	+7.9	64.8	-0.1	71.9	+2.7	76.8	+1.0	81.5	+1.3	81.3	0.0	81.0	-0.4	79.1	+0.4	72.3	+0.7	66.7	+3.8	56.5	-0.5	71.2	+1.4	
Glen St. Mary	55.0	-0.2	63.9	+7.4	63.8	+0.2	70.4	+3.0	77.2	+2.6	81.8	+2.6	81.4 ²	+0.1	82.3	+0.8	77.4	—	71.6	—	66.0	—	57.6	—	70.7	—	
Hastings	56.4 ¹	—	65.0	—	63.7	—	70.2	—	75.7 ¹	—	82.0	—	81.3	—	81.6	—	77.4	—	71.6	—	66.0	—	57.6	—	70.7	—	
Hilliard	53.2 ²	-2.5	62.4	+5.5	63.4 ²	+0.8	68.0 ²	0.0	73.8	+0.1	80.6	+1.3	81.2	+0.5	80.8	-0.2	77.3	-0.7	68.3	-2.4	63.8 ²	+3.1	53.4 ²	-2.0	68.8	+0.3	
Jacksonville	55.6	+0.2	64.9	+6.9	64.2	+1.6	71.0	+2.3	76.7	+1.7	81.2	+1.3	81.2	-0.9	81.0	-0.7	78.5	+0.2	71.8	+0.7	65.7	+3.5	55.6	-0.7	70.6	+1.3	
Jacksonville (2)	54.6	—	65.2	—	64.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lake City	55.4	-0.2	64.5	+7.2	64.2	+0.7	70.6	+1.8	75.8	+0.5	81.4 ¹	+1.6	81.6	+0.8	81.0 ²	+0.1	78.8 ²	+0.4	72.0	+2.0	65.6	+4.2	56.0	-0.1	70.6	+1.6	
Live Oak	—	—	—	—	66.4 ²	+3.4	70.4	+1.6	76.2	+1.0	81.6	+1.6	81.4	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Madison	55.0	+0.3	64.2	+8.1	62.8	+0.2	71.2	+2.7	76.8	+1.6	81.4	+1.1	82.1	+1.0	80.5	-0.9	79.4	+0.4	71.7	+1.4	64.9 ¹	+4.1	54.2 ²	-0.7	70.4	+1.6	
Middleburg	55.6 ³	+0.1	64.6 ⁴	+8.2	62.4 ⁴	-1.1	70.8 ¹	+3.4	76.2 ²	+2.4	81.4 ³	+2.0	80.8 ²	-0.4	80.8 ²	-0.3	77.2 ²	-1.2	70.5 ²	-0.1	64.4 ²	+3.5	56.3 ²	-1.1	70.1	+1.5	
Monticello	51.6	-2.6	62.4	+7.1	62.2 ²	-0.3	71.0	+3.6	76.4	+1.9	80.6	+0.9	80.8	+0.3	79.8 ²	-0.7	78.0	-0.4	70.1	+0.4	63.3	+3.2	51.3	-2.5	69.0	+0.9	
Mount Pleasant	52.8 ⁴	-1.6	62.2	+7.9	60.2	-1.5	69.8	+2.9	73.1 ¹	-0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Palatka	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84.0	—	83.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Quincy	54.1	+0.5	63.8	+9.1	62.3	+0.7	70.5	+4.8	75.8	+2.8	80.8	+1.6	80.6	+0.7	80.4	+0.3	78.8 ¹	+1.1	71.6 ²	+2.4	64.0	+5.4	53.4	-0.7	69.7	+2.4	
Raiford	56.2	+0.8	66.2 ²	+9.0	64.2	+0.2	71.0	+3.0	75.5	+1.3	81.4	+1.6	82.6	+1.4	81.1	-0.3	78.5	+0.1	72.7	+1.9	—	—	57.0 ²	+1.9	—	—	
St. Augustine	—	—	65.6	+6.8	64.2 ¹	+1.1	71.5	+2.1	76.2	+2.2	80.8	+1.7	81.4	+0.6	81.0	+0.3	79.2	+0.6	72.8	+0.2	68.0 ⁴	+3.7	58.4	+0.4	—	—	
Starke	54.9	—	64.6	—	64.0	—	71.0	—	76.6	—	81.8	—	81.6	—	81.2	—	78.4	—	71.6	—	65.6	—	55.7	—	70.6	—	
Tallahassee	53.3	+0.3	63.7	+8.7	62.2	+0.8	71.3	+4.0	77.2	+2.8	80.8	+1.5	81.2	+0.9	80.5	+0.5	78.6	+1.5	70.9	+2.2	64.8	+5.1	53.7	+0.3	69.8	+2.4	
Central Division																											
Bartow	60.2	-1.0	68.9	+5.9	68.0	+0.6	74.6	+3.1	79.4	+2.8	83.6	+3.3	82.4	+1.0	82.4	+0.8	80.2	+0.4	74.5	+0.2	67.9	+1.5	60.7	-1.0	73.6	+1.5	
Brooksville	62.0	+3.0	69.9	+9.8	67.8	+2.0	74.6	+4.8	80.6	+4.8	84.2	+4.6	83.6	+3.2	83.0	+1.4	81.2	+1.8	75.2	+2.0	69.6	+4.5	60.0	+0.3	74.3	+3.5	
Clermont	62.7	+1.3	70.7	+8.0	68.4	-0.3	75.7	+3.1	80.3	+2.4	83.7	+2.3	83.8	+1.1	84.0	+1.3	81.6	+0.7	75.4	+0.2	70.0	+2.3	61.6	-0.2	74.8	+1.8	
Davenport	62.2	—	68.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83.6	—	83.1 ²	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Daytona Beach	56.7	—	65.2	—	64.0	—	70.8	—	74.0	—	78.6	—	81.2	—	81.0	—	80.0	—	74.0	—	68.0	—	59.9 ¹	—	71.1	—	
DeLand	58.6	-0.2	67.3	+7.5	65.9	-0.1	72.5	+3.2	77.9	+2.6	82.0	+3.6	82.0	+1.1	83.0	+1.8	79.1	0.0	73.0	+0.5	67.0	+2.8	59.2	+0.2	72.4	+1.9	
Eustis	59.6	+0.1	68.1	+7.0	66.6	-0.4	73.4	+2.2	79.0	+1.9	83.4	+2.5	82.7	+0.4	83.2	-0.8	79.8	-0.2	74.2	+0.7	67.7	+2.2	58.5	-1.6	73.0	+1.3	
Fellsmere	61.1	-2.5	68.7	+5.1	66.6	0.0	71.8	+1.3	76.4	+1.4	81.4	+2.4	80.7	+0.1	81.2	+0.1	79.5	+0.1	74.8	-0.8	69.2	+1.3	62.4	-1.7	72.8	-0.6	
Fort Pierce	64.0	-0.6	71.0	+6.4	69.0	+0.1	75.0	+2.8	79.0	+2.9	82.4	+2.7	82.5	+1.3	82.6	+1.0	80.2	-0.1	76.2	-0.3	71.6	+1.9	65.0	-0.3	74.9	+1.5	
Inverness	59.8	+1.7	67.5	+9.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Kissimmee	61.2	-0.1	68.5	+6.6	66.9	-0.7	73.2	+1.4	78.4	+1.3	83.8	+3.2	83.1	+1.0	83.4	+1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lake Alfred	61.4	—	69.8	—	66.8	—	74.4	—	80.0	—	83.8	—	82.3	—	82.9	—	80.4	—	75.7	—	69.4	—	60.4	—	73.9	—	
Lakeland	61.4	—	69.6	—	67.6	—	74.2	—	79.7	—	82.9	—	82.4	—	82.5	—	79.9	—	74.8	—	69.1	—	60.8	—	73.7	—	
Lake Wales	59.5	—	68.2	—	66.3	—	73.5	—	79.2	—	83.7	—	82.2	—	83.2	—	79.8	—	75.2	—	67.6	—	61.0	—	73.3	—	
Merritts Island	60.4	-1.8	67.6	+4.0	66.0	-1.3	72.8	+1.3	76.4	+0.3	80.0	+0.5	80.8	-0.4	80.2	-1.2	78.2	-1.8	73.6	-1.9	69.0	+0.8	61.4	-1.7	72.2	-0.3	
New Smyrna	56.9	-1.7	65.0	+5.6	64.3	-0.5	71.2	+2.6	75.3	+1.5	80.0	+1.5	80.4	+0.3	80.4	+0.3	79.0	+0.3	73.0	-0.4	66.2	+0.8	58.7	-0.6	70.9	+0.8	
Ocala	55.2	-2.4	63.9	+4.6	64.0	-0.7	71.8	+2.3	77.4	+1.9	81.6	+2.0	80.4	-0.5	80.4	-0.6	77.4	-1.2	—	—	64.6	+1.3	57.2	-0.6	—	—	
Okeechobee	60.0	—	67.8	—	65.0	—	76.6	—	—	—	82.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Orlando	59.8	-0.9	69.0	+7.1	65.8	-1.8	72.8	+1.4	78.6	+2.0	83.7	+3.2	82.2	+0.2	82.2	0.0	79.6	-0.3	76.1	+1.0	69.4	+2.7	60.6	-0.7	73.2	+1.2	
Pinellas Park	61.1	-1.4	67.6	+5.4	67.0	0.0	—	—	76.0	+0.8	81.6	+2.0	81.7	+0.7	82.2	+0.8	80.6	+0.5	75.0	-0.1	69.2	+2.2	59.4	-3.1	—	—	
Plant City	60.0	-1.1	67.4	+5.3	64.3	-3.1	71.0	+0.0	74.6 ²	-1.8	81.0	+0.6	81.0	-0.3	81.4	-0.1	78.8	-0.7	73.6	-0.3	68.0	-2.0	60.4	-0.1	71.8	0.0	
St. Cloud	61.0	-0.6	68.7	+5.7	66.0	-0.4	73.0	+1.1	77.5	+1.2	81.8	+1.6	81.4	-0.2	81.9	0.0	79.0	-1.1	74.0	-0.4	68.6	+0.8	—	—	—	—	
St. Leo	58.5	-1.9	66.8	+5.5	64.4	-2.6	71.2	+0.5	77.1	+0.8	81.2	+1.3	81.0	-0.2	80.9	-0.2	78.0	-1.4	72.3	-1.1	66.7	+0.9	57.2	-3.2	71.3	-1.0	
St. Petersburg	63.2	+0.4	69.9	+5.8	68.7	+1.2	75.0	+2.3	79.6	+2.7	83.6	+2.4	83.6	+1.4	84.0	+1.3	82.0	+0.9	76.8	+1.2	71.0	+3.0	62.2	-1.9	75.0	+1.7	
Sanford	59.7	-0.3	69.2	+7.2	67.5	-2.0	73.3 ¹	+3.1	78.6	+3.3	83.2	+3.7	82.8	+1.6	83.5	+2.2	80.4	+1.0	74.9 ¹	+0.9	69.1	+3.1	60.8	-0.2	73.8	+2.3	
Tampa	62.0	+1.6	68.9	+7.0	67.6	+0.8	74.0	+3.1																			

Southern Division

Arcadia	61.6	-1.3	68.4	+5.1	67.4	-0.7	73.0	+0.7	78.4	+1.6	83.2	+2.6	82.1	+0.5	83.0	+1.0	80.1	-0.6	75.6	+0.4	69.0	+1.3	62.0	-1.3	73.6	+0.8
Avon Park	63.1	+0.2	70.6	+6.9	68.1	-0.3	74.8	+2.5	80.4	+3.5	83.6	+3.7	81.8	+0.5	83.3	+1.7	80.0	0.0	75.6	+0.5	70.0	+2.0	63.0	-0.7	74.5	+1.7
Belle Glade	60.0		67.0		65.6		69.8		75.4		80.0		80.0		80.5		78.6		75.0		68.4		62.2		71.9	
Bradenton	60.5	-0.7	67.6	+5.3	66.4	0.0	72.1	+1.5	76.0	+0.3	81.2	+1.5	81.1	+0.2					74.8	+0.3	69.2	+2.1	60.6	-1.4		
Chapman F'd G'd'n			71.6 ²				74.5		77.8 ¹		81.9		82.6		82.6		80.2		76.8		72.6		67.4			
Coral Gables							78.6 ¹		82.3		82.4		82.6		80.0		79.2 ²	+0.2	75.6	-0.4	71.6	+1.7	66.1	-0.8		
Davie			68.8	+3.2	68.6 ¹	+1.4	71.9	+0.6	76.5	+1.1	79.6	+2.0	80.0	+0.7					71.6		66.4					
Everglades	63.2		69.9		69.0		74.0		77.3		81.5		82.3		82.8						71.6					
Fort Lauderdale	68.2	-0.7	72.4	+4.5	71.1	-0.6	75.4	+1.7	77.8	+1.0	81.5	+1.6	81.9	+0.4	81.2	-0.8	80.2	-0.8	76.6	-1.7	73.3	+0.8	68.1	-1.2	75.6	+0.4
Fort Myers	63.2	-0.5	70.6	+5.6	69.2	-0.3	74.6	+2.1	79.8	+2.9	83.0	+3.0	82.8	+1.8	83.0	+1.8	81.2	+1.2	76.5	+0.9	70.6	+1.0	63.6	-0.1	74.8	+1.6
Homestead	63.4	-3.7	69.2	+2.6	69.3	-0.9	72.8	-0.6	77.2	+0.7	80.4	+0.6	80.5	-0.4							67.2		61.1			
Hypoluxo	66.1	-0.4	72.3	+5.4	71.2	-0.8	74.8	+1.8	77.8	+1.0	81.4	+2.1	82.7	+1.4	82.6	+1.1	81.0	+0.4	77.6	-0.1	74.3	+2.1	69.6	+1.1	76.0	+1.4
Jupiter	65.6 ²	+1.3			71.6	+2.2	76.0	+3.8	78.8	+2.4	81.6	+2.0	82.5	+1.5	82.2		78.1	+0.6			67.7		61.4			
Key West	68.0	-1.5	75.2	+4.7	73.5	+0.9	77.7	+2.0	81.6	+2.5	84.9	+3.0	84.8	+1.3	85.1	+1.6	82.5	+0.3	78.8	-0.3	74.7	+0.4	70.6	+0.3	78.1	+1.3
Long Key	67.6	-2.9	75.9 ⁴	+5.3	74.8 ⁴	-0.3	77.8 ¹	+0.4	82.4	+2.5	85.6 ¹	+2.4	85.6	+1.5	85.1	+1.5	82.7	0.0	77.8	-1.6	74.2	+0.4	70.1	-1.3	78.4	+0.7
Miami	65.8	-0.7	72.5	+5.4	70.2	0.0	74.4	+1.6	78.5	+2.1	82.3	+2.3	82.1	+1.1	82.8	+1.4	80.0	-0.1	77.0	0.0	73.0	+1.2	67.4	-0.6	75.5	+1.1
Miami Beach			73.0		70.6		74.6		79.1		82.2		82.9		82.6		80.2		76.8		73.5		68.7			
Moore Haven	62.3		69.4		67.2		72.8		77.2		82.0		81.6		81.6		80.0		76.2		69.8		62.7		73.6	
Punta Gorda	63.2		69.5		68.6		74.1		78.2		82.3		82.1		82.8		80.6		76.2		71.2		63.5		74.4	
Ritta	61.6	-3.4	68.9	+3.5	67.9	-0.1	72.6	+0.2	75.4	-0.1	80.0	+0.7	80.4	-0.1	80.5	-0.3	79.9	+0.1	75.6	-1.0	71.4	+2.0	63.6	-2.5	73.2	-0.1
Venice			67.8		66.4		71.8		76.2		80.4		79.4		79.4		79.9		74.9		69.4		59.6			

Western Division

Apalachicola	53.4	-2.0	63.0	+7.0	61.6	-0.9	70.2	+2.7	75.0	+0.6	80.9	+0.6	82.0	+0.6	81.1	-0.3	78.4	-0.7	71.2	+0.1	64.6	+2.7	53.7	-2.0	69.6	+0.7	
Blountstown	50.9	-1.9	63.0	+6.6	60.7	-1.7	71.3	+4.3	76.2	+2.6	81.1	+1.3	82.6	+2.0	81.3	+0.5	79.3	+1.1	69.6	+0.9	62.9	+4.0	52.5	-1.4	69.3	+1.5	
Bluff Springs	54.4		63.0		60.8		70.6		75.2		80.2		81.5		79.8		78.4		70.6		64.4		52.0		69.2		
Bonifay	53.8	+0.5	64.2	+9.4	63.0	+0.1	71.0	+4.0			80.1 ^a	+0.3	82.7	+1.8	82.1	+0.7	79.2 ^a	+0.7	71.4	+3.1	64.2	+5.1			69.3		
Cottage Hill	54.4		63.2		60.9		70.6		75.0		80.2		81.4		80.8		78.5		70.0		64.4		52.0		69.3		
DeFuniak Springs	54.4	+2.2	64.0	+10.8	64.3 ^a	+3.4	72.1	+6.2	77.4	+3.6	80.5	+1.1	82.1	+1.6	80.4	-0.1	79.2	+1.4	70.7	+2.3	63.8	+4.8	52.0	-0.4	70.1	+3.1	
Garniers (near)					61.0		1.6	69.4	+3.6	77.4	7 ^a		81.0 ^a	+1.6	81.0 ^a	+0.6	80.4	-0.1	78.1	+0.5	71.8 ^a	+2.2	64.5 ^a	+0.6	54.4 ^a	+0.4	
Marianna	51.7 ^a	-0.9	63.2	+9.6	62.6	+1.1	71.1	+4.6	76.2	+2.1	80.5	+0.6	81.8	+0.8			79.4	+1.1	70.6	+1.9	64.2	+5.5	53.0	-0.7			
Pensacola	54.1	+1.6	62.8	+7.6	60.8	+0.5	70.4	+3.7	74.6	+0.7	79.7	+0.4	81.0	+0.8	80.2	-0.7	78.1	+0.1	71.0	+1.1	64.2	+4.0	52.0	-0.9	69.1	+1.4	
St. Andrew	55.2 ^a	+1.9			62.2		+0.7	70.0 ^a	+2.7	76.9 ^a	+2.3	81.0	+0.1	82.7	+0.9	81.6	+0.1	80.0	+0.9	72.0	+1.8	66.0	+5.7	54.4	+0.5		
Vernon	51.4 ^a	-0.6	62.7 ^a	+9.2	59.5 ^a	-3.1	69.0 ^a	+2.5	73.8 ^a	+0.9	79.4 ^a	-0.9	80.8 ^a	-0.7	82.0 ^a	-1.4	78.0 ^a	-0.0	68.6 ^a	-0.2	62.4 ^a	+3.7	51.8 ^a	-0.3	68.1	+0.6	

Small figures indicate number of days missing from report: thus (1) one day; (2) two days, etc.